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HISTORY
OF
JERSEY COUNTY,
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY
OSCAR B. HAMILTON
PRESIDENT JERSEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ILLUSTRATED

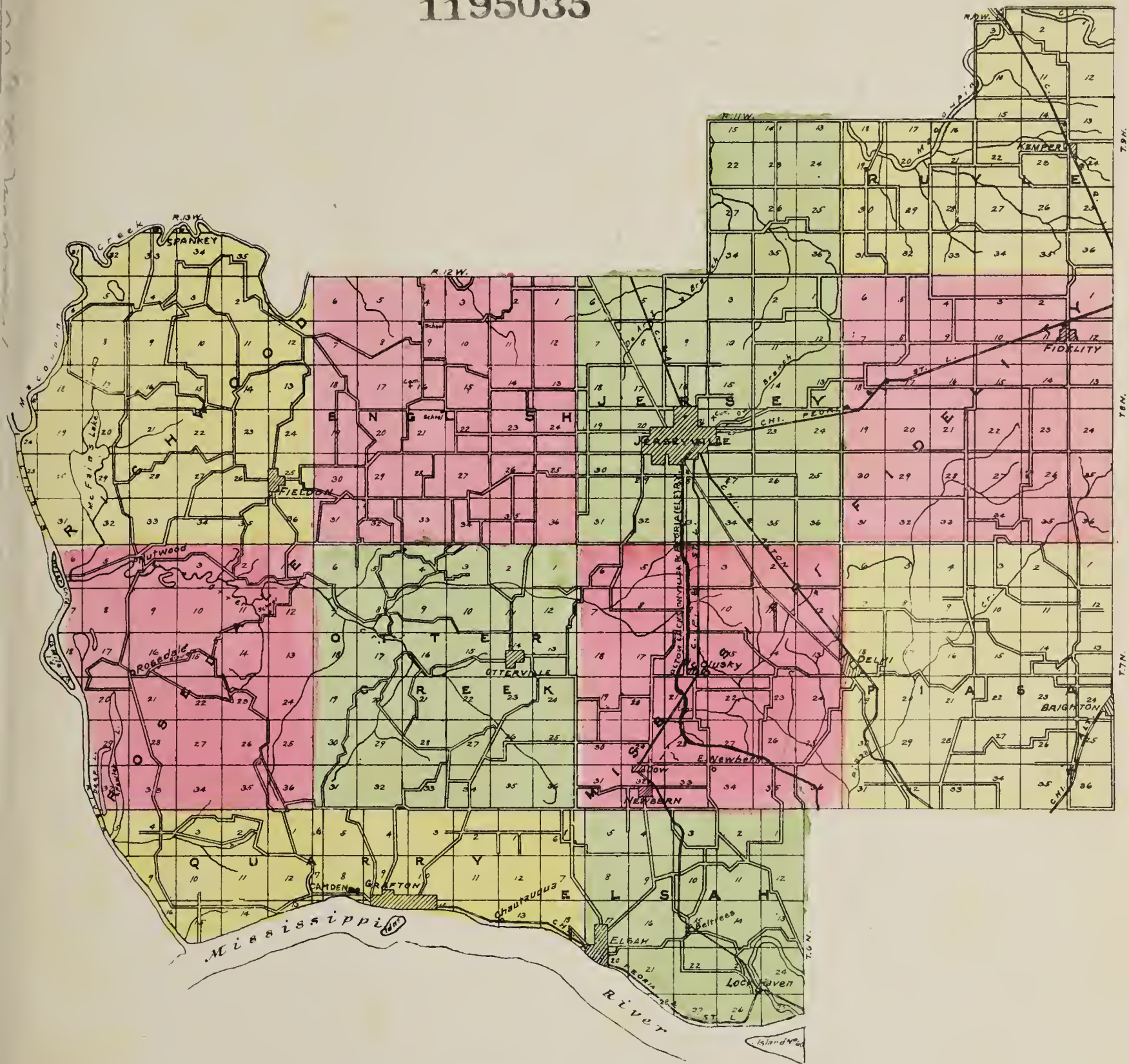
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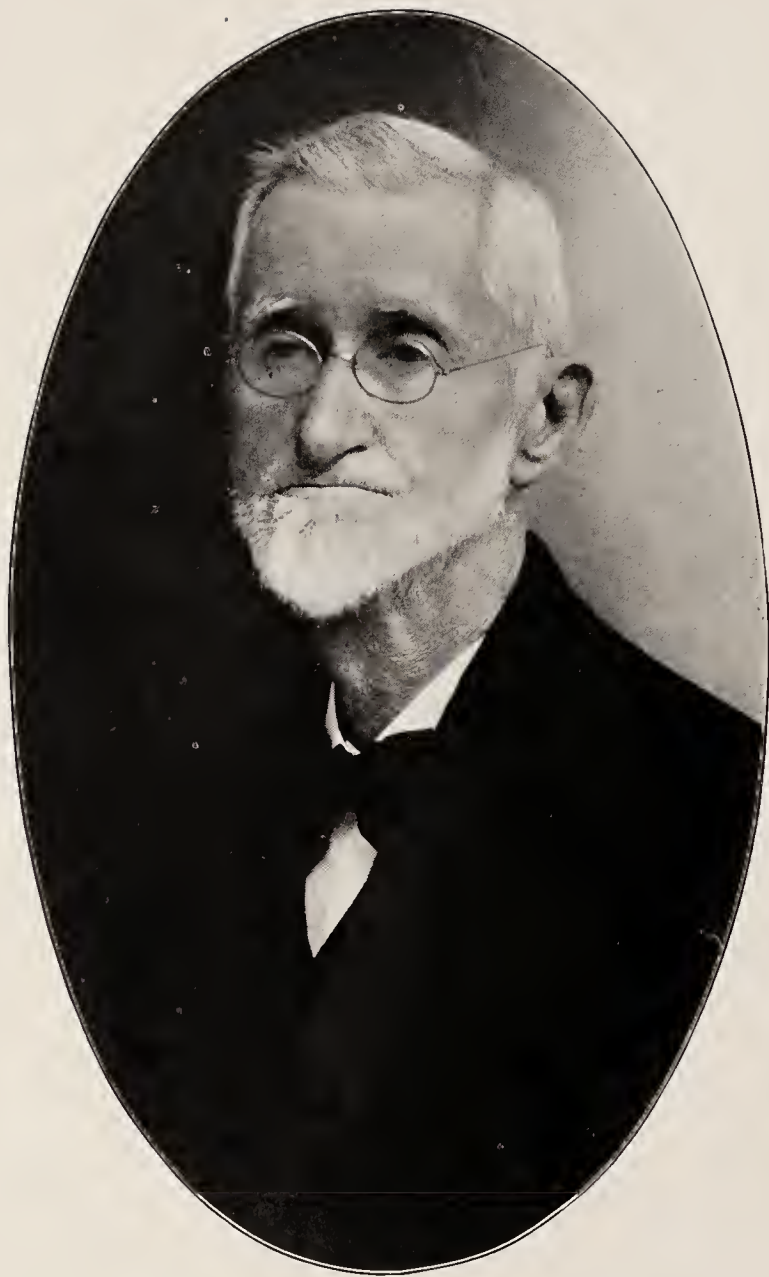
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OUTLINE MAP OF
JERSEY COUNTY
ILLINOIS



J. B. Hamilton

PREFACE

In the preparation of the material for this history of Jersey County, the following, among other authorities, have been consulted: Breese's Early History of Illinois; Brown's, Ford's, Reynolds' and Davidson and Stuve's histories; The County of Illinois: Alvord; the publications of State Historical Society; Lusk's Politics and Politicians of Illinois; The Illinois "Blue-Book" 1917-18; all of the maps and atlases of Jersey County; B. B. Hamilton Centennial History, 1876; Mathews' History, 1878; History of Jersey and Greene Counties, 1885; Cooper's History of Jerseyville; addresses of Hon. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at the unveiling of the stone marking the grave of Joseph Chandler, a Revolutionary soldier at Otterville, May 30, 1899; also his address at Chautauqua, Jersey County, Ill., July 19, 1900, entitled "Reminiscences of Jersey County, Ill., from 1835 to 1850"; Mrs. Harriett Walker's book entitled, "Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Illinois," 1917; Judge Leander Stilwell's "Story of a Common Soldier," 1917; diary of Mrs. Mary A. C. Hamilton; newspaper files; files of the public offices of Jersey County and the City of Jerseyville; the latter being consulted with the courteous assistance of the officers in charge thereof; the records, files and manuscripts of the Jersey County Historical Society. Special acknowledgment is made of the co-operation of Anthony H. Quinn, Thomas A. Kraus, Joseph W. Becker, Richard Kieley, William Hall and W. F. Schroeder and Mrs. Rose Wedding, librarian of the Jerseyville city library; also to the following, among many other old friends and neighbors, who have rendered assistance in furnishing data and facts included in this work: Judges G. W. Herdman, A. M. Slaten and Charles S. White; Edward Cross, J. G. Marston, A. J. Rice, George H. and William Dougherty, Cyrus Sisson, P. M. Hamilton, J. M. Page, C. C. and Richard C. Gillham, Dr. A. K. Van Horne, E. Mysenburg, S. M. Reddish, Jett A. Kirby, W. P. Richards, Pinkerton Brothers, Barclay Wedding, John W. Vinson, Jarrett T. Grimes, Mrs. F. H. English, A. Douglas Erwin, Joel E. Cory, and numerous others, to all of whom due acknowledgment is here made.

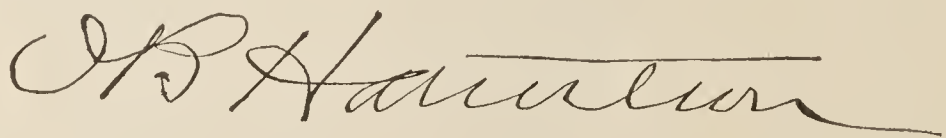
PREFACE

The aim, in the compilation of this work, has been to gather, from all accessible sources, reliable facts and dates of important events connected with the discovery, settlement and development of Jersey County and its people, and to incorporate them into one volume of convenient form and size, with indexes arranged so that these matters shall be readily and easily accessible to all persons seeking information therein, and to have this information dependable and reliable.

With no other purpose than that the facts, dates, and incidents herein found may be taken and accepted as fair, and wholly disinterested, with no friends to reward nor enemies to punish, with malice towards none and charity for all, this volume is presented to the citizens of Jersey County with the hope that it may be received in the same kindly and charitable spirit in which it has been prepared.

There are many facts herein that are not contained in any other History of this county, and it is thought that there are few persons, who have lived to the age of manhood and womanhood here, who may not be able to find some fact or event herein that will be of interest to themselves and their families and friends, and that it may be an incitement to greater interest in the study and investigation of the real substantial facts and history of our people, their homes and interests, than which, it is believed, no subject should be of greater importance to their material interests.

And now, having resided within the limits of the territory of which this county is composed during its entire existence as Jersey County, and having no desire, or aspiration, other than the full measure of prosperity and success for all of its citizens, this work is submitted to their candid and kindly consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Hamilton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jerseyville, Ill., February 1, 1919.

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History of Jersey County

CHAPTER I

A GENERAL REVIEW

FROM THE BEGINNING—A NEW OPPORTUNITY—WARRING TENDENCIES—
PEACE ON EARTH—AUTOCRATIC FORMS—ADVANCEMENT IN CIVILIZATION
—THE NEW WORLD—THE RIGHTS OF MAN—SECESSION—THE RETURN OF
PEACE—LATER PROGRESS—THE MELTING POT—TRUE DEMOCRACY—THE
ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHALLENGE—THE MARK OF THE BEAST.

FROM THE BEGINNING

In the first chapter of Genesis is found the following:

At the close of creation, God said: "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion." It is there stated that upon due consideration and consultation, "God created man in His image, in the image of God created He him, male and female created He them, and God blessed them." He gave them dominion over the earth and the created thereon; as governors and superintendents thereof; under laws and regulations prescribed by Him for their direction in the execution of this trust. They were given material bodies for the reason that their location, conditions and duties required them so as to deal with material and visible things, as distinguished from those which are spiritual and unseen. For a time all moved along harmoniously, in accord with the design of the creator, but, eventually, through unfaithfulness and disobedience, and the disruption of harmony and confidence on their part, man lost his official position of trust and dominion. Conditions grew worse and worse as time elapsed, until finally this dispensation was closed with the flood.

A NEW OPPORTUNITY

Through the survivors from the Ark, man was given another opportunity to regain his lost estate, by obedience and reconciliation to his creator. From that time to the present, under varying conditions and through multiplied efforts and agencies, this subject has been, and is still being pressed upon the consideration of the "Children of Men;" as, to them, the most important proposition in all the world: to wit: "The reconciliation of man to God."

WARRING TENDENCIES

After the confusion at "Babel," and the consequent dispersion, and through the development of jealousies, covetousness, and ambitions of men and nations, resulting in wars, strifes, and conflicts for supremacy, which increased in magnitude and intensity, as the ages went by, there developed a general disposition among the leaders of men and nations, to cultivate the arts of war, rather than those of peace. The common people becoming more and more subject to be used by their leaders and rulers, as pawns or serfs, rather than as equal men created in the image and likeness of God, their creator, and having to account to Him. It will be noticed, that at various times, and under varying circumstances, God did intervene in the actions of men and nations; and in carrying forward His own plans and purposes.

"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MEN"

In the fullness of time, Christ was born at Bethlehem of Judea, and the angels proclaimed to the shepherds: "Peace on earth, Good will to men." Christ preached the fatherhood of God; and the brotherhood of man; and love to God, and love to man, to the common people; and their direct responsibility to God. This was pure democracy. He taught that God is no respecter of persons or classes, and that all men were upon an absolute equality before God; and that they all might be personally reconciled to Him, in exactly the same way, with no difference in favor of, or against any. This new testimony of God's love to man, was taught by Christ to His apostles, and by Him and them to the people, and their diseases were healed. He was crucified, and rose again, and before His ascension, He gave to His apostles that great command. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every

living creature.” Not simply to kings, princes, nobility or preferred classes or castes, but to all men everywhere, without preference to any or either of them. This command was obeyed by His apostles with such zeal and success, that at the close of the third century Christianity was accepted by Romans and spread thence to all nations of the old, or then known world, as the roads of the world then centered at Rome. As the years went by, this gospel was accepted by the other countries of Europe, but this did not bring about a condition of universal peace.

AUTOCRATIC FORMS

The absolute, autocratic forms of government with the so-called “divine rights of kings” to rule, and to apportion territory among princes and nobility, appointed by and subservient to them. The right of the lord of the manor to call to arms all of his vassals and serfs, upon the requisition of the king, or for any real or fancied pretext of his own, wholly ignored the rights and liberties of the common people, and kept them almost constantly engaged in wars with other nations, or with the tribes or clans of other lords of manors, or seigniories in their own vicinity. Added to this, the union of church and state, with the claim of the church of the sole right to interpret the scriptures, and to prescribe rules for their observance, and for the government of its adherents, led to the Reformation under Luther and his followers. This was met by the Inquisition and its resulting horrors and persecutions. For these and other reasons there were almost constant wars, conquests, turmoils, and a general feeling of uneasiness and unrest throughout the countries of the old world.

ADVANCEMENT IN CIVILIZATION

Notwithstanding these conditions, there was much advancement in the development of literature, art, science, commerce, and the general improvement of society and civilization above the plane upon which it stood at the opening of the Christian era, and markedly as compared with conditions following the flood, when God gave to man his second opportunity for development and reconciliation to Him.

THE NEW WORLD

While man was engaged in trying to solve and work out the problems of his destiny, and his relationship to God and his fellow man, the

creator had held in reserve the western hemisphere, or as it will be herein denominated, the New World, whereon in the fullness of time, man was to be given his third opportunity to demonstrate and devise a form of government better adapted to the needs of his race, and free from the inherent defects of the systems of government in force in the old world. At the close of the fifteenth century, Columbus discovered the new world, but for two and one-half centuries thereafter, the nations of the old world continued to be too busily engaged in wars and controversies among themselves to allow them to give attention to affairs of the newly discovered world. In the interim, many thousands braved the ocean perils, and the dangers of the wilderness, to escape from tyranny, oppression and persecution incident to their life in the old world, and had made their homes in the thirteen colonies along the Atlantic coast of the new world. Adventurers and missionaries from France had made connection between the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico by way of the St. Lawrence River, and the Great Lakes, and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Finally, England, being pressed for means to meet the expense of her great wars, undertook to replenish her exhausted treasury by the levy of a tax upon the people of her colonies, which was resisted by them, and resulted in the separation of the new from the old world, and of giving to civilization the immortal American Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN

This was the beginning of the third period of the development of man, and a system of government more nearly in accord with the gospel of the Prince of Peace, and for which the creator had held in reserve the new world from the beginning. In that declaration, among other things, there appears the startling statement "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men were created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." In 1787, these principles were incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, in the preamble of which is said:

"We the people of the United States," not the separate colonies, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the gen-

eral welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

There were then but 3,000,000 people in the United States. They were scattered over a large extent of territory, were unskilled in the practice of war, and yet they had been successful in their contest against the skilled and disciplined armies and navies of the mother country. A democratic government was established. Three score and thirteen years later, when the population had increased to 30,000,000, the validity and stability of this government was challenged by the attempted withdrawal of several of the states, and their organization into another government.

SECESSION

This secession led to the Civil War of 1861-5, between our own people. African slavery was the underlying cause of this conflict. In a number of the states, colored people were bred for the market, and bought and sold like horses, cattle or other live stock, which action was in direct opposition to the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal. President Lincoln, in his address on the battlefield of Gettysburg, plainly stated the issue, saying:

"Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from this earth."

THE RETURN OF PEACE

The nation survived that terrible ordeal. Both armies in the contest were disbanded, returning to civil pursuits of life. Hundreds of thousands perished in the war, and their memories are cherished, and their resting places are annually decorated with beautiful flowers. Many other survivors still remain among us, and are loved, honored and cherished patriots of that war.

LATER PROGRESS

The progress of this nation in learning, both religious and secular, and in all of the arts and sciences pertaining to civilized life, the development of the resources of the country, the accumulation of wealth and population since the termination of that war, are unprecedented within the same length of time, in the annals of history. Not only this, but woman, who was given joint rights of dominion with man at creation, is coming back into her lost estate.

THE MELTING POT

This nation has been termed a Melting Pot, an asylum for the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations, and to a certain extent this is true and the term is properly applied. There is not a nation in the world but has more or less representation among our population, and some of them by many thousands. The majority are substantially fashioned and moulded into our common or blended type of devoted and reliable citizens. They left their native countries and came here to enjoy the blessings of freedom and liberty, both religious and civil, and to better the condition of their families. A very large proportion of them have been successful in their efforts in the accomplishment of these ends. They and their children and grandchildren have become assimilated into our common citizenship, and imbued with its character and spirit as fully as are those descended from the old French settlers and the Pilgrims of the Mayflower.

TRUE DEMOCRACY

There is now no autocratic or monarchial government in the new world. Not only is this true, but the leaven of democracy has spread to and taken root in the old world, being adopted wholly by some nations, and by liberalizing and extending the rights of the common people in others. Realizing the danger to their ancient established systems of autocratic government, by the demands and encroachments of the people, and further realizing that these two forms of government are so inherently antagonistic in their nature, that they cannot exist together for one or other will increase, while the other decreases in power and influence in the world, the autocratic nations of Central Europe have challenged all liberty loving people, citizens of liberal or democratic

governments in the world, to arms to determine this issue, as to whether kings and classes, controlling immense armies and navies, shall control, or whether the peaceful, liberty loving common people, living under governments instituted by and suited to their happiness and well being, shall be permitted to exist and continue to enjoy the blessings of such governments.

THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHALLENGE

This challenge has been accepted by the people of the United States through their representatives in Congress and their great, patriotic president, and his advisors, and under this leadership, the people of this nation are, with all of the resources at their command, rallying to the contest in defense of the rights of the people.

THE MARK OF THE BEAST

All laws, divine, human, national and international have been ruthlessly broken, trodden under foot. Dishonesty, deceit, treachery, bribery, murder and numerous other crimes have been unblushingly practiced by our enemies, who boastfully claim the approval of God therefor. The proclamation of the angels to the shepherds, "Peace on earth, good will to men," and the teachings of the Prince of Peace; the dying words of the Old Commander from the top of Mount McGregor, "Let us have peace," are all in full accord with the divine plans of the creator, whose guiding and controlling hand can readily be seen, for His dealings with this nation, in reserving this hemisphere from the control of the old world, and His fostering care in the organization of this nation, and His guidance and protection in the subsequent wars, are so plainly marked as to convince the mind of the most casual observer. Illinois and Jersey County claim a full share of the providence and care and protection of Almighty God in their establishment and development, and have supreme confidence that in the future, as in the past, His guiding hand will lead us along the paths our feet should tread.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."—Cowper.

CHAPTER II

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

BY HON. WILLIAM MC ADAMS

BOUNDARIES—GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE—DRIFT PERIOD—GEOLOGICAL GROUPS
—QUARTERNARY SYSTEM—DRIFT—COAL MEASURES—BRIGHTON COAL
VEINS—COAL SEAM NEAR DELHI—CHESTER LIMESTONE—ST. LOUIS LIME-
STONE—KEOKUK LIMESTONE—BURLINGTON LIMESTONE—KINDERHOOK
LIMESTONE—BLACK SLATE—HAMILTON LIMESTONE—NIAGARA LIMESTONE
—CINCINNATI LIMESTONE—TRENTON LIMESTONE—DIVINE PURPOSE—
NATURAL RECORDS.

BOUNDARIES

Jersey County lies on the western border of the state, at the junction of the Illinois River and the Mississippi, and includes an area of about ten townships, or 360 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Greene County; on the east by Macoupin and Madison counties; and on the south and west by Madison County, the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers. The central and eastern portions are mostly prairie, and are comparatively level or gently rolling; while the southern and western portions become more broken as we approach the river bluffs, which are intersected by deep ravines, separated by narrow ridges, many of which are 100 to 200 feet in height. This portion of the county was at one time heavily timbered. The county is well watered by Macoupin Creek and its tributaries on the northern portions, and by Otter Creek and the Piasa and their affluents in the southern and western portions of the county.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

The geological structure of Jersey County presents, with the exception of Calhoun, the most interesting and varied field for investiga-

tion of any county in the state. The outcrops of stratified rocks include a thickness of over 1,000 feet of strata, ranging from the lower coal measures to the Trenton limestone of the Lower Silurian period. Sometime after the deposits of the carboniferous period were made, some great convulsion of the pent up forces of nature caused an upheaval of the strata, and a mountain or rather the half of a mountain, arose, whose highest point was in the southern portion of Calhoun County, with the foot of the elevation extending in a half circle from Alton through a portion of Madison, Jersey, Greene, and Calhoun counties, to the southwest corner of Pike County on the Mississippi River. This singular mountain doubtless presented on its southern and western side a mural wall, showing the whole range of the Paleozoic strata, from the St. Peter's sandstone of the Calciferous period to the coal measures, including over 100 feet of the latter formation. Jutting up against the base of this precipice, the rocks, with the coal measures on top, lie in their natural positions, though somewhat distorted, as they had been raised up and fallen back again. The lowest rock exposed in Jersey County is the Trenton limestone.

THE DRIFT PERIOD

This mountain was eroded away by the drift period, which, according to the theory of Agassiz, was an immense glacier, miles in thickness, and the finishing stroke in the earth's creation. The erosive forces of the drift period left the site of the mountain on a general level with the surrounding country. The stream known as Otter Creek, has its source over the coal measures, in the prairie near the city of Jerseyville, and its course in a western direction for a dozen miles to its mouth, passes directly over the exposed edges of the rocks raised by the upheaval, thus presenting nearly the whole series of the rocks in the county. This locality, from the number of strata exposed in so limited an extent, makes it the most interesting field for the study of geology of which I have any knowledge. Recently, in one day, with a class of graduating students, we passed over all these rocks, recognizing the different members, and collecting fossils from each.

GEOLOGICAL GROUPS

The following section will show the position and comparative thickness of the different groups in the county. The names of the groups

given are some of them local, but are those by which they are designated in the geological report of the state of Illinois by Professor Worthen:

Drift, 100 feet, Quarternary.

Coal Measures, 200 feet, Lower Coal Measures.

Lower Carboniferous, 15 feet, Chester Limestone.

Lower Carboniferous, 60 to 75 feet, St. Louis Limestone.

Lower Carboniferous, 150 feet, Keokuk Limestone.

Lower Carboniferous, 200 feet, Burlington.

Lower Carboniferous, 80 to 100 feet, Kinderhook Group.

Devonian, 30 feet, Black Slate.

Devonian, 15 feet, Hamilton Limestone.

Upper Silurian, 120 feet, Niagara Limestone.

Lower Silurian, 40 to 50 feet, Cincinnati Limestone.

Lower Silurian, 50 feet, Trenton Limestone.

The total thickness of the geological deposits exposed is not far from 1,100 feet.

We shall now proceed to describe the strata represented in the foregoing section, taking them up in their order of sequence and giving some of the more prominent features that have attracted our attention.

QUARTERNARY SYSTEM

In the Quarternary System we include the Alluvial, Loess and Drift, comprising all the loose, superficial material that overlies the stratified rocks. The alluvial deposits of this county are the bottom lands bordering on the Illinois River, and on the Piasa, Otter and McCoupin creeks. The bottom along the Illinois River is a deep, sandy loam, differing somewhat in localities, by being formed wholly from the sediment deposited from the annual overflow of the river, or mainly formed from the wash from the highlands of the adjacent bluffs. These bottom lands are exceedingly fertile, producing annually large crops of grain and vegetables, which are grown year after year on the same ground, with but little perceptible diminution in the value of the crops. These lowlands are gradually being elevated from year to year by causes already referred to; the swampy portions are filling up or being drained, and the arable area constantly increasing. The alluvial lands of Jersey County, will, at no distant day, be very valuable.

That portion of the county bordering on the rivers has, adjacent to the bottoms, a range of high bluffs, cut up by deep ravines, and



DELIA AYLWARD



JOHN R. AYLWARD

narrow ridges. These bluffs are covered with a heavy deposit of Loess, varying from twenty to sixty feet in thickness. The term Loess is applied by geologists to certain deposits of partially stratified marly sands and clays, mainly restricted to the vicinity of our great river valleys. The deposit is in a finely comminuted condition, and contains the remains of fresh water and land shells as well as of some of the bones of the animals of that period. It was doubtless formed after the deposition of the true drift, and when the Mississippi River more nearly resembled a lake than a flowing river. Where the deposit of Loess is well developed, the bluffs usually present a series of bald knobs, which form such a marked feature in the topography of our county along the rivers.

This formation, from its peculiar nature, is easily manipulated by the farmer, and yields excellent crops. The Loess seems more especially adapted to fruits and vines, and some of the finest orchards and vineyards in the county are on this formation. It does not extend far back from the river, except in the valleys of the creeks and streams, which are filled with the deposit in some instances three to six miles from the bluffs, an evidence that the valleys were excavated by other agencies than the water which now flows in them. In many places in the deposits of Loess in the county are found curious concretions, which go by various names, such as "petrified potatoes," "walnuts," etc. Some of these are very singular, but none of them are fossils, being simply secretions, and their presence is without doubt due to some chemical action among the materials of which the Loess is composed.

DRIFT

The Drift deposits are those accumulations of clay, sand and gravel which overlie the stratified rocks. The upper part of this deposit in this county is a yellowish, brown clay, furnishing an inexhaustible supply of material for the manufacture of brick. It is also used in the manufacture of coarse pottery, by being mixed with the blue clays beneath it. The middle division of the Drift is usually a gravel bed, with clay or sand intermingled, and is the main supply of water for our wells. Boulders of granite, sienite, greenstone, quartz and porphyry are often washed out of these gravel beds, and are seen in all the courses of all of our streams. They are sometimes called "lost rocks," which name is quite suggestive, as they are indeed far away from their original ledges. The sand in the stream is all washed out of the Drift.

The base of the Drift in this county is a blue, plastic clay, in which are often found fragments of the vegetation of the period. A large proportion of the materials occupying the Drift deposits have been derived from regions far beyond the limits of the state, and consist of water-worn fragments of primitive rocks from the Lake Superior region and beyond, and which have been transported southward by the combined action of ice and water, and were distributed over the valley of the Mississippi as far south as the Ohio River, where the whole valley was covered by a vast sea of water.

Sometimes fragments of valuable materials, such as gold, silver, copper and lead are found in the Drift, and have been the cause of leading many persons to give fruitless search for mines supposed to be hidden beneath. All over the county, in digging wells, pieces of coal are found that have been dragged away from the coal measures, and deceive the unwary by their presence. Occasionally, in digging wells, after penetrating the Drift deposits, an old soil is discovered. This is generally found in ancient valleys that existed previous to the Drift period. Otter Creek cuts through one of these old valleys not far above the "Iron Bridge," and there is plainly to be seen, below the base of the Drift, a curious black or dark-brown formation, almost wholly composed of the limbs, leaves and fruits mingled with a true soil. From a cubic foot of this old deposit we extracted perhaps a score of perfect cones, from an inch to three inches in length, that belonged to some old conifer tree. Of the vegetation of this period, but little is known; the same may be said of the animals. They were, without doubt, fitted to live in a cold climate. We have some remains of an animal found in the Drift deposits near Grafton. It was an animal as large as an ox, and had long tusks, very different, however, from those of an elephant. It is unknown to science. From the same locality we have the teeth of a mammoth species of an elk or reindeer, together with the remains of rodents of unknown species. We have also a tooth of some strange herbivorous animal, found in digging a well near the village of Elsay, a few miles below Grafton. On the Piasa, Macoupin and Otter creeks a number of the remains of the huge and peculiar mammals of the Drift period have been found. Relics or remains of this kind, found in digging wells or other excavations, should be carefully preserved. They are fragmentary pages of lost history. As the Drift period did not leave its deposits over the entire continent, there were doubtless places where many of these animals, as well as their contemporary man, survived to make new history.

TERTIARY PERIOD

Although no beds of the Tertiary age have been identified in this county, certain indications have been observed that would go to show this formation exists, in local patches at least, in the valley of the Illinois River. While digging a well on the William's farm on the bottom, four miles from the mouth of the Illinois River, at a depth of twenty feet, a stratum of marl and sand was discovered, in which were fossils undoubtedly of the Tertiary age. One of these fossils, in our possession, is a well preserved shark's tooth, some four inches long. The river valley at this point is three or four miles wide, and seems to be filled with the true Drift deposits, beneath which was found the shark's tooth. Further research in this locality will no doubt reveal matter of great interest to science.

COAL MEASURES

The rocks that belong to the coal measures in this county have a thickness of about 200 feet, embracing three or more seams of coal of workable thickness. These coal beds underlie the eastern portion of the county. There is no coal of any value west of the Jacksonville and Alton Railroad, which runs through the county from north to south. On the western side of this coal region the measures, if any are found, are thin and of no great value, but as we proceed easterly the measures increase in thickness, and the seams of coal become more numerous. The following section is compiled from various local exposures, examined by the state geologist as well as myself, and given in his report, from which we draw largely in writing this paper. The section may be taken as the approximate thickness of the coal measures in this county:

Gray shale, partially exposed, west of Brighton.....	10 feet
Compact brownish-gray limestone.....	6 feet
Brown calcareous shale.....	3 feet
Green and blue argillaceous shales.....	8 to 10 feet
Coal No. 6.....	2½ to 3 feet
Shaly clay	1½ feet
Calcareous shale	6 feet
Clay shale	8 to 10 feet
Limestone and bituminous shale.....	3 feet
Coal No 5.....	3 to 4 feet
Shaly fine clay.....	1 to 2 feet

Nodular argillaceous limestone.....	4 feet
Gray shales	30 feet
Bituminous, probably representing the horizon of coal	
No. 3	4 feet
Sandstone and shale.....	40 to 50 feet
Coal No. 1.....	2 to 3 feet
Clay shale	3 feet
Nodular dark blue limestone.....	3 to 5 feet
Shale and sandstone.....	10 to 20 feet

The upper beds of this section, including the two upper coal seams, can be seen in one locality near the town of Brighton. The coal beds in the state of Illinois are numbered from one to twelve, commencing with the lower seam which is known as No. 1. In the rocks, in immediate connection with each one of these coal seams, are certain fossils that are peculiar to them, generally in the shale, limestone or sandstone that form the roof over the coal. By these fossils, with which anyone can with a little study become familiar, the position and proper horizon of each coal vein is ascertained.

BRIGHTON COAL VEINS

The two coal veins near Brighton, on the eastern side of the county, are known by the associating fossils as Nos. 5 and 6 in the series of veins in the great coal fields in the state. These are the best workable beds in the state, being the greatest in thickness, and furnishing the most valuable coal.

These two beds both crop out along the eastern portion of the county, and are separated by twenty to thirty feet of shales. They are both underlaid by a calcareous clay shale, passing into limestone. The lower bed is overlaid by a brown limestone, which sometimes forms the roof immediately over the coal, or is separated from it by a thin bed of bituminous shale. The coal bed No. 5 furnishes most of the coal mined in the county, as it does in the state. It no doubt underlies the greater part of townships 7 and 8, in range 10, and may be found still further west, but so near its outcropping edges its presence is uncertain.

COAL SEAM NEAR DELHI

Coal beds Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the series seem to be wanting in Jersey County: at least we have failed to find any evidence of their presence.



JOHN R. AYLWARD, JR.
(In U. S. Army)

JAMES AYLWARD
(In U. S. Army)

THOMAS F. AYLWARD
(Home Guards)

There is, however, a third coal seam exposed on the Piasa Creek, near Delhi. This coal seam has been opened at various localities along the banks of the creek, and varies in thickness from two to three feet, and is overlaid by a few inches of bituminous shale, which passes upward into a brown clay shale. It is underlaid by from four to five feet of fire clay and about ten feet of sandy shale and sandstone, which lies directly upon the St. Louis limestone. There is no coal seam below this one, and it is probably the lowest one in the series, and equivalent to No. 1. It is not so good a coal as Nos. 5 and 6.

In sinking a well for a mill in the city of Jerseyville, a few feet of micaceous sandstone was passed through which in all probability belongs to the coal measures. The rocks exposed in the streams north of Jerseyville belong below the coal measures. The irregular borders of the formation, without doubt, run in a northeast direction from the city. There is plenty of coal in Jersey County for the future use of the inhabitants. Its easy access, on account of being near the surface, and consequent small outlay for sinking shafts, should make it very cheap to the consumer. Better roads will bring it nearer to the markets.

CHESTER LIMESTONE

Passing below the coal measures we come directly upon the lower or subcarboniferous rocks. In several places about the head branches of Otter Creek are exposed thin outlines of the Chester group. It is not perhaps more than fifteen feet thick. On a branch of Otter Creek, near Beaty's Mound, there is a stratum of white sandstone, three or four feet thick; below this several feet of thin-bedded sandstone is seen, which rests on the St. Louis limestone. The sandstone, which, however, is really a siliceous limestone, contains many beautiful fossils, among which are *Retzia vera* and *Athyris ambigua*, familiar forms in the Chester group. At Cooper's quarries, three miles southwest of Jerseyville, the same beds are partly changed into a brown, ferruginous, shaly sandstone, in which are curious nodules of good iron ore. In this formation we found several beautiful pentremites, with a triangular base, and of an undetermined species.

ST. LOUIS LIMESTONE

This formation seems generally to be the underlying rock along the outcropping edges of the coal measures. It has a considerable de-

velopment through the central portion of the county, and its maximum thickness reaches from 100 to 150 feet. This rock, from its central position, is more generally used than any other rock in the county for building purposes. It has the greatest development on the Piasa, and thins out in the northern part of the county until it is not more than about thirty feet thick north of Jerseyville. There are many good quarries on the Piasa, and the abutments of the railroad bridge across that stream are built of this rock from quarries in the vicinity. There are excellent quarries both south and west of Beaty's Mound on Otter Creek, and about three miles southwest of Jerseyville.

It is the underlying rock beneath the city of Jerseyville, and is sometimes reached in digging deep wells in that locality. Magnificent quarries of this rock are worked in the cities of Alton and St. Louis. In both places it is the same rock that is used in the manufacture of lime.

In the lower part of this formation in Jersey County there is a bluish, dove-colored hydraulic limestone, which is so soft in some places as to have the appearance of a bed of blue clay. It outcrops on the Piasa near its mouth, where there is a manufactory for making cement. It is simply burned in a kiln to deprive the stone of water, and then ground into flour. It makes an excellent article of cement, which, mixed by water with two-thirds its bulk of clean sand, will soon harden into a body having almost the consistency and firmness of rock.

The bed worked at the hydraulic mills on the Piasa, is eight feet in thickness. Overlying the hydraulic limestone is a brownish magnesian limestone, in which are found *Orthis dubia*, *Spirifer lateralis*, and a beautiful little pentremite peculiar to the formation.

This hydraulic limestone seems to be present wherever the St. Louis limestone is found in the county. Beds of it are exposed near Beaty's Mound, and it underlies the city of Jerseyville, where we have seen it brought up from the bottom of wells that were less than 100 feet in depth. The western limits of the St. Louis group of rocks in Jersey County, could form an irregular line from the Mississippi about midway between the mouth of the Piasa and the town of Elsah, north, one mile west of Beaty's Mound, thence to the Macoupin Creek. Five miles above Grafton, the St. Louis limestone is found, forming a part of the river bluff. It is not, however, in its original position, but seems to have been thrown down by the dislocation of the original strata caused by the upheaval of the Cap Au Grey axis, which crosses the Illinois River a short distance above. These rocks at Dinsmore's lime kiln

resemble the upper beds at Alton, and make excellent lime. This group of rock will at some future day be a great source of revenue to the people of the county. The wealth treasured up in these quarries does not at present seem to be realized. A deposit of hydraulic limestone is a great treasure to any county.

Mines of both iron and lead are worked in the St. Louis group in Hardin County, in the southeastern part of the state, but in this county we have seen no indications of any mineral of value.

KEOKUK LIMESTONE

This group underlies the St. Louis limestone, and has a thickness in the county of about 150 feet.

It is generally thin-bedded, seldom affording strata more than a foot in thickness. Almost the entire thickness of these rocks can be seen in the Mississippi bluffs above the mouth of the Piasa Creek. Fine exposures are also to be seen on Otter Creek and its affluents, between Jerseyville and Grafton. The rocks on Otter Creek at the iron bridge, for half a mile above and a mile below, belong to this group; it is also exposed on the Macoupin, northwest of Jerseyville. The rocks of this group are not near so valuable as the St. Louis limestone, being shaly, thin-bedded, easily broken, and liable to crumble on exposure. It was formerly used to some extent in walling cellars and wells, for which purpose, as well as for small foundation walls, it answers very well.

One peculiarity of this group of rocks, is its beds of geodes, which occur in the shaly limestone strata, sometimes so thickly dispersed as to press against each other. These geodes or siliceous globes or spheres, are from half an inch to a foot and a half in diameter. Many of them are hollow spheres of quartz, calcite, dolomite, gypsum, aragonite, pyrites, pearl spar, silicate of alumina, and many other minerals in a crystalline form. It is said that there is no formation in the state that presents such attractive and interesting specimens of crystalized minerals as are to be found in the geode beds of the Keokuk limestone. On some of the branches of Otter Creek after a severe rain storm, hundreds of these geodes can be seen lying loose in the bed of the stream. The Keokuk group of rocks is noted for its fossils and the beds of this formation in this county are rich with the remains of ancient life. Fossil shells, corals, encrinites and bryozoans of many beautiful and varied forms are abundant. Among the fossil shells, the most abundant are *Spirifer Keokuk*, *Spirifer cuspidatus*, *Productus punctatus* and *Platy-*

ceras equilatera. Of the corals, the most abundant are *Zaphrentis Dalii*, *Sphenopotera*. Of the bryozoans, the curious screw-shaped *Archimedes Owenana* is the most common. A familiar acquaintance with the specific character of the above named fossils, will enable anyone to identify the Keokuk rocks wherever they may be observed. Forty-eight species of fossil fishes have been determined from this group, and are figured in the state reports.

In some other part of the state this rock forms a good building stone. The "Mormon Temple," built at Nauvoo, at one time the most imposing building in the state, was entirely constructed of this stone.

BURLINGTON LIMESTONE

This group of rocks lies below the Keokuk limestone, from which it is separated in this county by cherty layers of considerable thickness, and which form beds of passage from one limestone formation to another. On a farm in Otter Creek, a good section of this chert bed, some twenty feet in thickness, can be seen with the overlying Keokuk beds, and between in the ravines and river bluffs north and west of Fieldon.

Among the numerous fossils, those characteristic and generally seen are *Euomphalus latus*, *Spirifer Grimesi*, *Orthis Michelinii*, with *Actinocrinus turbanatus* and many beautiful and singular crinoids.

The Burlington rocks forming the bluffs on the Mississippi River in this county, form perpendicular cliffs nearly 200 feet high. These being capped by forty to fifty feet of Loess, make the entire elevation from 225 to 250 feet high. From the river they present a picturesque and beautiful appearance, the whole formation being weathered and worn into straight columns and buttresses that at a distance have the appearance of being the ruins of some old feudal castle, with towers and bastions, and buttressed walls; indeed the early French voyageurs who first explored the Mississippi, on first catching sight of the picturesque bluffs at a distance, mistook them for ruins of great habitations made by human hands. Father Marquette in his diary speaks enthusiastically of their picturesque beauty, when first beheld by white men.

KINDERHOOK LIMESTONE

This formation forms the basis of the Lower Carboniferous limestone series in this county, and rests directly on shales belonging to the Devonian epoch. Between Elsah and Grafton where this group is

exposed in the bluff, it seems to be about 100 feet in thickness. It consists of thin-bedded ash-colored, impure earthy limestone, with an occasional heavy layer of dolomitic limestone. At Grafton, in the hollow up which the road runs to the north, the formation is represented by fifty feet or more of gray, impure limestone, sometimes magnesian, with marly partings between the beds. These beds contain nodules of crystallized carbonate of lime, with a siliceous crust, resembling geodes in appearance, but containing no cavity within. At Grafton, in the Kinderhook, which overlies the upper quarries, there is a heavy-bedded, bluish compact limestone, called by Professor Swallow, in Missouri, lithographic limestone, from the general resemblance to the celebrated German stone used in lithography. The Missouri lithographic limestone in all probability occupies the same horizon as those compact beds of the Kinderhook in this county. This rock breaks with a smooth, conoidal fracture, and from its compactness and fine texture no doubt would receive a high polish. Fossils are found in this group, but not in such abundance as in the Keokuk and Burlington. Some beds of the Kinderhook furnish good building stone, and no doubt some of the strata would make good lime.

BLACK SLATE

The Devonian system is not very extensively developed in this county, the whole extent not exceeding forty or fifty feet. It is divided into two groups, the first of which is known by the name of Black slate.

This group comprises a series of dark-blue, green, or chocolate colored shales, which pass locally into a black bituminous shale, from which it derives its name, which was given it by the early investigators of western geology.

In the deep hollow, going north from Grafton, this formation can be seen on the eastern slope, of a deep-blue color, and somewhat resembles the hydraulic limestone in the St. Louis, but is without its constituents, being a shale. In the same hollow the black slate changes its local color from blue to a greenish, brownish-hued shale. In Graham's Hollow, five miles northwest of Grafton, this formation is a black shale, highly bituminous. On Otter Creek, near the bluffs, in the lateral branches, are fine exposures of this formation. These black shales have a resemblance in color to coal, and at a distance had very much the appearance of an outcropping seam of bituminous coal. This has led many people to believe that coal existed in the vicinity, and much search

has been made, and money and time expended uselessly. Almost every coal miner who has visited the localities where the black shale is exposed, has been decided in his opinion relative to the presence of coal in the vicinity. Coal miners generally have a very limited knowledge of geology.

This formation occupies the horizon of the great oil producing zone of Ohio and Pennsylvania, but the bituminous beds in this county are not thick enough to promise any considerable yield of oil. The exposures of this formation extend in this county only from Grafton to the mouth of Otter Creek, the lines of the outcropping groups becoming shorter and more narrow as we approach the center of the upheaval.

HAMILTON LIMESTONE

This group also belongs to the Devonian, and together with the Black slate comprises all the deposits of that system in the county. It may be proper to state here, that the scarcity of fossils from the Black slate makes it questionable whether it belongs to the Lower Carboniferous series, or to the Devonian. There seems to be a plain line between the Black slate and the Hamilton group; indeed the line of demarcation is more clearly observable than between the black slate and the Kinderhook. There is found a *Lingula* in the Black slate that is identical with a *Lingula* found in the Devonian in other states, and its stratographical position would seem to place it in the Devonian.

The Hamilton limestone furnishes many fossils characteristic of the Devonian system. A thin strata of the group exposed in Graham's Hollow, a few miles northwest of Grafton, is literally made of the fossil inhabitants of that old Devonian sea. Some of these fossils are very perfect. Slabs of this fossiliferous strata make beautiful cabinet specimens. In some of the deep ravines, near the mouth of Otter Creek, many of these fossils are weathered out, and can be picked up from among the debris.

In this locality corals are seen in remarkable profusion, being at one time possibly a coral reef in the shallow Devonian ocean. The fossils most characteristic of the Devonian rocks of Jersey and Calhoun counties is a coral of the genus *Heliophyllum*, of which there is one or more undescribed species. These *Heliophyllum* are called by some of the local collectors, "petrified cows," and in fact they greatly resemble a short, thick, curved cow's horn.

The Hamilton in this locality is almost merged into a sandstone, is

quite soft, and the fossils are quite easily weathered out, making the vicinity a most excellent one for collecting cabinet specimens.

The Hamilton group is exposed in a narrow belt in the ravines and creeks between Grafton and the mouth of Otter Creek. It is not more than ten to fifteen feet in thickness in the county.

In Graham's Hollow, a few miles from Grafton, this formation is saturated with petroleum. Upon taking a portion of the rock, freshly broken from the bed, it has the smell of coal oil, and the petroleum can be seen filling the cavities in the rock. At two or three points in this locality borings have been made through the Black slate, Hamilton limestone, and some distance into the Niagara rocks below, in search of coal oil, but no paying quantities were discovered. These rocks are, however, in the same horizon as the petroleum districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The unmistakable presence of petroleum in the upheaval and outcropping edges of this system, in its limited exposure in this county, is significant at least. All the rocks of the county have a strong inclination downward towards the northeast, on account of the upheaval mentioned at the beginning of this paper. If these rocks were tapped by boring on the east side of the county, where the rocks lie conformable and in a horizontal position, who knows but that coal oil may be found in quantities?

NIAGARA LIMESTONE

Underlying the Devonian system of rocks in Jersey County is the Niagara group of the Upper Silurian system. This group of rocks is important, from the great value of its material as a building stone. This formation is well exposed in the deep hollows and ravines, from the mouth of Otter Creek to the town of Grafton, where it forms the principal part of the bluff on the Mississippi. A mile below Grafton it disappears beneath the bed of the river, and we believe is seen no more in northern Illinois. It has thickness in this county of about 120 or 125 feet, and is a buff-colored dolomitic limestone, in regular beds, which vary in thickness from four inches to three feet. At Grafton the group is very even bedded, and dimension rock, almost any required size, can be easily obtained from the quarries, which are situated directly on the bank of the Mississippi River, with the very best shipping facilities. The rock has a firm, even texture, cuts easily when freshly quarried, and can be readily worked into forms for ornamental purposes. It hardens on exposure, and is remarkably free from chert or deleterious material.

A chemical analysis of the rock gives the following result:

Carbonate of lime	50.15
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	42.20
Peroxide of iron and alumina.....	2.10
Insoluble matter	5.15
Loess40
	<hr/>
	100.00

Beautiful fossils are found in the quarries at Grafton, the most abundant of which is a trilobite, *Calymanbachia*, and a large multivalve shell, *Orchoceras annulatum*. There are six or seven species of these curious crustaceans, known as trilobites, some of them very large. There are also several species of orthoceras, with bivalve shells, crinoids, and corals. These fossils, especially the trilobites, are found in great perfection, apparently in the exact positions as when living; in some instances a mark is left behind them, apparently the track of their travels, the whole indicating sudden death.

The crevices and apertures, caused by the shrinkage in the strata in this formation, often contain the most beautiful stalactites, or a beautiful encrustation of stalagmite on the floors and sides of the caverns. Fine crystals of calcite are frequently met with. This formation contains the most valuable building stone to be found in the state, and from the fact of the quarries being situated near the river, with the best of shipping facilities, ought to and will be a source of wealth to their owners some day. Some of the finest buildings erected at St. Louis had their walls made from stone taken from the Grafton quarries; notably among those buildings were the Lindell and Southern hotels.

CINCINNATI LIMESTONE

This group of the Lower Silurian system is represented in this county by forty or fifty feet of argillaceous shales. It appears to be mainly a soft, bluish, clay shale, that weathers on exposure about where it outcrops, to a pure clay, that apparently might be suitable for a potter's clay. This clay has somewhat the appearance of some of the fire clays of the coal measures, but has not the same consistency. This clay is filled with innumerable, small lancet-shaped crystals of gypsum, or phosphate of lime. Many of these crystals are double; some are half an inch in length, perfectly transparent, and exactly resemble the point of a physician's lance. Many of the crystals are found adhering to-

gether, forming variously complicated groups. Great numbers of these crystals are seen wherever we have seen these clay shales weathering out in the county. No analysis of these crystals or the clay has ever been made, to our knowledge. They may prove to be of commercial value.

Owing to the soft argillaceous nature of these shales, good exposures are not often seen, they being generally covered up with debris from the bluffs or soil.

The outcrop extends from Mason's Landing, or Upper Grafton, where the blue clay is exposed at the base of the old quarry back of the mill, to within a short distance of Coon Creek. In Graham's Hollow and the adjoining ravines, at the base of the bluff at Wheeler's Ferry, are good exposures of this formation.

Although this formation furnishes characteristic fossils in adjoining counties, we have found but few in Jersey, enough, however, to know it occupies the same horizon.

TRENTON LIMESTONE

This group of the Lower Silurian rocks has a limited outcrop in the county. It is well exposed on the farm of S. P. Dinsmore, and extends in a northeast direction less than a mile, and is mostly confined to section 9, township 6, range 13. Forty to fifty feet of this formation is to be seen in this locality.

The rock is thin-bedded, compact, and of a light gray or white color, splitting easily, with uneven cleavage. It has been quarried and burned for lime, of which it makes a good quality, but not equal to that made from the St. Louis limestone. It is filled with the peculiar and characteristic fossils of the Lower Silurian age. Among those most familiar are *Orthis testudinaria*, *Spirifer lynx*, *Strophomena alternata*, *S. deltoidea*, two or three species of *Pleuromaria*, *Orthocertites*, and a large species of *Receptaculites*, or "sunflower coral," with remains of trilobites and crinoidea.

A good collector, might in a few hours, gather quite a collection of the fossil remains of the inhabitants of that ancient world represented in the old Lower Silurian seas.

The Trenton limestone is the oldest formation of which the little county of Jersey can boast. We have traveled over the edges of the upheaved strata from the coal measures to the Lower Silurian. The halfcircling limits of these exposures were growing more narrow as we

approached the center, until we could stand on the bluff of the Trenton limestone and easily see all the Lower Silurian in the county.

A collection, comprising a good specimen of all the rocks in the county with their accompanying fossil remains, would be of great interest to whoever should behold it. The little county has hidden away beneath her fertile soil an undeveloped wealth that but few realize. These natural resources are unequaled by any in the state or in the west, on account of their easy accessibility and nearness to market, as well as their great variety and adaptability for different purposes.

East of the Jerseyville and Alton Railroad, the county contains a valuable deposit of coal, as well as fire clay. Through the middle of the county is a belt of most excellent building stone, which also makes superior lime. In this same formation is a valuable deposit of hydraulic limestone, from which excellent cement could be made. In the western part of the county are immense quantities of lime rock, easily accessible for any purpose for which such material is used. All along that portion of the county bordering on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, the waters of these great highways cast their waves against stratified limestone that ought in coming time to furnish no small share of the material to build up the future cities of the Mississippi valley.

DIVINE PURPOSE

The Creator, who made all things, made the earth for an abiding place for the chief of all his works—intelligent man. And in the earth's creation the Allwise Providence took good care to place, by the strangest means, earth's resources where they might be accessible and applied to the needs of mankind. This creation was not finished without the upheavals, such as appear in Jersey County and elsewhere; yet these upheavals would have been left mountains but for the erosive forces of the Drift period, which shoved off the unsightly elevations, and left the edges of the tilted strata accessible for man's uses. To the naturalist these strata of rocks, and coal and clay, are rock-bound volumes of ancient history.

NATURAL RECORDS

From the Silurian to the coal measures in the county, each formation contains the inhabitants of its day, embalmed by a process of nature that will preserve them for all time to come. Earth's Creator, as though



Edward F. 2nd Nellie M. Barnes

with a jealous care, has taken special means to preserve even the lowest of the first creation of earth's inhabitants. They are turned to solid stone, and so the record and history has been kept until the time when man, in his intelligence, should make records of his own that all mankind might read.

CHAPTER III

EVIDENCES OF GREAT ANTIQUITY

PRE-HISTORIC EVIDENCES—BUFFALO—NATURAL RESOURCES—GREAT DIVERSITY OF MOUNDS—SO-CALLED INDIAN MOUNDS—HOUSE MOUNDS—SIGNAL MOUNDS—SEPOLCHRAL MOUNDS—ANCIENT BURIAL PLACES—OTHER BURIAL PLACES—IMPORTANCE OF RELICS—AXES—ARROW POINTS—PIPES—PLUMMETS—ANCIENT MORTARS—OTHER RELICS—PLEASANT YET HARD TASK.

PRE-HISTORIC EVIDENCES

The evidences of pre-historic man in this vicinity are numerous. The central geographical position of the county, as well as its proximity to the mouths of the Illinois and Missouri rivers, two great tributaries of the Mississippi, doubtless made the locality a favorite resort of the primitive races that have inhabited this continent. Although we have no reason to suppose the aborigines were great travelers, they doubtless made excursions along the river courses in their canoes. There seems to be no evidence that they had any beasts of burden. That great ally of the European race, the horse, was probably unknown to the ancient American. Although several species of the horse existed on this continent in great numbers, they probably became extinct at the close of the tertiary and during the glacial epoch. We have the tooth of an extinct animal bearing a strong resemblance to our common horse, which was recovered from the Loess at the depth of twenty feet, while digging a well. We have seen another tooth from the same geological horizon, found in the adjoining county of Greene, which, though somewhat larger, strongly resembles the grinders of our domestic horse. The same horizon furnishes the bones of several large extinct mammals, that we have reason to believe will some day be conclusively shown to have been contemporaneous with man.

BUFFALO

The primitive American was no doubt familiar with the buffalo, but we have no evidence to show that they domesticated this animal. It is a

significant fact that in all the aboriginal delineations, more especially those by the mound builders, by sculpture and otherwise, and they embrace nearly the entire fauna of the continent, we fail to find an undoubted representation of the buffalo. From this fact, it has been considered doubtful by some antiquarians, whether the ancient mound builders knew the buffalo.

I recovered from a large mound in the American bottom between Alton and St. Louis, the remains of the head of a buffalo, with the teeth entire and in a good state of preservation by being in contact with a number of copper implements and ornaments, associated with others of stone, that are peculiar to the mound builder.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources of the region embracing our county and vicinity furnishing food for a great variety and number of animals, on land and in water, must have made it a very paradise for primeval man with his simple but savage tastes; and when in the course of time his improvable reason had discovered rude methods of agriculture, the alluvial bottoms furnished the richest garden spots, that with little preparation and care yielded abundantly of whatever he chose to plant. This locality is wonderfully rich in the evidences of pre-historic man, and had no equal in the variety of the matter presented for the study of the antiquarian.

GREAT DIVERSITY OF MOUNDS

Reared in the Miami Valley in the state of Ohio, we had from boyhood been familiar with the mounds and earthworks of the mound-builders, and made a considerable collection of their relics. Upon coming to Illinois, we were not a little puzzled and bewildered by the great diversity of the mounds and relics in this vicinity. Having a passion for research in this direction, twenty years of investigation in the mounds of Jersey and adjoining counties, have not cleared away the mystery of their origin.

Within a radius of fifty miles from the mouth of the Illinois River, there are perhaps 5,000 mounds. Over 1,000 of this number are in the little county of Jersey. They are most numerous in the vicinity of springs and water courses, and are found in great numbers in that portion of the county bordering on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and

along the Macoupin, Piasa and Otter creeks, which form the drainage system not only of Jersey, but a portion of the adjoining counties. These mounds are from two to twenty feet in height, and generally conical or oval in shape. A common shape resembles the half of an egg divided lengthwise. The mounds are evidently of different ages, built for different purposes, and doubtless by different nations, or perhaps different races of people.

SO-CALLED INDIAN MOUNDS

It has been commonly believed that what is known as an Indian Mound is a place of burial; an aboriginal grave; that an examination of one of these mounds would reveal the skeleton of one of the ancient people with all of his possessions buried with him. From the examination of hundreds of these mounds, I have not found this to be true. But comparatively few of these elevations are sepulchral mounds, and few of them contain any relic of value or interest. The common mode of burying the dead among the aborigines was not in the erection of a mound over the remains, although elevated places were generally sought, and the high bluffs and ridges about the rivers and creeks of this vicinity contain a very great many more bones than do the mounds. No doubt, upon the death of their rulers, or persons who had distinguished themselves by some great deed, together with the families of hereditary rulers, were honored by the erection of a mound over their remains. The more modern Indians often took advantage of mounds already built, to inter their dead therein.

These intrusive burials oftentimes lead hasty investigators to wrong conclusions. The investigation of these matters requires the utmost care, much experience, and long continued study, to arrive at anything like correct conclusions.

Not without some hesitation, but with much deliberation, I have concluded to arrange the mounds of Jersey County in the following classes: House Mounds, Sepulchral Mounds, and Signal Mounds.

HOUSE MOUNDS

There is a class of mounds in this county that long have been a puzzle to me. They are generally situated about the borders of the prairie lands, near some spring or water course. They occur in groups of two or three to thirty or more, and are from two to six feet in height,

round or oval in shape, and fifteen to twenty feet in diameter; some are forty to fifty feet long.

In several of the groups the mounds are arranged in a circular manner. If a group is on a hill side or declivity, the larger mound will occupy the commanding position on the upper side. Other groups have apparently no design in their arrangement and are irregular, or form a line on the bank of the creek or top of some ridge. These mounds are most numerous of any in the county. Although I have made large excavations in them, I have met with nothing but ashes, charcoal and pieces of animal and fishes' bones, with shells of the *Unio* of the adjacent streams. Years ago, after examining a number of these ancient structures, I came to the conclusion they were the remains of ancient dwellings made by placing strong poles, made from the bodies of young trees, with one end on the ground, the poles being arranged in a circle, or in two parallel rows, the upper ends of the poles being inclined and fastened together, and the whole covered with earth and sod to form a roof. This was the primitive form of house in Europe, and if properly made would form a substantial dwelling place, warm in winter and cool in summer. The fire was placed in the center, with an aperture in the top for the escape of the smoke. These primitive men were no doubt very filthy, and the rubbish, with ashes, charcoal, and the bones of the animals eaten as food, would accumulate upon the floor of the dwelling. The wooden part of the dwelling would in the course of time decay, and falling in would form a mound. Of course, there is conjecture in this theory which I have not substantiated by finding any remains of the poles, or wood of any kind, except charcoal; but ages might have changed wood into the earthy mold always found in the mounds of this description. They are doubtless very ancient, now extinct, and may have been built by a race perhaps the congeners of European builders of similar dwellings, which for want of a better name I call House Mounds. Numbers of these ancient mounds can still be seen three or four miles from the city of Jerseyville, on the banks of Otter Creek.

SIGNAL MOUNDS

There are a few mounds in this vicinity, situated on the highest points, that would seem to have been used for purposes of observation, or to light signal fires upon to apprise those in view of some event. These mounds are upon the elevated portions of the bluffs, overlooking

a considerable space of country. They are conical in shape, only a few feet high, with a flat top.

SEPULCHRAL MOUNDS

Under this head I include all those mounds that seem to have been erected for burial purposes. Of these there are several kinds, made apparently by different tribes or people who have succeeded each other as occupants of the locality. The most prominent, and apparently the oldest of this class, are large barrows, constructed wholly of the earth immediately surrounding the base of the structure. They are mostly located along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers.

One of the largest of these is two miles above the mouth of the Illinois. It is the largest of a group of a dozen mounds, built on the top of a short, isolated ridge of loess, and is a conspicuous landmark on the eastern end of the ridge. The top of the mound measures 100 feet in length by fifteen feet in width, with a steep slope from the sides and ends to the base, and is about twenty feet high. This mound was in a most perfect state of preservation until some years ago when I was present at its examination. About two feet of the top of the mound was taken off, and a number of human skeletons revealed in a tolerable state of preservation. One of these was found near the west end of the mound. By the side of the skull was found a neat vessel, made from a large sea shell, *Pyrula*. The vessel would hold something more than a quart, was in excellent preservation, and contained a number of curious bones, six to eight inches long, and fashioned into a sharp point at one end. From the middle of each bone is a projection, nearly an inch in length, like the spur on the leg of a chicken. There were also a number of shell beads about the neck of the skeleton. The skull, which is in a good state of preservation, more resembles that of a white person than an Indian. The frontal bones project instead of receding, as in the common Indian type. The skull, is however, remarkable for its thickness and small size.

At the eastern end of the mound a skeleton was found with several ornaments of bone, flint knives and arrow points, a rude pipe, a large plate of mica, near ten inches square and half an inch thick; also several pieces of lead ore, from one to five or six pounds in weight. One of the pieces of lead ore had been worked with smooth faces, apparently for an ornament. This skeleton, like the one found at the west end, was not more than three feet from the surface of the mound. I supposed at the time they were intrusive burials.

Two large excavations were then made, one near the middle, the other near the east end of the mound. In the latter excavation, at the depth of sixteen feet, we came upon a basin of hard burnt clay, filled with dry ashes. From this basin were taken the various parts of a human skeleton, badly broken, two bone implements, one made from the leg bone of a deer, the other from the wing bone of some large bird, perhaps a swan. There were also about the neck of the skeleton a number of shell beads, precisely like those found in the top of the mound. The excavation in the middle of the mound, at the depth of fifteen feet, disclosed the basin of burnt clay, but nothing was found in it at this point.

Another large mound of this class is situated on the bluff, half a mile below the town of Grafton. It is very much like the one just described, except that it is not so large. I made a large excavation near the center of the mound. At the depth of fifteen feet we came upon the basin of burnt clay, containing a small quantity of ashes, in which we found thirteen skeletons, lying in a heap, without regard to any arrangement. They were white and clean, and had been cast apparently upon the cold ashes, and had no appearance of being burned. I succeeded in recovering one of the skulls in a tolerable state of preservation. It is of good size, and much longer and larger than those usually found in the vicinity. From near the surface of this mound a number of skeletons were found, some of the skulls finely preserved.

Another mound of this class was examined on the Illinois River bluffs, three miles above its mouth. This mound is nearly circular around the base, nearly ten feet high and thirty feet in diameter. A large excavation was carried down from the center; at a depth of eight feet a circular basin of hard burned clay was found, the earth in the basin being mingled with ashes, pieces of decayed human bones, a part of the ashes and bones being deposited in a large sea shell that lay near the center of the basin. This shell around its largest part measured nearly thirty inches. A part of the side had been cut away, and the whorls and columella removed so as to form a neat and substantial vessel.

I have explored a number of mounds of this kind in the county, and taken from them a number of sea shells, pipes, copper and stone ornaments. The mounds of this kind appear to be old and were possibly built by a people who had some connection with the real mound builders.

ANOTHER VARIETY

There is another variety of burial mounds, many of which are similar in size and shape to those just described, excepting that stone

forms a large part of their construction. These stones are picked from the debris of the nearest ledge, and are generally slabs from five to 100 pounds in weight. There are mounds in the county that contain from fifty to 100 wagonloads of stone. These mounds seem to be made by first erecting a small, oblong or circular elevation of earth, or, as would sometimes seem to be the case, use a mound already made by some other people. On this mound the dead bodies would be laid, and covered with earth and large flat stones, this manner of burial being continued from time to time until the structure would contain many skeletons and a large quantity of stone. An excavation in a mound of this character is very difficult, the large slabs of stone being laid without any definite arrangement, lapping over and across each other, the dirt between being very hard.

The skulls are usually broken and crushed by the incumbent mass of stone and earth, and the skeletons are found in various positions throughout the structure.

Mounds of this kind generally contain a large number of relics, such as pipes, arrows, spears, and implements of chert, or, as generally called, flint. Plummets of stone and iron ore, and implements and ornaments of bone, and sometimes, but rarely of copper.

At what age to class these mounds I have not yet fully determined. They were probably erected by some of the later Indians, but from two mounds of this character, I have taken pipes of stone, carved to represent, the one a frog, the other a lizard, seated on a crescent-shaped base, which served for a stem and a mouthpiece, and which is characteristic of the mound builders.

There is still another kind of burial mound of which numbers were found in this county on the river bluffs and vicinity. A single dead body was laid in the ground and covered with earth a foot or more in thickness. This elevation was then closely paved over with flat stones, forming a low mound, ten to fifteen feet in diameter. From mounds of this character, I have taken a number of perfect skulls, but never any relics. Mounds of this character were numerous about the mouth of Piasa Creek above Alton.

ANCIENT BURIAL PLACES

The limestone bluffs along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, which form the southern and western boundary of the county, are capped with fifty or sixty feet of loess, a formation of marly sand and clay, which

is intersected by deep ravines, separated by narrow ridges, which terminate in bald knobs, hundreds of feet above the river, forming a prominent feature of the landscape. Nearly every one of these high, bald knobs are ancient burial places, and contain human bones. Many of these natural elevations were made artificially higher to form a mound over the remains of the dead. Although great quantities of bones are found in these high points they contain very few relics of stone.

OTHER BURIAL PLACES

Besides mounds, there are numerous places of burial on the bluffs and ridges, and in the bottoms, that are not marked by the erection of a hillock of earth. Many natural ridges were used as burial places. Some of these are shown by a single stone protruding from the ground; others of these have no designating mark, and are only found by accident. On Otter Creek we have found a number of graves that we have seen nowhere else. They are made entirely of rock. The first one we examined of this kind was situated on a high rocky point, among the debris of an outcropping limestone. Our attention being attracted to two large slabs of limestone on this spot, by the aid of a stout limb of a tree for a lever, we shoved one of these stones aside, when there was revealed beneath a vault some five feet long by three feet wide, and three feet deep. The walls were neatly laid up with large stones, some of them the entire length of the vault. A well preserved skeleton of a man lay in the structure. A careful examination revealed neither implement nor ornament of any kind. In the creek bottom, near a large spring, the early white settlers found a number of similar graves, all containing skeletons.

In many places along the river shore, the caving away of the bank reveals the remains of some native, buried with his pipe, arrows, and sometimes vessels of rude pottery.

IMPORTANCE OF RELICS

The number of remains of pre-historic inhabitants of this region, now lying buried beneath the soil of the county, is very considerable; and the evidence would seem to show that the occupants of the locality had removed from time to time and others had taken their places, each people in turn leaving some record, not only of their presence but of their manner of burial, and the peculiarity of their implements and

ornaments. It will be from actual facts in relation to these relics, when proper collections of them are made, and carefully and impartially studied and properly classified, that we shall be able in the course of time to gather up the lost pages in the history of the different species of men.

AXES

The relics, especially of stone, are very numerous in this locality, and are found in great variety. Among the more common are what are commonly known as stone axes, arrow points, spears, pipes, plummets, etc. The stone axes are generally of granite, sienite or porphyry, and are in size from two ounces to twelve to fourteen pounds in weight. The majority of them have a well defined groove around them to aid in fastening a handle. The shape of these axes, excepting the groove, somewhat resembles the iron axe in use at the present day among Europeans. There are a great variety of these stone axes. From a hundred in my collection no two could be found exactly alike.

I have never found one of these grooved axes in a mound, nor do I know, from good authority, that one has been found in a mound, and it is at the least very rare to find one in such a position.

Who manufactured these stone axes, found in almost every locality in the soil, on the highlands as well as the lowlands, is a question difficult to answer. Some of them are so rude and simple in workmanship, and apparently of great age, as to show that their primitive makers had attained but little skill in the manipulation of stone; others are so nicely fashioned and so elaborately finished as to show no inconsiderable skill in the use even of primitive tools.

ARROW POINTS

The same may be said of the so-called flint arrow points. No two are precisely alike, although there are peculiar forms into which they may be grouped. Among 2,000 specimens in my collection, the great number of groups into which they may be divided strikes one as surprising. Different tribes no doubt made their arrow points after some definite fashion peculiar to them, and it is possible that different forms were given to the weapon according to the special use for which it was intended. Nevertheless, it would seem that certain localities furnish peculiar styles, and anyone becoming familiar with these styles can, upon

seeing a group of them, give a good guess as to the locality from which they came.

Many of the relics, commonly called arrow points, were doubtless used for some other purpose than on the end of an arrow. Some of the peculiar forms were no doubt fastened to a handle and used as tools to assist the aborigine workman in the manufacture of implements, ornaments, etc.

Spears of chert are not uncommon, and some of them show great skill in their manufacture. They are very sharp, and from four to ten inches in length. We have two very beautiful spear heads from the Piasa that are nearly ten inches long, and not more than an inch and a quarter wide.

PIPES

Pipes are found in this county, but are not as numerous or as finely wrought as in the American bottom, or in the adjoining county of Calhoun. Among all the relics the ancient pipes seem to best indicate the condition of the owner. That peculiar people who erected the great mounds and earthworks of the Mississippi Valley, and who are generally designated by the name of the Mound Builders, disclose a higher taste and much greater skill in the manufacture of their pipes than any of the pre-historic inhabitants of this country. They had great genius for delineation, and with wonderful patience and skill carved from most obdurate stone various animals and objects of animate nature, which, when finished, served them for a pipe.

One of these beautiful relics of the Mound Builders is easily recognized. The later Indians, perhaps, never attained the same excellence in the manufacture of such articles. Among all the pipes I have seen from this county, I can ascribe but two to that mysterious race of pipe-makers. One of these was found in a small mound on Coon Creek, the other in a mound on the Mississippi bluff, a short distance below Grafton. In the adjoining counties of Madison and Calhoun are found splendid pipes of Mound Builder workmanship.

In the investigation of these matters, many times the antiquarian comes across some evidence that is liable to confuse his case. From a mound of earth and stone in Calhoun County, from which I took a number of rough, flint implements, paint stones, with instruments of bone, and which I pronounced as soon as brought forth, as the effects of some red man, perhaps of a Dacotah, I came suddenly upon a beautiful

pipe with its thin, delicate, crescent-shaped stem, that fits nicely between the teeth, and whose polished surface felt smooth as glass between the lips, and which sustained a delicate, ornamented bowl, just large enough to hold a thimble full of tobacco. I found myself wondering where that pipe originally came from. There was too wide a difference between the pipe and the associating relics. Had the red man picked it up where it had been lost by a Mound Builder? Or had he been digging in an old mound for an intrusive burial, came across the ancient pipe and appropriated it to his own use? It would seem probable that the later Indians sometimes picked up and used relics left by a preceding people.

The numerous pipes found in this county, with the exception of two or three, are made for the insertion of a stem, being unlike the ancient pipe in this respect. Some are of stone, others are of baked clay, others still of a composition similar to earthen vessels, the fragments of which are common in this locality. I have a pipe of sandstone, taken from a mound in St. Charles County, Mo., on which there is an excellent aboriginal profile, and, what is most singular, there is a beard depicted on each side of the face, from ear to chin. The thin lips, delicate nose and clear cut features show but little resemblance to the countenance of the modern red man. With this pipe was buried an earthen vase, with four ears or handles, and beautifully ornamented by lines or scroll work. It is of a capacity to hold a gallon or more, and in shape is not unlike illustrations of ancient Egyptian water vessels from the Nile. In fact, the profile on the pipe bears a strong resemblance to delineations of the human face sculptured on rock in the same region. In Layard's *Explorations of Ancient Nineveh* are given illustrations of sculptured profiles that have the beard depicted in almost precisely the same manner.

We have two curious pipes from Calhoun County, made to represent frogs. One weighs several pounds, and is carved from a block of magnesian limestone, the other of smaller size, and is made from a tough piece of micaceous shale.

Beautiful Mound Builder pipes are found in the American bottom. But the finest pipes of this description that have come under our notice, not even excepting those from Ohio, have been found in the mounds on the Illinois River bottom, near Naples, in Scott County, Ill. One of these pipes represents a coon, so true to nature in every particular that the rings on his tail are plainly seen, and the pupils of the eye are represented by pellets of native silver inserted in the head. The animal sits



J. W. Becken

on a crescent-shaped base, which forms the stem. The bowl for the reception of tobacco is in the back of the animal. The whole pipe is carved from a solid piece of most obdurate greenstone, and highly polished.

The impression made by our viewing such relics as these, leaves little room to doubt that at one time this vicinity was inhabited by a race of people who had made considerable advances from a savage state, and were different from our so-called Indian.

PLUMMETS

There is still another class of relics, of which great numbers are found here, and of which we have nearly a hundred in our possession. They are usually called Plummets, from their resemblance to the plumb, an instrument used by mechanics to ascertain perpendiculars. They are from one to four inches long, pyriform or pear-shaped, and from an ounce to two or three pounds in weight. About the smaller end there is often a crease or perforation, as if for the purpose of being suspended. The majority of them are made of iron ore, the remainder of various kinds of stone. Many of the plummets are very neatly made and highly polished.

Various have been the conjectures in regard to the use of these curious relics. Some collectors suppose them to have been sinkers for lines or nets in fishing; but there is evidently too much care and labor expended in their manufacture for the simple purpose of fishing, when something more easily obtainable would answer as well. By others they are supposed to have been pendants worn as ornaments in the ears, nose, and about the neck, etc.; but many of them weigh several pounds, and would be evidently too heavy for such a purpose, besides a majority of them have neither crease nor hole by which to be suspended. Some persons have thought them to have been covered with rawhide and used as a slungshot, or after the manner of the bolus of the South American Indians. But some weigh less than an ounce, and would apparently be too small for such a purpose. Still others have supposed them to have been used as paint stones, from the fact that a large portion of them are hematite, which being wet or incased in water and rubbed against another stone forms a bright red paint, with which they adorned their persons. That hematite was thus used by the aborigines is highly probable. But we have a number of nicely made plummets, made of both granite and limestone.

ANCIENT MORTARS

Another class of stone implements found in this county, and of which we have quite a number, are ancient mortars. They are generally made of round, drift rocks, such as granite or porphyry, and weigh from ten to twenty pounds. These generally have a rounded or oblong basin, scooped out from both the flattened sides of the rock. Some have a circular basin on one side, and are oblong on the other, as if two kinds of pestles had been used. The depression, forming the basin of the mortar, is from one to four inches deep. These implements are worn very smooth, as though from long contact with the hands or persons of the ancient workers.

OTHER RELICS

There are a great many relics found in this section, the uses of which we can only conjecture, and for which we have no name. Some of these were doubtless intended for ornament, others, possibly, as badges of office. We have a beautiful relic of the latter class, found in a plowed field on the Illinois River bottom, a short distance from the mouth of that river. It is in the form of a double crescent, or like a two-edged axe, the rounded edges of which at their points extend out over the perforation for the handle. The edges of the stone, however, are not sharp. It is made from a variety of reddish jasper, translucent, and beautifully polished. The relic is about four inches long. The perforation is about half an inch in diameter. How so hard a rock was worked, especially how the perforation, which is straight and true, was made through such obdurate material, by means in possession of such a primitive people, surpasses our understanding. There is no evidence that such objects were made by, or even known to the modern red men, so we refer them to that mysterious race of stone carvers, generally known as Mound Builders. So great labor bestowed on the manufacture of an object must certainly have greatly enhanced its value, and it is possible that it was worn by some ruler as a badge or ornament indicative of his office.

There are numerous relics, worked from stone with great patience and some skill, which we shall not attempt to describe in the limits of this paper, which we have prepared in the midst of other arduous labors, and is not at all complete. We have refrained from dwelling on some important departments in our collection from this vicinity. Notably

among these is our collection of skulls and pottery. The skulls found in the old mounds and caves are of great value in determining the intellectual condition of pre-historic man. We have about fifty of these old crania, some of which are very peculiar in shape. They are all much smaller than the average European skull.

The pottery of the ancient inhabitants of this region affords an excellent means by which to judge of their advancement from a savage state. Some of the pottery is very rude, other specimens exhibit a considerable degree of skill and some taste in ornamentation. We have some splendid specimens of pottery from the American bottom and the lowlands between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. They were taken from ancient mounds.

REMAINING RELICS

There is a remaining class of relics found in this county and vicinity, which, though but little known, are of great interest to the antiquarian. These evidences of the presence of ancient men are found in caverns and rocky recesses about the limestone bluffs of the rivers and streams.

In these rocky bluffs are numerous small caves and recesses under the overhanging cliffs that contain ancient fireplaces, on which are great quantities of ashes, mingled with curious implements, and the bones of animals and fishes used as food. These piles of ashes are evidently the result of fire kept burning for ages by a peculiar people, who made their abode in these rocky recesses.

A number of years' investigation of these caverns has led me to believe that there was a peculiar race of savages who lived along the streams and subsisted principally on fish, mostly shell fish, as is evidenced in vast piles of shells, mostly Unios, half buried in debris about their habitations. They were cannibals, as is shown by the human bones among others, being broken lengthwise, as if to obtain the marrow. Most of their implements and ornaments were made from the stalagmite and stalactite from the floor and roof of their cavernous retreats. My discoveries in regard to these savage men must, however, be reserved for a special paper.

PLEASANT YET HARD TASK

It will thus be seen that this county and vicinity contain many evidences of pre-historic races. Different species of indigenous men, no

doubt, in the course of time made this their home, and in the great struggle for existence, have been forced to succumb. To collect these relics and study them and endeavor to restore a portion at least of a lost history, is the pleasant yet hard task of the antiquarian.

WILLIAM MCADAMS.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY HISTORICAL EVENTS

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—A WOMAN'S INSTINCT—ABBOT'S ACCOUNT—THE QUEEN'S GENEROSITY—OTHER EXPEDITIONS—OTHER DISCOVERIES—FURTHER DEVELOPMENT—A MISSION OF PEACE—THE CALUMET OF PEACE—FIRST MENTION OF JERSEY COUNTY TERRITORY—INDIAN ART—THE MISSOURI RIVER—THE RETURN VOYAGE—THE ILLINOIS RIVER—LOSS TO HISTORY—THE BEGINNING OF CHICAGO—DEATH OF MARQUETTE—GOVERNOR REYNOLDS' EULOGY—MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

Since the smaller division of territory is included in the larger one until its segregation, so Jersey County will be considered a part of North America until it is separated from the larger body. This history will commence with the discovery of America and the events leading up to it, and will trace down through the subsequent events and changes that be necessary to reach the County of Jersey.

At the close of the fifteenth century there was a spirit of general unrest in the countries of western Europe, and a very great desire was expressed to be permitted to participate in the rich trade with the Orient, from which they had been excluded by the merchant princes of the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Many minds were engaged in trying to solve this difficult problem. Among others was Christopher Columbus. He was a sailor by calling, a native of Genoa, Italy, and he had studied this problem until he had become obsessed with the idea that the earth is a sphere, and that by sailing westward a vessel could reach the Indies and China without obstruction. He presented his views to his own country, and to Portugal, where he was married to the daughter of a rich maritime merchant; and his theories were rejected. He then went to Spain, and applied to King Ferdinand for help to outfit an expedition to test his ideas of a western route to India.

A WOMAN'S INSTINCT

His propositions were rejected, but he had the good fortune to make a convert of Queen Isabella, and several leading churchmen and statesmen of Spain, and through the Queen's intercession, a council of philosophers and prelates was called to consider the propositions of Columbus and deliberate upon his theory. He went before this council and very eloquently presented his cause, but met with very little, if any, sympathy. His theories were negatived in the council.

ABBOT'S ACCOUNT

In Abbot's Life of Columbus, it is said with reference to the conduct and decision of this council:

"The philosophers and the clergy alike assailed him with arguments which now provoke the derision even of the most common minds. The following passage from Lectantius was quoted as a triumphant refutation of the statement of Columbus that the world is round: 'Is there anyone so foolish as to believe that there are antipodes with their feet opposite to ours; people who walk with their heels upward and their heads hanging down? That there is a part of the world in which all things are topsy-turvy; where the trees grow with their branches downward, and where it rains, hails and snows upward?' The idea of the roundness of the earth was the cause of the inventing of this fable of the antipodes with their heels in the air, for philosophers having once erred, go on with their absurdities, defending one with the other."

THE QUEEN'S GENEROSITY

Columbus was dismissed from this council in disgrace as a visionary enthusiast, and started at once for the court of France, to which he had been invited. Queen Isabella, hearing what had been done, at once sent a messenger to secure the return of Columbus, and stated that she would, if necessary, pledge her crown jewels to raise the money to furnish an outfit for the expedition to test Columbus' views. Her sacrifice was not required, for the funds were raised by other means, and Columbus' three vessels and outfit were furnished, and he started on his voyage of discovery in 1492, returning the following year with samples of discoveries and specimens of the inhabitants of the countries they had found, reporting that he had discovered the route to India on his voyage.

He was received with great consideration, and invited to the capital, being treated as a hero of a great expedition.

OTHER EXPEDITIONS

It is unnecessary to follow him in his other expeditions and the treatment he received, it being sufficient to state that they were four in number. The other countries of western Europe, having learned of Columbus' success, fitted out expeditions to participate in this great trade with the Indies, not being then aware that a continent lay between them and the Orient.

OTHER DISCOVERIES

The Cabots, John and Sebastian, from England, in 1497, discovered Labrador and Hudson's Bay. The French, about the same time, discovered the St. Lawrence River. Other discoveries were made farther south along the Atlantic coast. It may be true that prior to that time a Norseman had coasted along Labrador and probably farther south, but no attention had been paid to these discoveries by the civilized countries of Europe, and Columbus' expedition was regarded as the real discovery of America. The French ascended the St. Lawrence River, and established Quebec and later on, Montreal. Europe was so engaged in turmoil and warring among their nations over political and religious subjects, that the governments had little time to pay attention to the affairs of the newly discovered American continent.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

During the sixteenth century but little progress was made in the development of the new continent. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, settlements were made on the Atlantic coast of North America, in what are now Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, the Carolinas and Florida, but little advance was made in penetrating into the interior of the country until about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the French pushed on up the St. Lawrence River and through the Great Lakes, accompanied by Jesuit missionaries, who were establishing missions of their order at different localities where traders had opened up trading posts, and pushing their way into Indian country, to convert the natives. In 1666, Father Marquette, a highly educated and consecrated

Jesuit priest, left Quebec and pushed further on, establishing missions of his order in Lake Superior, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan districts, and in connection with this work, he learned from the Sioux Indians that there was a great river; known as the Father of Waters, that was very large and flowed southward for many miles. He learned what he could with reference to this river and its bearings, and reached the conclusion that possibly the river flowed into the Pacific Ocean and that it would give an outlet to the European trade coming up the St. Lawrence River and through the lakes into the river, and by means of this access could be gained to the Orient. In 1673, he and Monsieur Joliet, with five Frenchmen, started in two bark canoes from Green Bay, Wis., across the divide to find this great river. They followed the Wisconsin River on the east side to the portage, when they crossed it, and going down it, after many difficulties on June 17, 1673, they passed out of the Wisconsin into the Mississippi River.

A MISSION OF PEACE

While floating down the river, after several days, the travelers discovered footprints of men upon the bank, and thereupon they hid their canoes and left their men to watch them, and Marquette and Joliet followed the tracks back into the country until they reached an Indian village, where by a "hello" they made their presence known. After much delay, and many forms and ceremonies, lasting over two days, which are minutely described by Marquette in his journal of this expedition, Father Marquette was presented with a "Calumet of Peace." This journal, which was found by Judge Sidney Breese among the old archives at Quebec, and translated by him from the original French in which it was written, is printed as an appendix to Breese's Early History of Illinois at page 235, and it is the only accurate and authentic history of this voyage of discovery of the Mississippi River that is still in existence.

THE CALUMET OF PEACE

Father Marquette says of the Calumet of Peace: "Nothing is to it, among these people, more mysterious or estimable. They would not do as much honor to the scepter of kings, as they render to it; it appears to be the God of peace and of war, the arbiter of life and death; it is enough for one bearing it to go with confidence in the midst of

enemies, who in the heat of combat throw down their arms when it is shown to them; it was for virtue in it that the Illinois gave me one to serve me as a safeguard among the nations through which I should be compelled to pass in my voyage."

In his preparation for the voyage, Marquette had not included any weapons or arms of any kind, offensive or defensive, relying wholly upon his authority as a messenger of Almighty God and the Prince of Peace, to overcome any and all difficulties he should encounter by the way; but he was very glad to be able to have the benefit of this "Calumet," which was of great benefit to him in his meeting and dealing with the hostile tribes met by him on his journey down the river. At the close of his visit to this tribe, they all accompanied him to the river for his embarkation, and expressed much surprise at the appearance of the bark canoes for they had never seen any like them.

FIRST MENTION OF JERSEY COUNTY TERRITORY

While continuing to float down the river, Father Marquette made notes of the forest, nuts and fruits seen along its shores until the party reached the mouth of the Illinois River, which is now included in Jersey County. His reference to this is the first mention of any part of Illinois specifically referred to, and his company were the first white men who ever visited or looked upon any part of Jersey County. This voyage took place 245 years ago. At page 258 of the history above mentioned, Marquette says:

INDIAN ART

"As we coasted along, the rocks frightful from their height and vastness, we saw upon one of them two monsters painted upon it, that we were alarmed at first sight, and upon which some of the most courageous savages dare not, for a long time, fasten their eyes. They are as large as a calf, have horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, a beard like a tiger, the face something like a man's, the body covered with scales, the tail so long that it made the circuit of the body, passing over the head and returning between the legs, terminating in a tail like that of a fish; the colors that composed it were green, red and black. In truth these two monsters are so well painted, that we cannot believe that a savage was the workman, since good painters in France would find it difficult to do as well, and, moreover, they are so high up on the rock

that it is difficult to reach them conveniently by painters. As we were conversing about these monsters, rowing quietly in a beautiful water, clear and tranquil, we heard the noise of a rapid into which we were going to fall.

THE MISSOURI RIVER

“I have never seen anything more frightful; an impediment caused by whole trees and branches and floating islands proceeded from the mouth of the river Pekatononi (Missouri) with so much impetuosity, that we could not attempt to pass across without danger; the agitation was such that the water was all muddy and could not be purified.”

Leaving Father Marquette's account of the painting on the bluff, it is sufficient to say that it was a representation of the “Piasa Bird,” the foundation of the famous Indian legend which represented a great monster visiting the tribe and carrying away into captivity their finest and bravest young warriors each year.

THE RETURN VOYAGE

After passing the mouth of the Missouri, the voyageurs descended the river to the mouth of the Arkansas, stopping to ascend the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, meeting a number of hostile Indian tribes, the hostility of whom was overcome through the efforts and influence of Father Marquette, who finally preached the gospel to them until July 17, when, having been just a month on their trip from the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and two days from the Gulf of Mexico, on account of being subjected to the scorching rays of the July sun by day, and innumerable swarms of voracious mosquitoes by night, and being scant of a proper supply of food, and having only warm, brackish river water to drink, upon due consultation with Joliet, they decided to return and make report of their discoveries. So, upon July 17, A. D. 1673, they started upon that long, toilsome and wearisome journey, contending against the strong current of the river, under all of the adverse conditions mentioned. They found themselves resting at the mouth of the Illinois River, at Grafton, where they took under consideration the question of abandoning their hard and laborious journey up the Mississippi River, or returning to Green Bay by way of the Illinois River and Lake Michigan, and the further problem of Marquette's health, which had broken down under the terrible strain of this trip. With the rest, shade, and

cool, refreshing spring water, however, his health, before many days, was sufficiently restored to permit a resumption of the return trip, and they left the Mississippi River there, and went on up the Illinois River. Father Marquette says:

“We quit it (the Mississippi River) at the Thirty-eighth degree to enter into another river which shortened our way very much, and conducted us with little trouble to the Lake of Illinois.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER

“We have never seen anything like this river, which we entered, for the richness of the soil, the prairies, the woods, the buffaloes, the elks, the deer, the wildcats, the bustards, the swans, the ducks, the paraquets, and beavers. It is made up of little lakes and rivers. This upon which we voyaged was wide, deep and gentle for sixty-five leagues. In the spring and part of the summer it is necessary to make a portage of half a league. We found a village of Illinois called Kuilka, consisting of seventy-four cabins; we were very kindly received by them, and they obliged me to promise them I would return to instruct them. One of the chiefs of this nation with a young man conducted us to the Lake of Illinois, by which we returned to the Bay of Plants (Green Bay) at the close of September, and which we had left at the commencement of the month of June.

“Although my voyage should possess no other value than the salvation of one soul, I shall esteem all of my troubles well recompensed, and that I have done this, I have the right to presume, for on my return as we passed through the Illinois of Perouacca, I preached for three days to them of the mysteries of our faith in all their cabins, after which, as we were about to embark, they brought me, at the edge of the water, a dying infant, which I, by wonderful providence, baptised a little before it died, for the salvation of its innocent soul.”

LOSS TO HISTORY

Upon their arrival at Green Bay, Joliet, who had been appointed to act as historian of the expedition, immediately returned to Quebec to make his report, but during a storm on his return trip, his canoe was capsized and he lost all his manuscripts, and barely escaped with his life. He returned to Quebec, and made a verbal report, but he never returned to Illinois.

THE BEGINNING OF CHICAGO

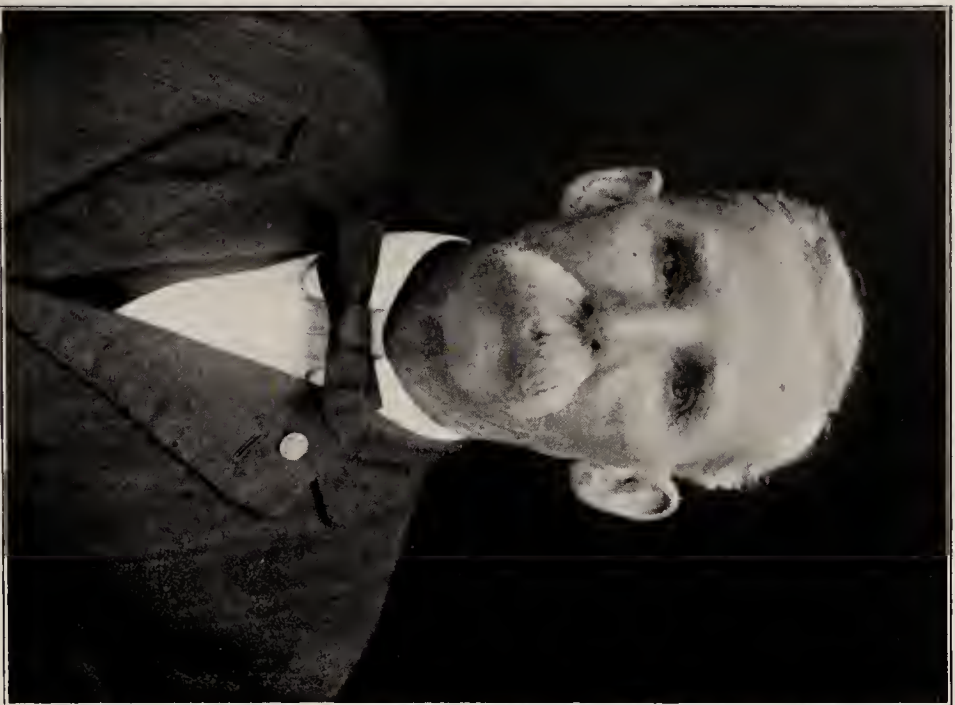
Marquette's health was thoroughly broken, and he remained at Green Bay until November, 1674, before he was in fit condition to return to Utica and redeem his promise to those Kaskaskia Indians to come back and preach to them. In the late fall with two Frenchmen, and an escort of Indians, he started on his mission, coasting down the west coast of Lake Michigan until he reached the present site of Chicago, intending to make a portage into the Des Plaines River, but he was again taken ill of his old malady. He was unable to pursue the journey further that winter. His attendants erected a log cabin supposed to have been located where McCormick's Reaper factory was later built.

DEATH OF MARQUETTE

Father Marquette spent the winter there from December 14 to March 1, 1675, when, by the aid of his Indians, he completed his journey to the Kaskaskias, and remained with them and the Peorias from March until the fall of that year. He established the Mission of the Immaculate Conception at Kaskaskia (Utica) which was to have a lasting and beneficial effect upon the Indians and white people of Illinois. He thoroughly taught them their duties, as members of this holy organization, and in the fall of that year, as he was returning to Green Bay, when near the shores of Lake Michigan, with no white man near except his two attendants, he set up his altar and performed his devotions, and then requested his attendants to leave him for a space alone. Upon their return, they found that his spirit was with God. They buried him there in the sand on that bleak shore of the lake, where his body was to remain for a number of years without any mark or monument to indicate the place of his interment. Later his remains were removed to the mission at St. Ignace. Thus perished Father Marquette, the most devoted and consecrated missionary, whose influence had a lasting and beneficial effect upon these aborigines of Illinois, who had no ambition other than to obey the direction of his Master to go into the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS' EULOGY

Governor Reynolds, in his History of Illinois, says of Father Marquette:



Peter Breidwieser



Sophie Breidwieser

“He was the Napoleon and the ne plus ultra of all the Indian missionaries in the northwest. He followed in the footsteps of Loyola, his illustrious predecessor, in all the relationships and duties so far as he had ability to act. He abandoned the old world, and the common comforts and enjoyments of life, for the sole object of Christianizing the Indians in the wilds of America. He gave himself entirely up to the most severe and dangerous service, and to the uncommon hardships and perils, and almost to starvation itself, among the wildest savages of North America. All these dangers and perils did he perform and endure with the greatest pleasure, because his conscience assured him that he was doing the will of God. Among all the devout and benevolent Indian missionaries, Marquette, for his true piety, holiness of purpose, and grand enterprises performed, stands unrivaled in the west.”

MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

After the death of Marquette, his associates from St. Xavier, at Green Bay, went to Kaskaskia (Utica) and took charge of the mission of the Immaculate Conception that he had established there, and continued in that capacity until it was removed to the Mississippi River, with the emigration of the Kaskaskia and Illinois Indians to that point several years later on.

CHAPTER V

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS—ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS—
ANOTHER EXPEDITION—FORT ST. LOUIS—DEATH OF LA SALLE—NEW
ORLEANS—COMPANY OF THE WEST—OTHER IMPORTANT SETTLEMENTS—
EARLY CONDITIONS—CONTROL BY JESUITS—ENGLISH CONTROL—EXPUL-
SION OF THE JESUITS—FOUNDING OF ST. LOUIS.

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS

La Salle, a Jesuit monk from France, who had secured a large allotment of land from the government of France at the head of the St. Lawrence River near Lake Ontario, and who was an active man of great energy and ambition, having heard of the settlements on the Great Lakes, returned to France and secured funds to extend the enterprises of his country to the Great Lakes, by bringing a vessel on Lake Erie and trading to the west. He returned and built a forty-ton sloop, named the Griffin, and proceeded to Green Bay, and loaded his vessel with a very valuable cargo of furs and pelts to export to France. Upon the home voyage the Griffin, with all its cargo and crew, was lost and never heard from again.

Upon the return of Joliet from his trip with Marquette which resulted in the discovery of the Mississippi River, La Salle again returned to France, and for five years was engaged in arranging to further explore the Mississippi River and establish forts from the Great Lakes down that river to its mouth.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

In 1680 La Salle came back to this country, accompanied by Chevalier Henri De Tonti, a soldier of fortune who had lost an arm in the Italian wars, as his military attendant. The Chevalier was a very excellent man. These two were joined by Father Hennepin and they three pro-

ceeded to Illinois, where they built Fort Creve Coeur (Brokenhearted) on the present site of Peoria, and commenced the construction of a forty-ton batteau for the purpose of exploring the Mississippi River, but having no rigging or outfit for the vessel, La Salle returned to Mackinaw and Fort Frontenac for the purpose of securing the necessary outfit, leaving Tonti in charge. In the spring of 1680 he dispatched Father Hennepin, who was also a monk, down the Illinois River to its mouth, with orders to explore the Mississippi River to its source, and Father Hennepin, on February 29, 1680, left Creve Coeur with his canoe and two men, and proceeded to the mouth of the Illinois River. The Mississippi River being full of ice at that time, he remained ten days at or near the present site of Grafton in this county. On March 12, he proceeded on his expedition up the river, and when he had ascended to near the Fox, where Minneapolis now stands, he was captured by the Sioux Indians and taken to the falls.

ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS

Father Hennepin remained at the falls for some time and named them St. Anthony, after St. Anthony of Padua. When he was released by the Indians, he returned to Green Bay. While La Salle was looking after securing his outfit for the vessel, the Iroquois Indians attacked Fort Creve Coeur, and Tonti's men having deserted him, the village of the Illinois Indians was destroyed and Tonti had to flee with the one or two men he had left. In the next spring when La Salle returned to Creve Coeur, he found that the village had been destroyed and Tonti was gone.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION

Supposing that Tonti had gone down to the Mississippi River, La Salle made a voyage to the mouth of the Illinois River in search of Tonti, but not finding him he left a letter to him attached to a tree at the mouth of the river, and returned to Mackinaw, where he finally found Tonti. La Salle then enlisted a number of men and concluded to make another trip, planning to go down the Mississippi River to its mouth in canoes. In February, 1682, he, Tonti, and Hennepin, with a crew and five canoes, started down the Illinois River and having reached the mouth of the river, they were detained by the ice in the Mississippi River, at Grafton. When the river was clear, they went on their way south and discovered the mouth of it April 9. La Salle set up a cross and took possession of

the country watered by the Mississippi River and its tributaries in the name of Louis XIV of France.

FORT ST. LOUIS

La Salle then ascended the river up to the mouth of the Illinois River, and on the latter to the lake. On the way up the Mississippi River, he and Tonti established Fort St. Louis at Starved Rock. He left Tonti in charge of the fort, and proceeded to return to France, where he reported that he had taken possession of the country. He was then given an expedition to colonize and settle the French territory of the Mississippi.

DEATH OF LA SALLE

In 1683, La Salle started with an expedition, to return to the mouth of the Mississippi River, but missing it, he went to Matagorda Bay in Texas, and there landed. He made several attempts to reach the Mississippi River from there, but did not succeed, and lost a number of his men from disease. He then started another expedition in order to try and find the river, but was shot and killed by some of his men, and was buried near Matagorda Bay, in 1687. Tonti, not having heard from La Salle, went on an expedition to find him, to the mouth of the Mississippi River, but not being able to ascertain anything with reference to him, he returned to Fort St. Louis. In August of that year, some of the men who were with La Salle, after passing through many difficulties and dangers, reached Fort St. Louis and reported La Salle's death.

NEW ORLEANS

De Bienville organized another expedition and went to the Mississippi River, several years after the death of La Salle, and was at its mouth in January, 1700. In 1718 New Orleans was laid out and platted.

COMPANY OF THE WEST

In 1712 King Louis XIV gave the right to Crozat, one of the leading statesmen of France, to explore the Mississippi country with the expectation of finding silver and gold in that region, the same as Cortez found in Mexico and Pizarro in Peru. An expedition was organized for the

purpose of exploring the country and seeking for these precious metals. They took a lot of slaves and brought them to Kaskaskia, exploring the region around the village, and across the river in the lead mines of Petosi, but they were unsuccessful in finding gold, silver or precious stones, and in 1717 Crozat surrendered his charter to the government. Then John Law organized his Company of the West, and took over the charter for further explorations, still believing that there were gold and silver in that vicinity. Under the control of this company a large number of men and slaves were taken up the river to Kaskaskia, and Fort Chartres was built above Kaskaskia. It was built of stone and pierced for cannon and rifles, being the most pretentious fort on the American continent. It was 490 feet square, with quarters for officers and men inside, and the French commandant was installed there and so remained until the foundation of this fortress was undermined and it had to be abandoned.

OTHER IMPORTANT SETTLEMENTS

In 1744, another fort was built across the peninsula near the Kaskaskia River. Settlements were made at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Prairie De Rocher (Prairie of the Rock), some distance from Kaskaskia. After the establishment of New Orleans and settlement of Kaskaskia, the Illinois country was attached to that department. Up to that time this region had been attached to Canada and all of the commerce had been by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, past Grafton, and the main travel to and from Kaskaskia was along that route. After the settlement at Kaskaskia, the priests having received large grants from the government, had erected mills and breweries, and were farming a large part of the common land that was granted to them, so it was quite a prosperous community. Until the establishment of Fort Chartres, the priests had the full government of those settlements. They built a stone church at Kaskaskia, and later a monastery, and churches were also built at Cahokia, Prairie De Rocher and Prairie Du Pont. They were all cared for by the priests who were brought to Kaskaskia and that vicinity, it being the only settlement of any importance in what is now the state of Illinois.

EARLY CONDITIONS

Under the direction of the Jesuits, the farmers raised considerable crops of grain and shipped them to New Orleans to trade for flour and

similar commodities that they needed for their community. The settlers then at Kaskaskia were French and their slaves that they had brought with them to work in the mines, and they were a contented and prosperous people. The French were traders with the Indians, and bought the furs and pelts and anything else the Indians had for sale. They had their homes in the towns, and their farming interests in the country. They built their dwellings by setting poles in the ground, to which they attached peaked roofs covered with thatch. The more pretentious houses were made of hewed poles covered with wooden boards fastened with wooden pegs. The houses were surrounded by porches and were comfortable and convenient, and in them the settlers enjoyed life to a very great extent. They were living under the direction of the Jesuits. All questions which arose among them were settled by the priests. They were not annoyed by hostile tribes. All of their farming implements were made by them of wood, including plows. Their carts had wheels which were sawed from the ends of trees, and to these carts were attached oxen or ponies which they had brought from Canada, by harness made of rawhide. The settlers raised large numbers of cattle, poultry, sheep and flax. The women had spinning wheels and looms, and spun the wool, cotton and flax, and wove their own clothing on their own hand looms, and then cut out and made all the garments for the men and themselves. They also wove their own blankets and bed clothing. Their cooking was done in the fireplaces in their cabins. Other clothing aside from that made of homespun, was made from deerskin and other skins that were tanned according to Indian methods, and the leggins and moccasins were always made from them. For amusements, they had their violins and dancing, and the Indians had their tom toms at all of the gatherings. All of the transportation was done on the river with canoes and later larger boats. The voyage to New Orleans took from three to six months for the round trip. The voyageurs who made these trips were hardy Canadians who were accustomed to work upon the rivers and lakes, and enjoyed their outdoor life to the fullest extent. After they returned from a voyage to New Orleans and received their wages, they frequently spent it in a day, and were ready for another trip.

ENGLISH CONTROL

This was the foundation of the settlement of the state of Illinois, and until the close of the French and Indian War, and the peace of 1763, all of the control of these settlements had been in the hands of the French.

In 1762, France had secretly conveyed her possessions in Louisiana and on the west bank of the Mississippi River to Spain, and in the peace of 1763, France ceded that portion east of the Mississippi River, including Canada and Vermont, to Great Britain. In 1765, the French flag was taken down from Fort Chartres and Kaskaskia, and the English flag was flown in its place. Prior to the close of the French and Indian War, and before the transfer of this territory to Great Britain, France had issued an edict against the Jesuits, and had ordered confiscation of all their property and the expulsion of the Jesuits from the French possessions. This decree was executed at Kaskaskia, and its vicinity, in the fall of 1763, when all of the property of the Jesuits at Kaskaskia and the surrounding country, was sold, and the priests were expelled. They crossed the river to the west bank of the Mississippi, and settled at Fort Ste. Genevieve, and in 1764, St. Louis was founded, and a great many of the leading French settlers went to the new village, which was near Cahokia. A few still continued to live at Kaskaskia and its vicinity, but the majority sought refuge at St. Louis, and became the founders of that city. The British rule and the officers in charge undertook to establish the common law to some extent in their new possessions in Illinois, but they were obnoxious to the people, who had but little sympathy with them. The British rule lasted for thirteen years, when another flag was raised over Kaskaskia and other Illinois settlements, the one which still floats above them.

CHAPTER VI

CLARK'S EXPEDITION

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK—PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS—CAPTURE OF KASKASKIA
—NEW ORDER OF THINGS—FURTHER ENTERPRISES—CAMPAIGN AT VINCENNES—A BRAVE VENTURE—RECAPTURE OF VINCENNES—COUNTY OF ILLINOIS—DISSATISFACTION—SECURING TITLE TO NORTHWEST TERRITORY
—A DEFEATED PROJECT—GOVERNMENT OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

Kentucky had been made a county of Virginia, and Col. George Rogers Clark was in command of the militia that had been summoned to protect that dark and bloody ground. He was born in Albemarle County, Va., in 1752, was educated in the schools of that locality, and like Washington was a surveyor, but being of venturesome spirit, he had crossed the mountains into Kentucky, following Daniel Boone and the other early settlers, and made a careful study of the county, its settlers, their difficulties and dangers, and the nature of the Indian foes. Having learned of prejudicial reports being instilled into the minds of the Indians by the English in Illinois, he concluded that the best way to protect his country was to drive the English out of the Illinois country.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS

In order to learn the lay of the land, he sent parties to Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes and Detroit, and after receiving their reports, he went to Gov. Patrick Henry and his council at Williamsburg, Va., and gave in detail the situation and his plan of operation. This being approved, Governor Henry gave him authority to raise seven companies of fifty men each, and \$1,200 script to carry out his plans, and Thomas Jefferson, George Wythe and George Mason pledged that if he were successful, they would use their influence to secure an allotment of 300 acres of land for each man engaged in the enterprise. Colonel

Clark was given an order for boats and equipment, and left for his field of operation. He descended the Ohio River, and made his rendezvous at Corn Island opposite Louisville, and there being some delay in securing all of the troops he was authorized to enlist, he determined to proceed with the 193 men then in camp.

CAPTURE OF KASKASKIA

The little party embarked on the boats and descended to Fort Massac, where they concealed the boats in a creek, and marched overland 120 miles through forests and across hills and streams, and after eleven days, ragged and unkempt, they reached the vicinity of Kaskaskia, which was then a village of 250 cottages besides the fort and church, on July 4, 1778.

It being necessary that their presence should not be known to Rocheblave, the commandant, or his garrison, they carefully secreted themselves in the forest until night, when Colonel Clark divided his forces into three companies, one to cross the river above the fort and village, one below, and with the third he was to cross in front of the fort. Signals were to be given when he entered the fort, and then the other troops were to rush into the village with whoops and yells and clear the streets of all persons, but not to kill or injure any person unless necessary. These instructions were carried out. Clark and his company entered the fort, secured the commander and his men and not a person was killed or wounded on either side.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS

The next day Colonel Clark sent Lieutenant Bowman and his company to Cahokia, with some of the leading people of Kaskaskia who explained the situation, and the people readily submitted to the new order as did also those of Prairie Du Rocher and other settlements in that vicinity. Colonel Clark called all of the people together and explained to them who he was, and that he represented the governor of Virginia, and was at war with the English, but that he did not make war on citizens, nor their religion or deny them their freedom to worship as their consciences dictated. He told them that the great English army under General Burgoyne had surrendered to the Americans, and the King of France had joined the Americans against the English. He told them that if they were willing to submit to American rule, they

could remain in possession of their property and religious privileges, but if they did not desire to do this, they were free to leave and live under English rule. In order that they might decide quietly and deliberately, he suggested that they hold their church services and consider these questions carefully among themselves, and report to him the next day what their conclusions were. On the next day they reported to Colonel Clark that they would remain, and were happy they were allowed to do so. Their spokesman, M. Gibault, their priest who also officiated at Vincennes, hearing that Colonel Clark proposed to send an expedition against Vincennes, told him that he was pastor of the Catholic Church at that place, that the people were all parishoners and members of his church, and that he would go to them and try and explain the situation, and he thought they would readily accept the new order and American rule. Clark readily accepted his offer, and dispatched him with an embassy on his mission, and he returned in August and reported the entire success of his work. Colonel Clark then appointed Captain Helm commandant at Vincennes and Indian agent for the Wabash.

FURTHER ENTERPRISES

Having settled matters in this way, Colonel Clark then turned his attention to securing the friendship of the Indians in the Illinois country, and through his understanding of their nature and character, his diplomatic skill met with great success. His original plans included the capture of Detroit, but by reason of his small force and the necessity of dividing it between the different forts and localities he was called upon to protect, the prosecution of that part of his plan was abandoned for the time being. He had sent Captain Montgomery, in charge of M. Rocheblave the British commandant, to Virginia with a report of his conquest, and November 23, 1778, a vote of thanks to Colonel Clark and his brave officers and men for their extraordinary resolution and perseverance in so hazardous an enterprise, and the important services thereby rendered the country, was unanimously carried in the Virginia house of delegates.

CAMPAIGN AT VINCENNES

Lieut-Governor Hamilton, in command of the British forces at Detroit, learning of the capture of Vincennes by Colonel Clark, began preparation for its re-capture. He assembled a force of 100 white

soldiers and 400 or 500 Indians, with which he marched to and captured the village and fort, and announced that in the following spring he intended to attack and drive the Americans from the Illinois country. In the meanwhile he had disposed his forces into different commands and sent them east against posts in Indiana and Ohio, leaving a force of only seventy or eighty men at Vincennes.

Colonel Clark's situation was very critical. He had previously written Governor Henry for additional men and supplies, but was informed that neither could be furnished for the reason that the resources of the colony, both men and supplies, were required in its war with the British.

A BRAVE VENTURE

Upon receipt of the information as to the conditions at Vincennes, and Colonel Hamilton's plans, Colonel Clark immediately selected forty men, placing them in charge of Capt. John Rogers, and placed them with two small cannon and four swivels on boats, instructed them to proceed to the mouth of the Wabash River, and go up that stream to the mouth of the White River, and there to await further instructions. He then proceeded to mobilize his forces, and on February 17, 1779, eight days after receiving the report from Vincennes, with 170 men, he started on his march overland to co-operate with Captain Rogers in the attack upon the fort.

RECAPTURE OF VINCENNES

It was the rainy season, streams were all at flood, water was everywhere, ice cold. With no boats with which to cross the stream, the men were compelled to wade or swim across. This was one of the most exhausting, perilous marches ever before attempted by man, and it took all of Clark's resources and persuasive skill and ingenuity to prevent his men from abandoning him and returning home. They finally reached the east bank of the Wabash, but Captain Rogers had not arrived, and there was no word received from him. Clark determined to proceed at once to the attack without waiting for the boats, as he regarded secrecy as one of the best aids to securing his success. Without going into all the details, it is sufficient to say that he captured the fort and Colonel Hamilton without the loss of a man, and learning that a force was coming from Detroit with supplies for the fort, he sent a force to intercept them. This force from Detroit was captured but parolled, and the supplies, \$50,000.00 in value, were brought in. Hamilton was

sent to Virginia where he was imprisoned for his barbarities in paying rewards for the scalps of American prisoners, on account of which practice he was called the "hair buyer." Finally, through the intercession of Thomas Jefferson, the matter was referred to General Washington, who decided that under Colonel Clark's parole he should have his freedom and so Hamilton was discharged, but he no longer was a factor against the Americans in the Illinois country.

COUNTY OF ILLINOIS

Colonel Clark placed Captain Helm again in command of Vincennes and after settling matters there returned by boats to Kaskaskia. All of the northwestern territory was included in the County of Illinois, and attached to Virginia, as had been previously done with Kentucky, and December 12, 1778, John Todd of that country was appointed lieutenant commander of the Illinois County. In a letter to Clark, Jefferson said: "Much solicitude will be felt for the result of your expedition to the Wabash; if successful, it will have an important bearing in determining our northwestern boundary."

Colonel John Todd arrived at Kaskaskia in the spring following his appointment, and on June 15, 1780, issued a proclamation to the people, notifying them of his appointment, and intentions in regard to a civil government, requesting all of the residents to yield their allegiance thereto. After consultation with Colonel Clark, an old friend of Todd's, a meeting was called of the people, in front of the church, where their meetings were usually held, and upon addresses by both Clark and Todd being made, justices were elected for the two districts of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, with representatives from the other settlements who were given jurisdiction over all matters civil and criminal. Leading men in whom the people had confidence, mostly Frenchmen, were elected, and Todd issued commissions to them. Richard Watson was appointed sheriff, and Jean Girault state's attorney. These courts being now completely organized, held their first session about June 19. Todd soon thereafter returned to Kentucky, and never came back to Illinois. He was killed at the battle of Blue Lick, Ky., August 18, 1782.

DISSATISFACTION

Through the depreciation of the script received by Colonel Clark from Governor Henry of Virginia, to pay and supply his soldiers, their



J. H. Cadwallader

discontent, the complaints of settlers, the scheme of land grabbers, forgery of titles and transfers of land claims, the assumption of power by the courts to grant and confirm land grants and titles, Indian troubles, the machination of politicians and intriguers, and the general disposition of men to settle their difficulties regardless of courts, created a situation which, for the next ten or twelve years, amounted to little less than chaos, through which it seems almost miraculous the government should have survived. Nothing save the infinite patience, diplomacy and absolutely fair dealing of Colonel Clark accomplished this result.

SECURING TITLE TO NORTHWEST TERRITORY

The Articles of Confederation of the Colonies, under the name of the United States of America, was ratified by Congress in its session at Philadelphia, July 9, 1778. The treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Paris, September 23, 1783, and ratified by Congress, January 4, 1784, in which the former ceded all rights to Vermont and the Northwestern Territory to the United States. Besides Virginia, the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland and the Carolinas claimed rights to this territory, and in order to settle these controversies, and at the suggestion of Congress, by Act of the Virginia Legislature, December 30, 1783, Thomas Jefferson, George Wythe, George Mason and James Monroe were appointed by Virginia as commissioners to convey by deed all of the rights of Virginia in this territory to the United States, in which act it was provided that the latter should reimburse the former for all of its expenses incurred in its conquest and occupancy, and recognize all grants to settlers and their religious freedom. This deed was executed March 1, 1784. The other colonies also relinquished their claims to the United States.

A DEFEATED PROJECT

An attempt was then made to organize all of this western country into seventeen states, twelve of which should have as their western front the Mississippi River, their eastern, a line running north and south crossing the Ohio River at the falls at Louisville, and the other states being between this line and the original colonies, with the proviso prohibiting slavery in all of the proposed states written therein by Jefferson, following the sentiment expressed by him in the Declaration

of Independence: "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This plan failing to receive the endorsement of all of the original colonies, it was abandoned.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

On July 13, 1787, the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory was adopted by Congress. Slavery was prohibited, and the capital was established at Marietta. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, judges. In the summer of 1788 they met at the capital, and adopted a code of laws for the whole territory, which included Illinois.

CHAPTER VII

DEVELOPMENT OF ILLINOIS

ST. CLAIR COUNTY—RANDOLPH COUNTY—TERRITORY OF INDIANA—TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS—LOUISIANA PURCHASE—AARON BURR CONSPIRACY—TRIAL OF BURR—GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORY—FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—OTHER NEW COUNTIES—SUBSEQUENT TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES—BOUNDS OF MADISON COUNTY.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Governor St. Clair and his secretary Winthrop Sargent, first arrived at Kaskaskia in February, 1790, and organized the County of St. Clair, which included all of the state as far north as the mouth of the Little Mackinaw Creek on the Illinois River, and including all of the then inhabited portion of the state. John Edgar of Kaskaskia, John Baptiste Baubean of Prairie Du Rocher, and John D. Moulin of Cahokia, were appointed as judges, each to hold court in the district of his residence. William St. Clair, a brother of the governor, was appointed clerk, and recorder of deeds; William Biggs, sheriff, and the county seat was located at Cahokia.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

In 1795, Governor St. Clair divided St. Clair County on a line running from the Mississippi River through New Design Settlement east to the Wabash River, and named all of the state south of that line Randolph in honor of Governor Randolph of Virginia. On December 3, 1798, Shadrach Bond was elected a delegate to the territorial legislature which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 22, 1799. On May 7, 1800, by Act of Congress, Ohio was made a territory, and the remainder of Northwestern Territory was made the territory of Indiana, with Vincennes as the capital. William Henry Harrison, then a delegate from

Northwestern Territory, was made governor; John Gibson, secretary; and William Clark, John Griffin and Henry Vanderburgh, judges.

TERRITORY OF INDIANA

In January, 1801, a session of these officers was held at the seat of government, some laws were adopted, one appointing justices of the peace for the counties of St. Clair and Randolph, and on March 3, a term of the general court for the whole territory was opened by the three judges. This terminated the domination of Illinois until the passage of Act of Congress of February 3, 1809, establishing Illinois Territory, which also included Wisconsin, making Kaskaskia the capital.

TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS

John Boyle was appointed governor of the new territory, but he declined to serve, and upon the recommendation of Henry Clay, Ninian Edwards, chief justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, was appointed to the office. Nathaniel Pope was made secretary, and Jesse B. Thomas, Alexander Stuart and William Sprigg were made judges, on June 16, 1809. These officers, with the exception of Thomas, who was a delegate in Congress, convened at Kaskaskia, and enacted such laws of Indiana and from other states as they deemed applicable. Thus was the civil government of the territory of Illinois put in operation. St. Clair and Randolph were recognized as the two counties of the new territory. The population was estimated at 9,000, and settlements extended as far north in the American bottom as Woodriver and in other directions. There were 168 slaves in the territory.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

An event of the most vital importance to Illinois, was the purchase of Louisiana by President Jefferson from France, in 1803, for \$15,000,000.00. The French had laid an embargo on all business from Kaskaskia and other points on the Mississippi River to New Orleans, thus practically paralyzing all of their trade and commerce. Jefferson, who had taken the most intense interest in this Northwestern Territory, realized that there could be no progress made in developing this territory so long as New Orleans and Louisiana were held by an alien enemy. The only other outlet was the St. Lawrence River, which was held by Eng-

land, and with the mouth of the Mississippi River in the hands of France, the whole Mississippi Valley was closed up and practically useless. Hence, the vast importance of this purchase to Illinois, as well as to all the rest of this valley and its subsequent development and future prosperity.

AARON BURR CONSPIRACY

Following the completion of the terms of the Louisiana Purchase, came the Aaron Burr conspiracy in 1806, which had for its object the wresting of all of the Mississippi Valley from the United States, and the establishment of a seat of government at New Orleans. In the furtherance of his plans, Burr visited all of the settlements west of the Allegheny mountains, including Kaskaskia, St. Louis and Vincennes, enlisting men and making converts for his enterprise. He had boats built for his expedition. All were to rendezvous at the mouth of the Ohio River, when they would be conveyed, with equipments, thence to their destination.

TRIAL OF BURR

On November 27, 1806, President Jefferson issued a proclamation warning the people against this movement, and Burr's men refused to proceed, so the expedition was abandoned before New Orleans was reached. Burr was arrested under an indictment for high treason, and was tried before Chief Justice John Marshall and a jury at Richmond, Va.; the trial commencing March 27, 1807, and closing September 6, when he was acquitted, but through the publicity given his acts, his power for evil was broken, and public sentiment classed him with Benedict Arnold, as a traitor to his country. He retired to France, where he lived in poverty for many years, but he finally returned to New York, and died in this country, a discredited and disappointed man.

GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORY

From its organization as a territory of the first class in 1809, Illinois was governed by the governor and the judges. All laws deemed necessary were enacted by them. On September 14, 1812, Madison, Gallatin and Johnson counties were established by them. Madison County contained all of Illinois and Wisconsin north of a line running due east

from the Mississippi to the Wabash, along the north line of St. Clair County, with the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick as the seat of justice for all of said new county. This new seat of justice was on the present site of Edwardsville. By Act of Congress, May 21, 1812, Illinois was made a territory of the second class, which required the election of a legislative council consisting of one member from each county, and a house of representatives. The council was elected for a term of four years, and the representatives for two years. Samuel Judy was elected as a member of the council, and William Jones as a representative, for Madison County.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

Governor Edwards, by proclamation, convened the first territorial legislature at Kaskaskia, November 25, 1812. There were five members of the council, and seven representatives, making twelve in both branches. They met in an old, weatherbeaten unpainted, two-story frame building, the council on the second floor, and the representatives on the first, with one doorkeeper for both houses. All twelve members boarded with one family, and slept in one room. There was not a lawyer in either branch.

By act of December 13, 1812, all of the laws of the territory of Indiana that were not local, and all laws enacted by the governor and judges under the first grade of territorial government that were not repealed, were re-enacted, together with such laws as they deemed necessary. Pierre Menard of Randolph County was president of the council; and John Thomas was secretary. George Fisher was speaker of the lower house, and William C. Greenup was clerk. The legislature met once a year, but the sessions were short. The members of the council, as before stated, served for four years, the representatives for two years, and the representative to Congress, two years. In 1814, Col. Benjamin Stephenson was elected a delegate to Congress; and in 1816, Nathaniel Pope was elected to the same office.

OTHER NEW COUNTIES

On November 28, 1814, Edwards County was created from all that part of Madison County east of the Third Principal Meridian, and a part of Gallatin County, and it was named in honor of the governor. On January 4, 1817, Bond County was taken from the east side of Madison

County, between it and Edwards, and was named in honor of Shadrach Bond, delegate in Congress, and later the first governor of the State of Illinois.

OTHER TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION

In the session of the legislature, convened November 14, 1814, the officers of the council were the same as those of the first session. In the house, Risdon Moore of St. Clair County, was elected speaker; and Williams Mears, clerk. At this session a contract was entered into with Nathaniel Pope for revising the laws, payment of fifty dollars was offered for the killing of every Indian that was hostile. On December 24, adjournment was made until September 4, 1815. On the reassembling of the legislature on that date, John G. Lofton appeared in place of Owen Evans, as a member of the house from Madison County. The third territorial legislature met December 2, 1816. The council was composed of Pierre Menard, of Randolph, who was again elected president; John G. Lofton, of Madison; Abraham Amos, of St. Clair; John Grammar, of Johnson; and Thomas C. Browne, of Gallatin. Joseph Conway was secretary of the council. In the house, George Fisher was elected speaker, Daniel P. Cook, who was auditor of public accounts, was made clerk. Twenty-eight acts were passed at this session. Among the more important ones were the establishing of a bank with a capital of \$300,000.00 at Shawneetown; a fine of \$200.00 was to be assessed against any Indiana lawyer practicing in the courts of this territory; and the same act imposed a fine of \$500.00 on any judge who knowingly allowed an Indiana lawyer to practice in his court. This session adjourned January 14, 1817, to December 1, 1817, at which date it reconvened, and fifty acts were passed, among which were those establishing banks at Kaskaskia, Edwardsville and Cairo. An adjournment was taken January 12, 1818, which terminated all territorial legislation, although it continued in existence until the admission of Illinois into the Union. At the time that John G. Lofton was elected as a member of the territorial council from Madison County, as stated above, there were but five members of that body, and said county represented by him contained all of Illinois Territory, bounded as follows: on the east by the Third Principal Meridian; on the west by the Mississippi River; on the south by St. Clair County; and extended on the north to the dividing line of Upper Canada. The only change in the dimensions of Madison County prior to the creation of Greene County in 1821, was the taking of Bond County from its east side in 1817.

CHAPTER VIII

ILLINOIS AS A STATE

THE ENABLING ACT—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY—NATHANIEL POPE—SHADRACH BOND—GREENE COUNTY—CAPITAL REMOVED—BLACK LAWS—SLAVERY LEGISLATION—TEST OF THE BLACK LAW—EDWARD COLES—ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENTS.

THE ENABLING ACT

Congress passed the Enabling Act, authorizing the territory of Illinois to form a constitution, to be submitted to that body for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a state, April 18, 1818. Under this act, the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention was fixed for the first Monday of July of that year.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Thirty-three delegates were elected to this convention. Jesse B. Thomas was elected its president, and William C. Greenup, who had been secretary of the first territorial assembly, was made secretary. The constitution was adopted by the convention August 26, but not submitted to a vote of the people. The election for governor, lieutenant governor and members of the General Assembly was fixed by the constitution for the third Thursday in September, 1818, and the two succeeding days. Shadrach Bond was elected governor, and Pierre Menard, lieutenant governor with no opposition. Their terms of office were for four years. All of the other state officers, and judges of the courts were to be elected by the legislature. Slavery and involuntary servitude were prohibited, in the same language as that of the Act of 1787 organizing Northwestern Territory. Salaries were fixed as follows: governor, \$1,000.00; secretary of state, \$600.00; and judges of the Supreme Court, \$1,000.00. Said judges could be removed by request of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly.

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The first General Assembly met October 5, 1818. There were fourteen senators and twenty-nine representatives. Pierre Menard, lieutenant governor presided in the senate, and William C. Greenup, secretary presided over the house. John Messenger was elected speaker of the house, and Thomas Reynolds was elected clerk. The full state government was organized October 6, 1818, with Shadrach Bond, governor; Pierre Menard, lieutenant governor; Elisha Kent Kane, secretary of state; Elijah C. Berry, auditor; John Thomas, treasurer; Daniel P. Cook, attorney general. Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas were elected United States senators. This first session of the General Assembly adjourned October 13, to meet the first Monday in January, 1819, for the obvious reason that Illinois was not yet admitted to the Union as a state. The constitution was duly submitted to Congress, and the act for approving the constitution and the admission of Illinois as a state, was adopted by Congress December 3, 1818, which is the real beginning of Illinois' statehood.

NATHANIEL POPE

Nathaniel Pope was the delegate in Congress to whom the petition for admission was sent, and it was to his indefatigable labor and ability, and his watchful care, that success is attributable. He was territorial secretary from 1809 to 1816, when he was elected delegate to Congress. An able lawyer, he was thoroughly familiar with all of the conditions in the territory, and no doubt was elected to Congress with the purpose in view of securing the admission of Illinois as a state. He was faithful to all of his trusts, and later was appointed United States District Judge, which office he held until his death at Springfield, Ill., in 1850.

SHADRACH BOND

Shadrach Bond was born in Maryland, in 1773, and came to Illinois in 1794. He was elected a delegate to Congress in 1812, and it is said that he and his wife rode from Kaskaskia to Washington, D. C., on horseback. In 1814 he was appointed receiver of the land office at Kaskaskia. From 1818 to 1822 he was governor of Illinois. He died at Kaskaskia April 11, 1830, having attained to a peaceful old age. It was under his administration that Greene County was established.

GREENE COUNTY

When Greene County was established in 1821, Morgan and Macoupin counties were attached to Greene for judicial purposes. Morgan County at that time included Scott County, and they were all taken from territory on the north side of, and previously a part of Madison County. The county seat of Greene was placed at Carrollton, named for Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

CAPITAL REMOVED

In 1820 the capital was removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, in Fayette County, and remained there until under the Act of 1837, it was removed to Springfield.

BLACK LAWS

At the session of 1819, the General Assembly re-enacted the "black laws," under which no free negro or mulatto could come into the state, except he had a certificate under seal of a court of record showing that he was free, and no person was permitted to manumit or set free any such colored person without entering bond of \$1,000.00, that such colored person was so given his freedom, should not become a public charge, under penalty of \$200.00 for each person so set free, with provisions against employing, harboring or dealing with colored persons, with penalties of fine, sale, whipping, etc., much the same as those in force in the slave states at that time.

SLAVERY LEGISLATION

In his inaugural address to the Legislature of 1822, Governor Coles took strong grounds in favor of the enforcement of the provision of the constitution prohibiting slavery in the state, and for the enactment and enforcement of laws for carrying this provision of the constitution into effect. The General Assembly was strongly pro-slavery in both branches, and proceeded to pass a resolution for submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the constitution making of Illinois a slave state. The resolution passed the senate, but in the house it lacked one vote of having a two-thirds majority, which was required for the passage of the resolution. In the early part of the session there was a contest from Pike

County between Nicholas Hawson and John Shaw for representative, and December 9, 1822, the contest was decided in favor of Hawson, and he was given his seat. When it was found that the pro-slavery men lacked one vote to carry their resolution; a motion was made by Alexander P. Fields, of Union County, January 23, 1823, that the original motion to seat Hawson be reconsidered, which was carried, the contest case was re-opened, and the original decision reversed, and Shaw was seated in place of Hawson who had held his seat almost two months, but this action gave the pro-slavery advocates their two-thirds majority. The resolution was submitted to the people at the election on the first Monday in August, 1824, about eighteen months after the adoption of the resolution. It was thought by the pro-slavery leaders that they would have an easy victory at the polls, and they started their campaign with vituperative abuse, intolerance, calumny and attempted intimidation of their opponents. This aroused the antagonistic spirit of the anti-slavery people, and under the able leadership of Governor Coles, who freely contributed his salary for his term as governor, \$4,000.00, to the cause, and those of Rev. J. M. Peck, Dr. T. R. Lippincott, George Churchill, Judge Lockwood, David Blackwell, secretary of state, and an army of ministers and laymen of the several churches, the organization of anti-slavery societies, the establishment of newspapers, public speeches, handbills, etc., such a contest was waged as has never been witnessed before or since in this state. The pro-slavery men followed the same tactics, and were led by Elisha Kent Kane, Judge Reynolds, Smith McRoberts, Jesse B. Thomas, John McLean, ex-Governor Bond, and many others. The result of the election was the defeat of the resolution. The vote was 4,950 for and 6,822 against, giving the anti-slavery forces a majority of 1,872, and this forever ended all attempts to make of Illinois a slave state.

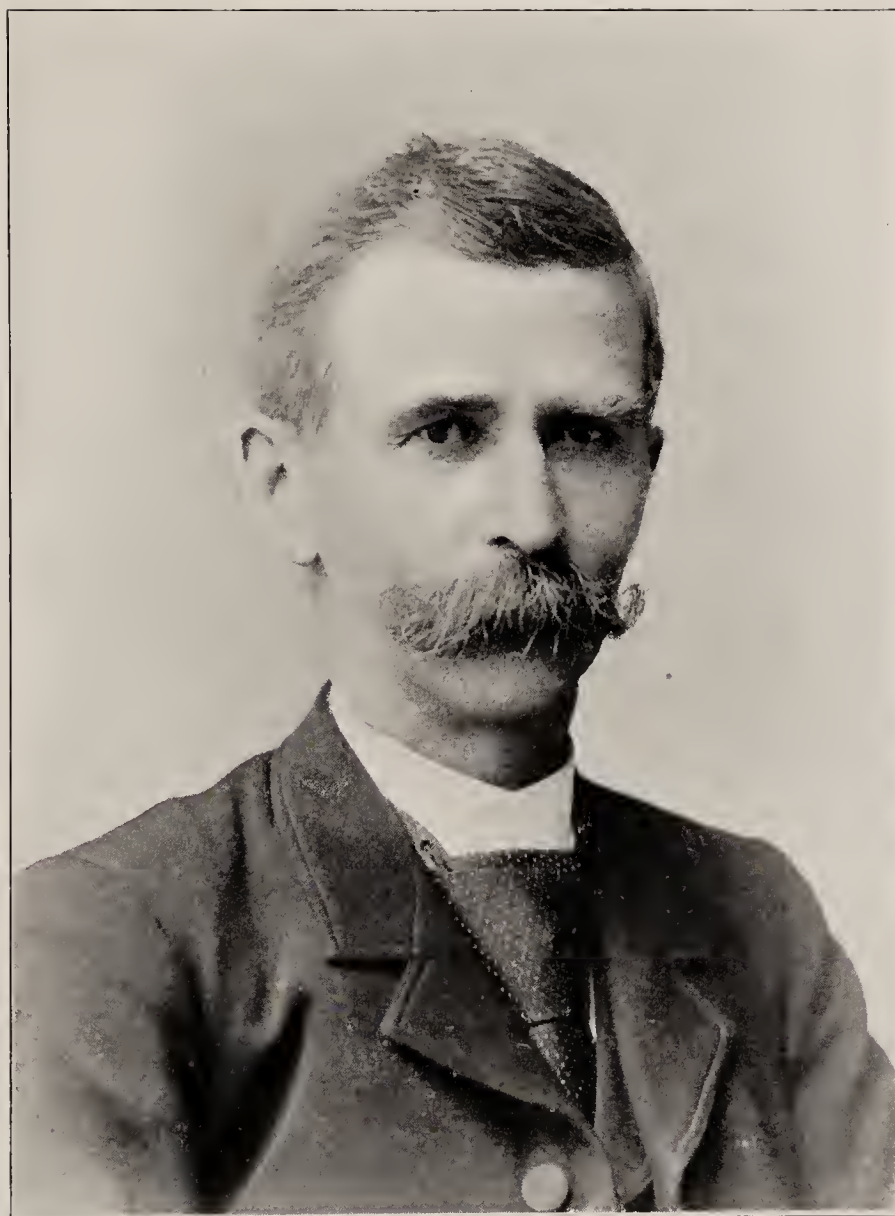
A TEST OF THE BLACK LAW

During the heat and virulence engendered in this campaign, a suit was instituted in the Circuit Court of Madison County against Governor Coles for \$2,000.00 penalty, under the "black laws" for neglect to execute the bond required upon the emancipation of ten negro slaves. A verdict was rendered by the jury for the \$2,000.00 penalty, and the case was taken under advisement. It was continued to the September term, 1825, on a motion for a new trial. In January, 1825, the Legislature repealed the law giving the penalty sued for, and at the September term, the defendant plead this statute a bar to a judgment upon the verdict.

A demurrer was sustained to this plea, and judgment was rendered against the defendant for \$2,000.00, which was taken on writ of error to the Supreme Court, when it was held that Madison County had no vested interest in the penalty, and the repeal of the statute, prior to the entry of judgment, was a bar to the pending suit, and reversed the judgment. This was the end of the suit, and Governor Coles escaped the penalty. Chief Justice Wilson wrote the opinion in the case, which is very clear, and has been sustained by the courts of this state from that time to this. The case was entitled Edward Coles vs. the County of Madison, reported in Breese Illinois Reports, page 154. These black laws were later re-enacted with some modifications, and remained in force for many years. There were a number of cases involving the laws concerning indentured slaves and their children, taken to the Supreme Court since that of Governor Coles, but as these indentures expired by lapse of time more than seventy years ago, no reference will be made to them here.

EDWARD COLES

Edward Coles, second governor of Illinois, was born in Albemarle County, Va., December 15, 1786. His father was a planter, owning many slaves. Upon his father's death, Edward Coles inherited 1,000 acres of land and twenty-five slaves. He was graduated from William and Mary College. At his father's home he met and made the acquaintance of many of the leading statesmen of those days, and on the inauguration of James Madison as president, Edward Coles became his secretary. In 1816, he was sent on a special mission to Russia, as the bearer of important dispatches to the American minister at St. Petersburg. After his return, he determined to remove to Illinois, which he did, in the spring of 1819, bringing with him ten slaves, which he emancipated, giving each head of a family 160 acres of land near Edwardsville, Madison County. He aided them with money and exercised a paternal care over them for several years. This was the basis of the suit above mentioned. He was appointed receiver of the land office at Edwardsville. During the period between 1822 and 1836, he was governor of Illinois. In 1833, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was married to Miss Sallie Logan Roberts, by whom he had one daughter and two sons. He died at Philadelphia, July 4, 1868, in his eighty-second year. While living at Edwardsville, he boarded with James Mason, whose wife, Sarah Von Phul Mason, was a sister of Henry Von Phul, a leading



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merchant of St. Louis, Mo. The Von Phuls were natives of Philadelphia, and will be mentioned further on in this history, in connection with Grafton and Jersey County.

ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENTS

In this connection it may be noted that all of the presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harrison (1840), with the exception of Jackson, were opposed to the extension of slavery to Northwestern Territory, and that the secretaries of state of these administrations, to wit: Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren, all succeeded to the presidency. The last named was the final secretary of state to be so honored.

CHAPTER IX

INDIAN TROUBLES

INCITEMENT OF INDIANS—BLOCKHOUSES—CONDITION AT FORT RUSSEL— INDIAN MASSACRES

INCITEMENT OF INDIANS

During the brewing of the troubles which led to the second war between the United States and Great Britain, the Indians were incited to cause considerable trouble. Not only did they steal anything of value upon which they could lay their hands but they killed and made captives of settlers of Illinois. To protect the settlers blockhouses and stockades were erected in all of the settlements.

BLOCKHOUSES

These blockhouses for the protection of the lives and property of the settlers, were built of logs, the second story crossing the first story at the corners, with loopholes for rifles. The stockades were made of logs or poles, set close together in the ground, and twelve to fifteen feet in height, with gates of heavy puncheon plank, securely fastened on the inside, and wide enough for the passage of carts either in or out. These were built so as to include a well or spring. When there was only one family, or a small number of persons to protect, only one blockhouse would be built in the stockade, but frequently there was one at each corner of the stockade, and the size of the stockade varied according to the number of these blockhouses. The largest and most pretentious of the blockhouse forts was erected one and one-half miles north of the present site of Edwardsville, and was named Fort Russel, after Col. William Russel. The cannon from the ruins of old Fort Chartres were removed and installed in the new fort, making it the strongest and best appointed, as it was the largest, of any of the forts in the territory. During the Indian troubles of 1812-14, Governor Edwards, as commander-in-

chief of the Illinois troops, made this fort his headquarters, and spent here most of his time when he was not actually engaged in the field on expeditions against the Indians. He made three of these expeditions, from each one of which his army returned from its campaign of perils and hardships without finding the enemy, and without suffering loss, to headquarters at Fort Russel.

CONDITIONS AT FORT RUSSEL

Here at Fort Russel, were gathered about the governor, within the protecting walls of the stockade, much of the talent, fashion and wealth of the territory, and here his excellency presided with all of the courtly grace and dignity befitting his exalted office of governor of the vast territory of Illinois, and commander-in-chief of its armies. Dress parades and balls, his excellency, with his most beautiful and accomplished guests, leading the festivities, were of frequent occurrence. These were the safety valves, relieving the pressure of the burdens of state, and the fear and anxiety caused by the Indian depredations throughout the territory.

INDIAN MASSACRES

The massacre at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, occurred August 15, 1812, when the whole American force, and women and children were killed or captured. On July 10, 1814, at Woodriver, six miles east of the present site of Alton, Mrs. Reagan, her two children, two sons of William Moore, and two sons of Abel Moore, were brutally murdered, while passing through the woods from the cabin of William Moore to the Reagan home, by a band of Indians. The details of this horrible occurrence were given in an address delivered by Hon. Thomas J. Selby of Hardin, Calhoun County, at the anniversary celebration of the establishment of Jersey County, August 5, 1914, from facts gathered from persons who were present at the burial of the victims of this brutal outrage. This massacre made a profound impression throughout this part of the country; the Indians were followed by Capt. Samuel Whitesides and his company of rangers, to the Sangamon River, where the leader was shot in a tree top, and in his belt was found the scalp of Mrs. Reagan. The rest of the band scattered and escaped in the woods.

CHAPTER X

LAND ENTRIES AND EARLY TITLES

FIRST RECORDS—OTHER EARLY ENTRIES—JOHN WILKINS—H. & J. HEWITT—JEHU BROWN—JOHN EVANS—JOHN THORNTON—GERSHOM PATTERSON—JOHN GUNTERMAN—JOHN MEDFORD—SAMUEL GATES—MOSES SEEDS—WILLIAM DAVIDSON—FRANCIS COLEMAN—JOHN WILKINS—MARTIN BOWMAN—DAVID EVELAND—MATHEW DARR—WILLIAM BATES—JOHN G. GILLHAM—THOMAS J. LOFTON—JOAB WHITE—ISAAC CUMMINGS—JOSEPH WHITE—JOHN VAUGHN—JOHN FALKNER—ORMAND BEEMAN—JOHN MCDOW—DR. SILAS HAMILTON—JOSEPH RUSSELL.

FIRST RECORDS

The first records we have pertaining to the title to land are transcript entries of land at the land office and the original patents therefor, signed by the President of the United States at the date of entry, which vest the fee simple title in the person in whose name the entry was made. Therefore resort must be made to the transcript of records of land entries at the land office for dates of settlements, where they are not otherwise obtainable. Doubtless for this reason the names of many transient settlers cannot now be obtained. Investigation of all of the earlier maps, atlases and histories has been made, information solicited among the descendants of the earliest settlers, the data collected by the Old Settlers' Society, the Jersey County Historical Society, the county records, the county press, and all other available means, that a fair and just consideration may be given to all persons and localities in the county. The first entries of land were made in 1820, and were as follows: John Wilkins, 31-7-10, October 13; H. & J. Hewitt, 31-9-10, October 23.

OTHER EARLY ENTRIES

In 1821 there were entries in the town of English, 8-12, as follows: On January 5 by Jehu Brown, John Evans, John Thornton, Gershom

Patterson. On January 13, 1821, John Brown entered land in the same town; on the 22, Silas Crane entered land; on the 23, Philip Grimes. In Quarry Township, 6-13, John Evans also entered land on February 5, 1821; and George Finney on February 26. In Richwoods Township, 8-13, on January 10, 1821, John Gunterman, John Medford, Samuel Gates entered land; and on January 18, of that same year, Moses Seeds entered land in that township. In Otter Creek Township, 7-12, on June 29, 1821, William Davidson entered land. There were several fractional tracts entered along the Jersey County shore of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers in 1821, but they were mostly of small area. The total of the acreage was greater than in any one year prior to 1830, English Township, 8-12, which was two-thirds timber and one-third prairie, receiving the most of the entries. Jehu Brown took 880 acres.

In 1822, there were but three entries, to wit: April 2, Francis Colean, English Township; June 13, John Wilkins, Piasa Township, 7-10; and December 20; Martin Bowman, Jersey Township, 9-11.

In 1823, the entries, seven in number, were as follows: David Eveland, March 11, Richwoods Township; Mathew Darr, April 15, Richwoods Township; William Bates, October 6, Elsay Township; John D. Gillham, October 7, Mississippi Township; Thomas J. Lofton, October 6, Mississippi Township; Joab White, October 20, Mississippi Township; Isaac Cummings, December 1, Mississippi Township; and Joseph White, October 10, English Township.

In 1824, the entries were as follows: John Vaughn, February 2, English Township; John Falkner, March 1, Jersey Township; Ormand Beman, July 26, Mississippi Township; John McDow, August 3, Mississippi Township; Thomas Cummings, August 18, Mississippi Township; John Brown, October 5, English Township.

From 1824 to 1829, there were scattering entries in the vicinity of those already noted.

On April 9, 1830, Dr. Silas Hamilton entered $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, 12-7-12. In the fall of 1830, Joseph Russell, of Tennessee, an old acquaintance of Dr. Silas Hamilton, entered a large amount of land in 8-12, west of the Carrollton and Grafton road, and in later years added thereto by entries in 8-10, and 8-11 and 8-12. Doctor Hamilton entered a large amount of land in this county, in addition to that in Otter Creek colony, and was instrumental in bringing many others to Jersey County.

CHAPTER XI

EARLY SETTLERS

PRE-EMPTION LAW—LOFTON'S PRAIRIE—EARLIEST SETTLERS—PIONEER CONDITIONS—HOUSE RAISING—SOCIAL DIVERSIONS—PIONEER LIFE—PIONEER SCHOOLS—FOODSTUFFS—PRAIRIE FIRES—UNUSUAL EMERGENCIES—EARLY MILLS—PRIMITIVE METHODS—NO CONVENIENCES—LACK OF PHYSICIANS—NO SHOPPING FACILITIES—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—JEHU BROWN—JOHN GUNTERMAN—DR. SILAS HAMILTON—OTTER CREEK PRAIRIE—GRAFTON—MARRIAGE LICENSES.

PRE-EMPTION LAW

During the term of Shadrach Bond as territorial representative in Congress, the pre-emption law was enacted. This statute secured to the settler on public lands, the right to enter his lands at \$1.25 per acre within three years from date filing thereon, and thereby secure his home and all of the improvements he had made since his settlement thereon. Many of the early settlers were poor; money was scarce, and prior to the passage of this law, speculators and others with money had entered the settler's lands getting all his improvements, and turning him and his family out of their home; but through it he was made secure against such treatment. This security furnished a strong incentive for those desiring to secure homes to move further north of the settled part of Madison County, into that portion thereof, which in 1821 became Greene County. That part of Greene County which is now Jersey County received the greater portion of these settlers for a natural reason. Those going north from Madison County, had to pass over the present Jersey County in order to reach what is now Greene County.

LOFTON'S PRAIRIE

John G. Lofton, who had been a member of the Territorial House of Representatives, and was at the time of the state's admission to the

Union, a member of the Territorial Council from Madison County, was in 1822 a candidate for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Governor Coles. He was defeated for that office by Adolphus F. Hubbard, although he carried Greene County over Hubbard who was elected by 224 majority. He, with his brothers-in-law, John D. and Ezekiel Gillham, in 1818, settled in what is now Mississippi Township, in what was henceforth known as Lofton's Prairie, so named in honor of its most eminent citizen. For a number of years this settlement was the center of the most intelligent, enterprising and progressive people of the county, and it was the most closely settled. Mr. Lofton was the first judge of probate in the new county of Greene. Under the administration of President John Quincy Adams, Mr. Lofton was appointed receiver of the land office at Lewiston, Fulton County, Ill., which office he held for two years, and then resigned it, and returned to his home in Lofton's Prairie, where he remained until his decease in 1837, leaving his widow and three sons, Thomas C., Samuel A. and John W. Lofton.

THE EARLIEST SETTLERS

Thomas McDow, Robert McDow, and Joab White all married sisters of John G. Lofton, and all settled in the vicinity of Lofton's Prairie. In fact this settlement was largely made by the Loftons, Gillhams, McDows, Lurtons, Whites, Beemans, Cummings, Carrolls, Waggoners, Slatens, Cockrells, Darlington, Swains, Utts, Piggotts, Chappells, Briggs, Spauldings, Browns and their relatives, either of blood or marriage.

PIONEER CONDITIONS

This period was the day of large families, and intermarriage between the children of the settlers naturally cemented the pioneers into a more compact body, and greater unity and contentment prevailed in their home relations, social enjoyments and religious observances.

HOUSE RAISING

Their first dwellings were log cabins, and to construct them required help from the neighbors and more distant friends, who upon invitation to the house raising, all turned out, both men and women, the men, who were all expert woodsmen, to cut, haul, raise and notch the logs at the

corners, on the building, put on the poles for the gable roof, saw down the logs for door and windows, and put in the joists ready for the puncheon or plank floors. Some of the cabins were made double, with one side open between the other two. The women who came to these gatherings, all assisted in the cooking for the men and themselves, and in the evening, after supper, the young folks had a social dance, played games or participated in other amusements as best suited their tastes.

SOCIAL DIVERSIONS

At their log rollings, chopping bees, corn huskings, apple parings, wool pickings and quiltings and other gatherings, there were similar social entertainments and evening festivities as those of the house raisings. There was always some available person to play the fiddle or lead in the games and amusements. If any person was in need of help, by reason of sickness, or other misfortune, the neighbors would get together, chop, haul and prepare wood, husk corn, harvest the wheat or oats, furnish provisions, or to do anything to relieve and comfort those in need. These actions flowed from a natural kindliness of heart and a common feeling of mutual dependence the one upon the other. They were pioneers, way out in the wilds of Illinois, and entirely dependent upon their own resources.

PIONEER LIFE

Husbands and wives were partners in the highest sense of the word, and each voluntarily and cheerfully assumed the responsibilities pertaining to his or her part of the work of establishing and maintaining the new home. The men cleared the land, built their houses, fences, planted crops, and orchards, provided the live stock, including horses, if any, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, wagons or carts, wooden mould plows, wooden harrows. The harness for horses was woven straw collars, wooden hames, rawhide tugs, ox yokes for the oxen. No carriages, buggies or other spring vehicles were in use then. Hand looms, spinning wheels and crude cooking utensils were possessed by all. Cooking or heating stoves were unknown in those days. The cooking was all done in the fireplace, either with the coals, or in pots and kettles hanging upon the crane which was attached to one side of the fireplace, and which swung in or out as necessary. The women cared for the cabins, made garden, milked the cows, made butter and cheese, picked the burrs

from the fleece of the sheep, carded the wool into rolls, spun the rolls into yarn, wove the yarn into cloth, from which they made clothing for themselves and the men. They also wove blankets and other bed clothing, and carpets, when they had any, knit socks and stockings all by hand. They made quilts at home, or at quilting parties. The daughters of the household were all trained in all of this work, and those who were the best skilled in all of these duties were regarded as the most desirable wives by the young men of the neighborhood.

PIONEER SCHOOLS

There were no free schools, and what education the children received, was acquired in their own homes, or at subscription schools. The neighbors would club together and employ a teacher who boarded around, a week with each patron, and received fifty cents to one dollar a week for his or her services, which pay was regarded as very good wages in those days. There were no schoolhouses, and the schools were taught in the homes of the patrons of the schools, as arranged by mutual consent, or in cabins erected for that purpose. There were very few books, and reading, writing and arithmetic in its elementary rules, only were taught. In those days many of the heads of families could neither read or write, although the people of Lofton's Prairie were an exception to that rule, as the leaders were mostly fairly well educated for that period.

FOODSTUFFS

There was an abundance of wild game such as deer, turkey, pheasant, prairie chicken, quail, and in the spring and fall seasons, goose, brant, duck and pigeon. The streams were well stocked with fish. In the forest, oak trees supplied acorns called mast, upon which hogs were fed and fattened: and there were hickory nuts, walnuts, pecans, hazelnuts, cherries, plums, grapes, persimmons, red and black haws, pawpaws, blackberries, raspberries, dewberries, strawberries, crabapples, mayapples. The hazelnuts and smaller berries grew in the open prairies, or on the skirts of the forests.

PRAIRIE FIRES

While there were springs of clear, cool water, the prairie land was covered with a blue stem grass that grew to great height, the burning off

of which in the fall of the year made an intense heat and often destroyed everything in its course, the young timber, settlers' improvements, and all animals or persons in its way. The only safety was in backfiring as it was called, that is, the person in danger, before the fire reached him, had to start a fire where he was, and after it had burned a sufficient distance, he would go over the burned tract, and thus escape from the main fire. Then there was also danger from the forest fires, started by hunters, campers or other careless persons, among the forest leaves, and in case of a heavy wind, or even a strong breeze, the fire would spread, and be as dangerous as the prairie fires. Whole neighborhoods of settlers, men, women and children of sufficient size, would be called out to fight the fire, and continue the contest day and night until it was headed off, usually by clearing the ground of its coat of leaves, and backfiring, and then watching for flying branches or burning leaves which would be carried by the wind beyond this backfire barrier. These would be attacked with wet sacks, or other means would be taken to extinguish the fire before it could get another start.

UNUSUAL EMERGENCIES

These were strenuous and dangerous emergencies, taxing the courage and physical endurance of the early settlers, whose farms were along the skirt of timber, and extending out into the prairie, where this was possible. Many of the pioneers went into the timber because they had to get wood for their buildings, all of their other improvements, and for their fires. Many were born and bred woodsmen, and found security and safety in the timber, and were afraid of the open prairie with its annual fires, insecurity from attacks from the Indians, and supposed hardships and impossibility of hauling sufficient timber to improve and maintain the rude appliances then possessed by them. There in the timberland, which skirted the streams, springs were to be found which supplied them with cool water for both the family and live stock.

EARLY MILLS

The nearest mill during pioneer days, for grinding wheat or corn was at Woodriver, near Upper Alton, about twenty miles from Lofton's Prairie. It was a horse-mill, with a large platform wheel, upon which horses or oxen were hitched to a beam and traveled up an incline and

thus forced the platform to revolve for the motive power. This was a slow process, and as it was the only means of supplying a large territory, the patrons had to wait for their turns, which sometimes took several days to make the trip, get the grist and return home. There was no bolting apparatus, and customers were compelled to have sieves to separate the bran from the flour or meal. Another means of obtaining flour or meal was to make a crude appliance by punching holes in a sheet of tin, nailing it to a board, over which the ears were rubbed. The mortar and pestle were also used.

PRIMITIVE METHODS

There were no percussion matches, and in case the fire was extinguished, the settlers had to go to a neighbor, sometimes a mile or more away, and get live coals, or rub sticks together until the friction created fire. If there were powder in the house, and punk on hand, a blaze could be started, or one could also be obtained with a flint and steel and punk. Punk was a fungus growth from dead trees, much used by the pioneers, and it was regarded as very important that each family keep a supply of the punk on hand at all times.

NO CONVENIENCES

There were no roads, except those for convenience between neighbors, and these were made upon the most direct routes without reference to congressional lines or surveys, and farm improvements were made with reference to these primitive roads. The live stock was marked with the owner's mark, and ran at large. Sheep, cows and horses usually were belled, the bell being fastened around their necks by thongs, or straps. Each settler was familiar with the sound of his bells, and thus could trace and find his stock, no matter how far strayed away from home. There were no butchers, or fresh meat markets, and if a settler wanted some fresh meat, he killed an animal, reserved what he desired for his own use, and distributed the rest among his neighbors, and they in turn did likewise when they butchered. If a visit was to be made with relatives or friends at a distance, the calves were turned out with the cows, the family loaded themselves into the wagon or cart, the cabin door was shut, and one, two or three weeks were occupied with the trip. The neighbors looked after the live stock, and there was no need to hurry back.

LACK OF PHYSICIANS

There were no regular physicians. The neighbors looked after the sick with such remedies as they were accustomed to use, and some of the older women acted, when need arose, as midwives.

NO SHOPPING FACILITIES

There were no towns or stores nearer than Edwardsville or St. Louis, and if any shopping had to be done, a neighbor would take his wagon and team, load on it whatever the other settlers desired to send to market for sale, and take with him a memorandum of purchases to be made. He would make his trip, sell the goods, make his purchases, collect whatever mail matter there was at the post office for the settlers, and upon his return distribute his load.

PIONEER POSTAL REGULATIONS

The postage of letters had to be paid at the office of delivery, and as money was very scarce, a letter would sometimes lie in the post office for a month before the addressee could raise the twenty-five cents necessary to defray the postal charge. All of these conditions prevailed a century ago when the first settlements were made in Lofton's Prairie, and the same ones were applicable to those who settled in other parts of Jersey County at about the same time, and for more than a decade later.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

The settlements north and west of Edwardsville were retarded for several years by reason of the Indian claims of ownership thereof; and during the pendency of this controversy, Governor Edwards warned all settlers to keep off this land. In 1817 or 1818 Auguste Choteau and Benjamin Stephenson, as commissioners in behalf of the United States, in a treaty with the Kickapoo Indians, at Edwardsville, purchased all of the rights of the said Indians, in 10,000,000 acres of land, lying between the Illinois River on the northwest, the Kaskaskia River on the southeast, the Kankakee River on the northeast, and the Mississippi River on the southwest, which purchase included all of the lands in Greene and Jersey counties. As soon as possible after the execution of this treaty, the lands were opened for settlement. It is impossible to de-



Rev. J. Egan.



Sabina Cott

termine accurately the time when the first settlement was made in the present limits of Jersey County. The first settlers were mostly poor, and money was scarce, and difficult to secure for the entry of land, and therefore, in some instances, the settlers merely squatted upon the land without any right. In other instances they filed pre-emption claims which gave them three years in which to raise the money and enter the land, or to sell their pre-emption rights to others, and let the purchaser enter the land. We have no record of these pre-emption claims, or any transfer of them.

JEHU BROWN

One of the very early settlers was Jehu Brown, who took 880 acres of land, in what is now English Township, prior to 1830. He had sold a farm in St. Louis County, Mo., for a large sum, and determined to move to Illinois, where the government price of land being only \$1.25 per acre, with a few thousand dollars, he could secure title to a large amount of land. His lands were along the edge of the timber, and extending into the prairie on the east, where that was possible. Otherwise his land was wholly in the timber. This rule was followed by many of the early settlers. Their training had made woodsmen of them, and they were as a rule timid about going into the prairie any distance from the timber, first on account of the disastrous prairie fires and secondly on account of the difficulty in securing sufficient timber for building purposes and fuel. These reasons were regarded as very important ones in determining the settlers upon their location in opening up a new farm. As "Uncle" John Gunterman stated to the writer in 1870:

JOHN GUNTERMAN

"My father settled on the Illinois River bottom in 1821, and after living there several years, I had an attack of chills and fever, which persisted for two or three years, and from which I could obtain no relief. I finally concluded that the malarial atmosphere arising from the low bottom land was the cause of my diseased condition, and that I must get away from it, onto higher grounds further east. So I went to my old friend Mathew Darr, who lived in the skirt of timber, his farm extending out into the prairie. I spent a week there, and we talked the matter over from every point of view for the entire week, and the conclusion that we reached was that a man's life was too short to prepare

and haul lumber out onto that prairie to improve a farm, and if he did, he would freeze to death in the winter, or the prairie fires would burn everything up." In accordance with this decision, Mr. Gunterman entered the land upon which he was living in 1870, which was northeast of Fieldon in Richwoods Township. He said that at the time that he was at Mr. Darr's, all of the land, so he supposed, between there and Vincennes, Ind., was open for settlement. It may be added that the most valuable and productive farms in this county are now upon those lands that Mr. Gunterman refused to enter. This feeling of dislike for the prairie lands was general at that time, and for several years thereafter.

DR. SILAS HAMILTON

The year 1830 was made a prominent one in the history of the territory now known as Jersey County, by the coming of Dr. Silas Hamilton. He was a native of Vermont, born at Tinmouth, May 19, 1775, a son of Elisha and Mary (Smith) Hamilton. The latter was a descendant of one of the founders of the city of Worcester, Mass., and her father and brother were with General Wolfe in his attack upon Quebec, during the French and Indian War, and were both killed upon the Plains of Abraham, in the same battle in which General Wolfe was slain. At the age of twelve years Silas Hamilton was afflicted by what was then known as a fever sore, or white swelling in his right hip, which resulted in his being a cripple, and from which he suffered much pain and inconvenience all the rest of his life. His father had a large family, and with but limited means, he was unable to give them an education, but his son, Silas, having an indomitable will, and a determination to succeed, which characterized him in all his after life, at the end of three years, and before he was able to walk or leave his room, organized a school there, which he taught for one term. Later on, he had improved so in health, that with the aid of crutches, he could walk a few steps, and he then moved his school to a log cabin near his home, and with his crutches, resting at intervals upon a chair carried for him by his youngest sister, Elizabeth, who later married Gilbert Douglas, he was able to reach his school. He pressed on through these obstacles and endured countless hardships, and secured his preliminary education, and then entered the office of his elder brother, Dr. Ziba Hamilton, and by thorough and exhaustive study and close application, prepared himself for the practice of medicine, which he followed for several years in his native state.

with his brother Ziba. Later he removed to Wallingford, Vt., where he remained for some time, having a marked success in his profession. In 1801 he was married to Hannah Ives, a daughter of a prominent citizen of Wallingford. In 1806, realizing that the frail condition of his health would not permit him longer enduring the rigors of the cold, bleak winters of his native state, he determined to remove to a milder climate, farther south, and in the fall of that year, traveled overland through the states of Virginia and Kentucky, reaching Nashville, Tenn., where, upon invitation, he and his family spent the winter at the "Hermitage," as guests of Gen. Andrew Jackson. There Doctor Hamilton met and made the acquaintance of many of the leading citizens of the state, and in the following spring opened an office at Nashville, and practiced his profession there for several years, and later removed to Natchez, Adams County, Miss., then the capital of that state, and the most important social and commercial center upon the Mississippi River, above New Orleans. He achieved marked success, both professionally and financially, and at the same time educated his only child, Silas Hamilton, Jr. Having accumulated a considerable fortune, and being an opponent of slavery, as practiced in the "cotton belt," where slaves were more cruelly treated and used than cattle or horses, he determined to open a plantation, stock it with slaves, in charge of his son, and by humane and kindly treatment, lead his neighbor slave owners to modify their cruel usage of their slaves and inaugurate a better policy. He secured a plantation, and stocked it with nineteen slaves, under the charge of his son, and planted a crop of cotton in the spring of 1823, but unfortunately on July 11 of that year, Silas, Jr., died. This was a severe blow to his father, but he continued to operate his plantation until 1829, when he concluded to retire from the active practice of medicine and from his attempt to Christianize his neighbor slave owners, and remove to a free state. So he assembled his relatives and friends about him, and started out to spend the remainder of his life in the quiet enjoyment of their society. Having matured his plans and arranged with his neighbors in the vicinity of Kingston, Adams County, Miss., to co-operate with him in his removal and settlement, he and his wife embarked from Natchez for New Design, Monroe County, Ill., the home of his nephews, Thomas M. and Daniel Hamilton, sons of his brother, Capt. Nathaniel Hamilton. The latter had removed from Vermont to Ohio in 1797 and settled on the Muskingum River, above Marietta, then the capital of Northwestern Territory, where he remained until the winter of 1817-18, when his sons built a flatboat, on which

they loaded all of their families and effects and reached New Design in April, 1818, in time to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which enacted the Constitution under which the State of Illinois was admitted to the Union as a state, that same year. They remained there until their removal to Jersey County. Nathaniel and Betsy (McClure) Hamilton both died at New Design, as also did Hannah Ives Hamilton, wife of Dr. Silas Hamilton.

OTTER CREEK PRAIRIE

During the fall and winter of 1829, Doctor Hamilton and his nephew, Thomas M. Hamilton, on horseback, explored the western part of Illinois as far north as Adams County, seeking a suitable location for the proposed colony. Its main requirements were, first, a sufficient amount of United States government land subject to entry; second, a location within a reasonable distance of the Mississippi River; third, fertile soil, well watered and drained, suitable for the purposes of farming and stock raising, and well supplied with timber for fuel, building and all farming purposes. After due consideration, Doctor Hamilton for his own purposes selected the east half of section 11, and the west half of section 12, township 7, range 12 of Otter Creek Prairie. The adjacent lands on the east, west and south were selected for his family relatives and those to the south and south of them for his Mississippi and other friends. These plans were carried into effect by the entry of the lands subject to entry, at the United States land office at Edwardsville, and by the purchase of such lands as had been entered in the territory selected for this settlement. At the time Doctor Hamilton came to Illinois to perfect his arrangements for the location of his colony, there were but 320 acres of land actually entered in town 7, range 12, and his entry of $W\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 12-7-12, bears the date of April 9, 1830. He had made the acquaintance of the Loftons, Gillhams, McDows, Whites, Slatens, Lurtons and others in Lofton's Prairie, and his proposed colony being near them on the west, and the country being but sparsely settled mostly by pioneers of limited means, the coming of a man of wealth and influence, with such advanced ideas, was naturally a topic of much interest to the community, and there was such a general rush to participate in the benefits of identification with this new enterprise, that many entries of land were made with this purpose in view. Doctor Hamilton returned to Mississippi, closed his business there, took his twenty-eight slaves to Cincinnati, Ohio, and manumitted them, giving

bond that they should not become a public charge. He brought with him Henry Walker and his wife, Venus, and George Washington, the two first named, known as Uncle Henry and Aunt Venus, as house servants, and George to be educated as a missionary to his own people in Africa. He had already arranged for the settlement of his relatives around his plantation, and his Mississippi friends on the adjoining lands in Otter Creek prairie, and in 1832-33 this was the most densely populated community in this part of Illinois. Among his relatives were his nephews, Thomas M. and Daniel H. Hamilton, Ezra Hurd and Polly (Hamilton) Hurd, a sister of Doctor Hamilton, both of whom died in the fall of 1831 at their Otter Creek home, leaving their sons, J. Montgomery, William and Ezra, Jr., and Caroline Ripson, their daughter, surviving, and also Gilbert Douglas and Elizabeth, his wife, a sister, and William and Aaron Hamilton, his brothers. Henry Noble, James and William Dougherty and John S. Lamb were old neighbors from Mississippi, and were all possessed of ample means for the improvement of their new homes, and to assist their neighbors to do likewise. Among those neighbors were the Terrys, Brooks, Waggoners, Whites, Buckles, McDows, Beemans, Smiths, Slatens, Stilwells, Cooks, Sansons, Curtis', Dabbs and McDaniels. These all had large families, and through correspondence with their relatives and friends in their original homes and through intermarriage, rapidly increased the number of residents of Otter Creek Prairie settlement. The generally traveled road from Madison County to Carrollton, the county seat of Greene County, was through Lofton's Prairie and Otter Creek Prairie, and due north, through the Patterson and Brown settlements. Carrollton was seventeen miles north of Otter Creek. At that time there was no settlement at Jerseyville, and no road ran through the Jerseyville prairie.

GRAFTON

While at the land office at Edwardsville, Doctor Hamilton became acquainted with the prominent men there, among whom were former Governors Edwards, and Coles, and James Mason, the latter a brother-in-law of Henry Von Phul, one of the leading merchants of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Mason had made extensive entry of land at Bloomington, Quincy, Springfield and Edwardsville. St. Louis was a small city at that time, and was especially opposed to having a rival city in Illinois, at Alton. After repeated conferences between Doctor Hamilton, Mr. Mason and his St. Louis friends, an arrangement was made between

them that Mr. Mason should enter the lands along the river where Grafton is now located, establish a ferry across the river, and another across the Missouri River, so that easy communication might be made with St. Louis and the Carrollton and Grafton road be established, so that all of the business of Greene County could be concentrated at Grafton with easy access to St. Louis. Carrollton and the Lofton and Otter Creek settlements were all interested in the enterprise. Grafton was only six miles from the two latter neighborhoods, twenty-three miles from Carrollton, and located on the Mississippi River just below the mouth of the Illinois River. There were no railroads at that time, and river transportation was a necessity for the rapid development of the country. Mason made the entries of land, established Grafton and the ferries. The Carrollton and Grafton road was opened as arranged, and Mason erected the first house in Grafton in 1832, and placed his brother, Paris Mason, there. He opened a store and took general charge of the enterprise. At the session of the Legislature in 1833, James Mason and Silas Hamilton and such other persons as they should associate with them, were incorporated as The Grafton Manufacturing Company for the purpose of erecting grist, woolen, and cotton mills, and doing a general mercantile, manufacturing, trading and shipping business at Grafton. James Mason died at St. Louis in July, 1834, and Silas Hamilton died November 28 of that year, and nothing was ever done under that charter. The two principals having died, and there being no person of sufficient capability and influence to successfully prosecute the plans of the originators, it naturally languished. Paris Mason still remained at Grafton, and some years later Sarah (Von Phul) Mason, widow of James Mason, and her daughter, Maria, removed to and made their home there, and there Mrs. Mason died many years later. The town was surveyed and platted, and quite a number of stores, shops, warehouses and other business enterprises were opened and conducted with reasonable success, and until the great flood of 1844, in the Mississippi River, it was the main trading point in Jersey County. The principal stores and warehouses being erected upon the bottoms, they were flooded and had to be abandoned in that year.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued in Greene County, Ill., to residents of what later became Jersey County, Ill.

1821

On October 30, Robert McDow and Esther Lofton were married.

1822

On May 29, George Finney and Margaret Creswell were married.

1823

On January 9, Elam Brown and Salley Allen were married by Charles Gregory, county commissioner. On January 30, Cyrus Tolman and Polly Eldred were married by Samuel Lee, a justice of the peace.

1824

On January 2, William Gillham and Martha Munson were married by Thomas G. Lofton, a justice of the peace. On March 20, John R. Caldwell and Elizabeth Slaten were married. On June 27, James Nairn and Victor Colean were married by John Brown, a justice of the peace. On July 19, George Stamps and Franky Henson were married by John Brown, a justice of the peace. On September 25, Thomas Cummings and Mary Ann Carroll were married by Thomas G. Lofton, a justice of the peace.

1825

On March 10, Charles Gregory and Elizabeth Woodman were married by Samuel Lee, a justice of the peace.

1826

On April 8, Charles Dodgson and Polly Lofton were married by Thomas G. Lofton, a justice of the peace. On November 4, William Waddel and Sally Gillham were married.

1827

On February 15, Tarlton F. Brock and Lucinda Slaten were married. On September 13, Jesse White and Tabitha Carrico were married by John Brown, a justice of the peace.

1828

On April 28, John Gunterman and Melinda McKinney were married by D. McFain, a justice of the peace. On October 16, Stephen Gorham and Lueretia Brush were married by S. C. Prince, a justice of the peace.

1829

On March 18, Jacob Lurton and Margaret McDow were married by J. J. Bayse, M. G.

1830

On March 18, John E. Lofton and Jane White were married by John Osbun, M. G. On April 11, William McDown and Delilah Waggoner were married by J. J. Bayse, M. G.

1831

On August 18, William D. F. Slaten and Irena West were married by John Brown, a justice of the peace.

1832

On July 26, Ezekial Chance and Elizabeth Grimes were married by J. J. Bayse, M. G.

1833

On March 31, Richmond Henderson and Mary Ann Douglas were married by John Brown, a justice of the peace. On September 19, J. M. Terry and Mary Ann Waggoner were married by John Brown, a justice of the peace.

1834

On April 29, James J. Randle and Jane Lofton were married. On September 11, Richard Spalding and Sarah J. Gillham were married by J. J. Bayse, M. G.

1835

On February 19, John McDow and Mariah Waggoner were married by J. J. Bayse, M. G. On April 23, Hiram Curtis and Ann Eliza

Dougherty were married by J. J. Bayse, M. G. On July 9, Nathaniel Hamilton and Mary B. Dougherty were married by Gilbert Dougherty, a justice of the peace. On August 27, George Noble and Sarah Swan were married by J. J. Bayse, M. G. On September 3, Moses Cockrell and Caty Ann Utt were married by Thomas McDow, a justice of the peace. On October 15, Aaron Hamilton and Elizabeth Jackson were married.

1836

On January 26, J. M. Hurd and Lydia Noble were married by J. J. Bayse, a justice of the peace. On October 27, John W. Slaten and Ann F. Piggott were married by T. McDow, a justice of the peace. On December 4, Jacob Utt and Mary B. Swann were married by T. McDow, a justice of the peace.

1837

On January 7, Orange F. Howland and Sarah Ann Terry were married by A. King, a justice of the peace. On March 23, George B. Slaten and Clementine Lewis were married. On April 13, Wright Casey and Mary Frances Curry were married by William Jerome, M. G. On April 22, Zadock Reddish and Sophia Medford were married by D. Myers, a justice of the peace. On May 4, LaFayette McCrillis and Mary E. Mason were married by Alvin Bailey, M. G. On June 11, Moses Amburg and Eliza Cope were married by J. M. Hurd, a justice of the peace. On December 14, Jeremiah Stilwell and Ann Eliza White were married by J. M. Hurd, a justice of the peace. On December 21, Peter C. Randle and Susannah Beeman were married by T. McDow, a justice of the peace.

1838

On January 4, Benjamin M. King and Louisa Lemon were married by William Hill, M. G. On September 16, Asa Snell and Priscilla E. Landon were married by Joseph Crabbe, a justice of the peace. On October 18, Jarrett T. Grimes and Charity Brown were married by Uriel Downey, a justice of the peace. On December 27, Virgil Noble and Hannah J. Utt were married by Moses Lemon, M. G. On December 25, Isaac Scarritt and Martha Ann Mason were married by E. Rogers, M. G.

1839

On January 3, Charles D. Hodges and Ellen C. Hawley were married by A. T. Bledsoe, M. G. On January 8, Ezekiel Gillham and Mary Cowan were married by T. McDow, a justice of the peace. On January 17, Allen Gillham and Nancy Murphy were married by T. McDow, a justice of the peace. On January 31, James Lamb and Catherine Curtis were married by Moses Lemon, M. G. On March 7, George Spangle and Priscilla Utt were married by J. M. Hurd, a justice of the peace. On April 2, Elias Cockrell and Mary McFair were married by R. S. Spencer, a justice of the peace. On June 13, William Hurd and Esther Ann Buckles were married by J. M. Hurd, a justice of the peace. On July 2, Thomas Ford and Mariah Adams were married by Joseph Fowler, M. G. On July 23, Edmund Douglas and Harriet Curtis were married by A. P. Brown, M. G. On September 30, Joseph H. Colean and Mariah Gillham were married.

1840

Early in January, William H. Allen and Martha Maria Mason were married under a Greene County license. On January 25, Thornton Hughes and Elizabeth Waggoner were married by T. McDow, a justice of the peace. On April 24, Isaac Harbert and Mrs. H. M. Shull were married by J. Fowler, M. G. On April 23, Christopher Kirchner and Elizabeth Thurston were married by Nathaniel Hamilton, a justice of the peace. On March 12, Albertus Lofton and Lucinda Chappell were married by T. McDow, a justice of the peace. On April 29, Augustine Stalder and Polly Lance were married by John Keys, a justice of the peace. On May 28, Perley Silloway and Harriet Wilkins were married by J. Crabbe, a justice of the peace. On June 18, Daniel McFain and Mary Cooper were married by J. W. Lowder, a justice of the peace. On August 25, George Stafford and Ann E. Cresswell were married by Silas Crain, a justice of the peace. On September 10, Caleb Noble and Susannah E. Gillham were married by W. Jerome, a justice of the peace. On October 15, William Noble and Elizabeth Hamilton were married by M. Lemon, M. G. On October 22, Thomas Smirl and Euphemia Dougherty were married by W. Jerome, M. G. On December 17, John N. English and Elizabeth A. Belt were married by W. S. McMurray, M. G.

1841

On January 3, Hiram English and Mary A. Grimes were married by H. N. Belt, a justice of the peace. On January 19, Elisha A. Barton and Rebecca Lofton were married by S. Crain, a justice of the peace. On February 4, William Post and Hannah W. Calhoun were married by J. Harriott, a justice of the peace. On March 4, Jonathan Plowman and Elizabeth Crull were married by S. Crain, a justice of the peace. On April 8, William Millross and Mariah Noble were married by W. Jerome, M. G. On June 3, David T. Bonnell and Sally A. Kirby were married by L. Lyons, M. G. On September 9, William B. Nevius and Laura Goodwitch were married by L. Lyons, M. G. On October 7, Benjamin C. Rhodes and Amanda Darr were married by G. W. Lowder, J. P. On October 10, Philip Pennington and Mary A. Cummings were married by E. Dodson, M. G. On November 7, William Chappell and Elizabeth Hooper were married by George Hoffman, a justice of the peace. On December 9, John Massey and Mariah Brown were married. On December 13, Henry Darlington and Marian Noble were married by W. Jerome, M. G.

1842

On January 20, Aaron Dodson and Margaret M. Biggers were married by Nathaniel Hamilton, a justice of the peace. On February 10, Aaron Rue and Catherine S. Howell were married by T. Baldwin, M. G. On March 3, Andrew Gillham and Margaret Darlington were married by W. Jerome, M. G. On March 2, Uriah D. Howell and Alice Nevius were married by L. Lyons, M. G. On June 20, Robert Gardner and Julia Carroll were married by E. Rodgers, M. G. On October 27, Henry Utt and Matilda Dougherty were married by L. Anderson, M. G. On October 27, David Dunsdon and Julia B. Hackney were married by J. Harriott, a justice of the peace. On December 22, Hugh N. Cross and Antoinette Van Horne were married by L. Lyons, M. G.

1843

On February 2, Thomas B. Ruyle and Mary Pruitt were married by D. Myers, M. G. On February 22, Eleazer Smith and Susan Harriott were married by John Brown, M. G. On June 10, Robert W. English and Rebecca Grimes were married by John Brown, M. G. On September 28, Charles H. Smith and Elizabeth A. White were married

by Thomas McDow, a justice of the peace. On October 3, Joseph C. Beeman and Elmina Maria Bray were married by Thomas McDow, a justice of the peace. On October 17, William M. Deeds and Elizabeth Walden were married by Nathaniel Hamilton, a justice of the peace. On October 25, John L. White and Martha L. Sansom were married by S. Allen, M. G. On October 25, Charles H. Bowman and Mary Hooper were married by J. Crabbe, a justice of the peace. On November 2, Nathaniel Smith and Emily Darr were married by L. Lyons, M. G. On December 25, John Maltimore and Lydia Court were married.

1844

On January 3, Archibald Craig and Catherine Hankinson were married by J. Harriott, a justice of the peace. On February 22, Thomas A. Eaton and Louisa M. Dougherty were married by W. Jerome, M. G. On April 23, William Rhoades and Elizabeth Swan were married by Thomas McDow, a justice of the peace. On March 20, William Kirby and Experience Perrings were married by L. Lyons, M. G. On May 16, Joseph B. Schroeder and Priscilla Paterson were married by C. D. James, M. G. On June 19, Reuben Noble and Harriet Cordelia Douglas were married by W. Jerome, M. G. On July 3, Dr. James B. Veitch and Marilda McDow were married by E. J. Palmer, M. G. On August 8, Robert Darlington and Harriet Colean were married by Joel Terry, M. G. On March 21, Charles N. Adams and Nancy Bell were married by C. D. James, M. G. On August 20, Ephraim Fredinburg and Mary Lofton were married by C. H. Goodrich, a justice of the peace. On June 22, Benjamin F. Slaten and Mariah Askew were married by M. Lemon, M. G. On October 15, Benjamin S. Griggs and Mary Slaten were married by C. H. Goodrich, a justice of the peace. On October 27, William L. Jerome and Elvina Gillham were married by W. Jerome, M. G. On October 29, Adam Slendennin and Elizabeth J. McReynolds were married by H. Barr, M. G. On December 25, Benjamin B. Hamilton and Mary Ann Chandler were married by Nathaniel Hamilton, a justice of the peace.

1846

On February 25, Minor S. Gowins and Nancy Beeman were married by B. Stafford, M. G. On March 14, Charles C. Rhodes and Emeline Darr were married by Jacob Rhodes, M. G. On April 6, Andrew Span-



William A. Day.



Ira E. Day



Bertha M. Day.

gle and Susan Hughes were married by A. Lofton, a justice of the peace. On May 1, Jacob Reddish and Hannah Weeks were married by H. Webster, a justice of the peace. On May 20, Samuel J. M. Dougherty and Elizabeth Cook were married by C. D. James, M. G. On June 25, Isaac Snedeker and Caroline Sunderland were married by E. J. Palmer, M. G. On October 15, James J. Haycraft and Matilda Rhodes were married by S. J. Haycraft. On October 22, Isaac R. Ely and Mary Christopher were married by E. J. Palmer, M. G. On November 24, Jonathan Plowman and Rachel Crull were married by J. Brown, M. G.

1847

On February 2, Mathew C. Stanley and Elizabeth Armstrong were married by G. C. Wood, M. G. On February 25, Eli Linley Hupp and Jane E. Turner were married by B. Stafford, a justice of the peace. On March 18, Joseph W. Brown and Harriet J. Downey were married by Asa Snell, a justice of the peace. On March 28, John Daniel and Mary Palmer were married by W. Roberts, M. G. On April 17, William Evans and Louisiana Noble were married by C. H. Goodrich, a justice of the peace. On May 9, John H. Reddish and Mary Turner were married by H. Webster, a justice of the peace. On June 21, Henry O. Goodrich and Amelia J. Knapp were married by G. W. Wood, M. G. On July 4, John A. Wallace and Elizabeth Thompson were married by B. Stafford, a justice of the peace. On August 16, Benjamin Wedding and Tabitha Johnson were married by R. C. Baugh, a justice of the peace. On August 26, James W. Calhoun and Mrs. Lucinda Robins were married by Asa Snell, a justice of the peace. On September 30, William P. Jarboe and Harriet M. Hansel were married by E. J. Palmer, M. G. On October 5, Joseph Lane and Hannah Ann Piggott were married by J. Anderson, M. G. On October 8, John H. Belt and Matilda Bramlett were married by W. Hill, M. G. On November 11, Nelson Colean and Sarah J. Waddle were married by Joel Terry, M. G.

1848

On January 6, Lebbeus L. Kirby and Sarah Post were married by W. F. Boyakin, M. G. On April 25, John G. Dougherty and Susan Millross were married by J. M. Terry, a justice of the peace. On May 28, William A. Scott and Elizabeth J. Lurton were married by J. Crabbe, a justice of the peace. On October 1, David Stafford and Elizabeth C.

Gower were married by B. B. Hamilton, M. G. On December 19, W. Edsall and Mrs. Lydia Edsall were married by Minor S. Gowins, a justice of the peace.

1849

On January 27, Enoch W. Wallace and Julia A. Bray were married by M. S. Gowins, a justice of the peace. On February 4, William S. Dougherty and Elizabeth Brown were married by J. M. Terry, a justice of the peace. On March 8, Francis Colean and Mary J. Belt were married by A. Dickerson, M. G. On March 2, William Noble and Thirza Chappell were married by J. M. Terry, a justice of the peace. On April 15, William Buckles and Harriet Ripson were married by E. J. Palmer, M. G. On August 31, John Arthur Allen and Jane Elizabeth White were married by G. C. Wood, M. G. On September 2, William G. Thompson and Nancy A. Smith were married by William Williams, a justice of the peace. On October 25, George D. Morgan and Margaret Millross were married by B. B. Hamilton, M. G. On November 21, Joseph Marshaw and Sarah A. McDow were married by B. B. Hamilton, M. G. On December 20, George Kirby and Margaret Utt were married by J. Buckley, M. G.

1850

On February 26, Martin B. Miner and Laura L. Miner were married by G. C. Wood, M. G. On March 20, Dr. James Bringhurst and Mary Ryan were married by G. E. Warren, county judge. On March 20, Samuel C. Ellis and Mary Matilda Edsall were married by Nathaniel Hamilton, a justice of the peace. On April 14, Hiram Leonard and Amanda Powell were married by S. B. Knott, a justice of the peace. On April 18, William S. Hawley and Caroline Fisher were married by J. Buckley, M. G.

CHAPTER XII

GREENE COUNTY

ESTABLISHMENT—FIRST CIRCUIT COURT—LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—
MILITARY DISTRICTS—ELECTION DISTRICTS—EARLY CRIMINALS—EARLY
OFFICIALS—ADDITIONAL DISTRICTS—ANOTHER EARLY CRIME—OTHER
EARLY EVENTS—WILD SPECULATION.

ESTABLISHMENT

In 1821, with the establishment of Greene County, it ceased to be a part of Madison County, a relation it had held since the latter was formed by Governor Edwards in 1818. The part of Greene County that now constitutes Jersey County, continued to be included in Greene until August 5, 1839. The Enabling Act passed by the Legislature February 28, 1839, provided that on August 5 following at an election held for that purpose, a proposition should be submitted to the voters of the latter county, for and against the separation of Jersey County from Greene County, for their determination. At that election, there were 1,239 votes for and 714 against the proposition, a majority of 525 out of a total of 1,953 votes. From 1821 until 1839, however, the history of Jersey County is naturally included in that of Greene, and is so given.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT

The first term of the Circuit Court of Greene County was held at Carrollton, April 26, 1821, with John Reynolds, judge; Thomas Carlin, sheriff; Samuel Lee, Jr., clerk; Jacob Waggoner, coroner; Gen. Jacob Fry, foreman of the grand jury. On May 1 of that year, the first meeting of the county commissioners was held, with John Allen, John Brown and Seymour Kellogg, commissioners; Samuel Lee, clerk.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT

Thomas Carlin, John Allen, Thomas Rattan and John Huitt, who filed their report under date of February 20, 1821, locating the county

seat at Carrollton, upon land donated by Thomas Carlin, presented it at this session. John Wilkins was licensed at this session, to keep a tavern at Piasa Creek, south of Delhi. He was known chiefly as the father-in-law of Perley Silloway, who was later elected the second sheriff of Jersey County, holding the office for two terms.

MILITARY DISTRICTS

On June 4, 1821, that part of Greene County south of Macoupin Creek, was divided into two military districts, on the line between townships seven and eight, north. All that territory south of that line constituted the first district, and the part between that line and Macoupin Creek, the second district. Elections were ordered in each of these districts for one captain, one lieutenant and one ensign. In the first district the election was to be held at the house of Thomas G. Lofton, with John D. Gillham, John Waddel and Samuel Kincaid, judges. In the second district, the polling place was the house of John Thornton, with Gershom Patterson, William Adair, and Nathaniel Rowden as judges. At this session Ira Kelley, Samuel Kincaid and Jehu Brown were recommended to Governor Bond for appointment as justices of the peace.

ELECTION DISTRICTS

Two election districts were organized of the same form and territory as the above described military districts, the south one to be called Otter Creek, and the other one, Macoupin. In the latter Abiram McKinney and Joseph Piggott were appointed overseers of the poor, and in Otter Creek, John Findley and John Wilkins were appointed to the same office. Jurors for the next term of the Circuit court south of Macoupin were: Ezekial Gillham, William Davidson, Gershom Patterson, John D. Gillham, James Whitesides and Philip Grimes. Gershom Flagg of Madison County was allowed six dollars for surveying the town of Carrollton.

EARLY CRIMINALS

A robbery of a man named Dixon, who lived upon land adjoining John G. Lofton, of \$1,200.00, occurred in 1821, and William B. Whitesides, sheriff of Madison County, and Maj. Robert Sinclair were indicted as the criminals. Sinclair was convicted, but escaped before sentence, and Whitesides forfeited his bail, but was later brought into

court by his bondsmen, and the case against him was finally nolle prossed, and both defendants escaped punishment, although the crime created intense excitement in the community, and interest in it was shown for years to come. At the trial of Sinclair at Carrollton, William Dixon, John G. Lofton, Thomas G. Lofton, William Davison, Ezekiel Gillham, John Findley, William Pinkard, Henry Hopkinson, Charles Gear and Joab White were witnesses for the people. The circuit judges were, during the spring term of 1822, Joseph Phillips; October term of that year and spring term of 1823, Thomas Reynolds; September term, 1823, to May term, 1825, John Reynolds; followed by John Sawyer to April term, 1827; and from then until Jersey County was organized, Samuel D. Lockwood.

EARLY OFFICIALS

In the spring term of 1822, Edward Carroll, Joseph White, Robert Avery, Joseph Piggott, Thomas Orcutt and Charles Gregory were county commissioners. In 1824, John Brown, Abraham Bowman and Charles Gregory were the commissioners; in 1826, Joseph Piggott, Jeremiah Smith and Jehu Brown were commissioners; in 1828, John Barnett, Alexander King and Charles Gregory were commissioners; in 1830, Cyrus Tolman, Thomas Cummings and Cavil Archer were commissioners; from 1834 to 1838, Thomas McDow, Cavil Archer and Cyrus Tolman were the commissioners. In 1823 the overseers of the poor for Otter Creek were John D. Gillham and Joab White; and for Macoupin, they were Joseph White and Benjamin Brown. In 1825, Josiah T. Askew was one of the overseers of the poor for Otter Creek, and Major Dodson and Alexander Smith held the same office for Macoupin. In 1826, Otter Creek had for judges of election, John G. Lofton, John McDow and Thomas Cummings, and the election was held at the house of John G. Lofton. In Macoupin, the judges for that year were Samuel Gates, Nathaniel Rowden and Alexander Smith, and the election was held at the house of Francis Colean.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICTS

In 1827, Richwoods district was made from the west part of Otter Creek district and the Macoupin district. For that year the judges were, for Otter Creek, John McDow, John G. Lofton and Walter Cresswell, and the election was held at the house of Samuel A. Lofton. In the

Richwoods district, the judges were Gershom Patterson, Daniel Cox and Darius Carrico, and the election was held at the house of Abraham Borer. In the Macoupin district, the judges were C. J. Gardiner, John Green and Alexander Smith, and the election was held at the house of Lewis Means. In 1831, the judges of Otter Creek were Jasper Terry, John D. Gillham and John McDow; of Richwoods, they were Gershom Patterson, Matthew Darr and Francis Colean; in the new Piasa district, they were John Wilkins, William Draper, and James Simmons, and the election was held at the home of John Wilkins.

ANOTHER EARLY CRIME

In September, 1831, a son of John Lofton was foully murdered by a man named James Sullivan, who secured \$15.00, and fled the country. He was indicted for the murder, arrested in New Orleans, La., and returned to Carrollton. Here he was tried, convicted and executed, this being the first legal execution in Greene County. The criminal gave as his true name Patrick Cavanaugh.

OTHER EARLY EVENTS

In 1833 merchants' licenses were issued to Woodbury Massey, George Finney, Gregg McDaniel, George Smith and Hugh McGill. James Mason paid a license to keep a ferry at Grafton, and Thomas Barnett to erect a mill on Otter Creek.

WILD SPECULATION

The years of 1836 and 1837 were ones of wild speculation, and all sorts of "get rich quick" schemes that ran like wild prairie fires throughout the state, were about as disastrous as the fires themselves in their results. Prospective towns were laid out, some of them being Randolph, Upper Grafton, Camden, Hartford, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Teneriffe, Salsbury, Delaware, Grafton and Jerseyville, the latter being saved by being named for the county seat in the Enabling Act for the organization of Jersey County. The others, with the exception of Grafton, have long ago been vacated. Prudent people who kept out of speculation and debt survived, but many others were swept away in the financial disaster of wreck and ruin.

CHAPTER XIII

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION—PRELIMINARY LEGISLATION—A PROMINENT CITIZEN—FIRST OFFICIALS—EARLY COUNTY BUSINESS—JUDGES OF ELECTION—FIRST NATURALIZATION PAPERS—FIRST COURTHOUSE—ELECTION OF 1840—NEW PRECINCT—FURTHER COUNTY BUSINESS—COUNTY COURT—NEW POOR-HOUSE—ISSUANCE OF RAILROAD BONDS—REPAIRS TO COURTHOUSE—BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS—LAST FEW MEETINGS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD—SHERIFFS—CIRCUIT CLERKS—COUNTY CLERKS—COUNTY SURVEYORS—COUNTY ASSESSORS AND TREASURERS—CORONERS—COUNTY HIGHWAY ENGINEER.

ORGANIZATION

Jersey County was organized August 5, 1839, in accordance with the Enabling Act passed by the Legislature on February 28, 1839, providing for the submission to the people of Greene County a proposition for and against the separation of a portion of it from Greene County. At the election the vote stood 1,239 in favor to 714 against separation, giving a majority of 525 out of the 1,953 votes cast, in favor of the measure. Thus Jersey County was established, and it then contained the same territory as at present. Jerseyville was selected as the capital of the new county.

PRELIMINARY LEGISLATION

Pursuant to a demand for separation, John N. English circulated and secured signatures to the petition for the establishment of Jersey County, and carried it to the Legislature at Vandalia, which was then the state capital, making the trip on horseback. At that time Thomas Carlin of Greene County was governor of the state, and E. M. Daley of the same county, was a member of the lower house. After the establishment of the new county, the live and enterprising residents interested

themselves in Jerseyville, and took advantage of their favorable situation to draw capital and business to that place. Roads were opened to Alton, Carrollton and all parts of the county, so as to concentrate the interest of the people at that point, and there has been a steady and substantial growth of Jerseyville from that time to the present.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN

John N. English, who presented the petition for separation of Jersey County from Greene County, to the Legislature, continued to be prominent in the history of Jersey County. At the first election for county officers in Jersey County, he was elected sheriff, and re-elected in 1840 by a majority of one vote. Since then he was elected to the office of State Representative for several terms, from the district in which this county is situated.

FIRST OFFICIALS

On October 14, 1839, the first board of county commissioners met at Jerseyville. They were Thomas Cummings, Solomon Calhoun and Amos Pruitt. The other officials were: Richard Graham, clerk; George H. Jackson, circuit clerk; Joseph Crabbem, school commissioner; John N. English, sheriff; Nelson R. Lurton, coroner, and John R. Black, treasurer.

EARLY COUNTY BUSINESS

At the first meeting of the county board of commissioners, E. M. Daley was authorized to purchase the necessary books for the county officers, and Solomon Calhoun and R. L. Hill to erect a building to be used for the county clerk's office, on the public square.

At the regular meeting, held December 2, of that year, Thomas Cummings drew one year, Solomon Calhoun two years, and Amos Pruitt, three years, as their respective terms as county commissioners.

Peyton C. Walker erected a building to be used by the county clerk as his office for \$220.00, to be paid in installments of \$20.00 each. The "Backwoodsman" was allowed \$5.50 for printing blanks. Thomas Cummings and Chilton Smith, the committee on the Internal Improvement Fund, reported that they had conferred with the commissioners of Greene County, and secured \$6,000.00, and an agreement to make

a final adjustment under and after the census of 1840. Thomas Vance was appointed agent to loan the internal improvement fund.

JUDGES OF ELECTION

The following judges of election in the seven precincts of the county, were appointed as follows: Phil's Creek, David Myers, Josiah Jackson and Elijah Barnes; Jerseyville, John Anderson, Robert B. Robins, and George H. Collins; Richwoods, Thomas Vance, Stephen M. Richey and Reuben S. Spencer; Delhi, William Draper, William Hackney and James Cummings; Mississippi, John D. Gilham, David A. Thompson, and Chauncey Brown; Otter Creek, Thomas M. Hamilton, James Dougherty and Coe Edsall; Illinois, David Utt, Thomas Johnson and Samuel Haye. The fees for grand and petit jurors were fixed at seventy-five cents per day.

FIRST NATURALIZATION PAPERS

On December 5, 1839, Dr. James C. Perry, a native of England, filed his oath of allegiance, and was given his naturalization papers, the first issued by Jersey County.

FIRST COURTHOUSE

At a called meeting of the county commissioners, held January 13, 1840, Elijah Van Horne, Solomon Calhoun and Thomas L. McGill, were appointed as a building committee to superintend the erection of the courthouse. They submitted a plan for this courthouse to be erected by the people of Jersey County, and it was approved by the board of commissioners. At the March term of the county commissioners' court in 1841, the building committee reported that contracts had been let for the erection of a courthouse and jail, and that the expense of erection of the two would be \$2,170.00. At the June term of the county commissioners' court in 1845, T. L. McGill was appointed agent to collect subscriptions from the citizens for the erection of the courthouse and jail.

ELECTION OF 1840

At the August election of 1840, Chauncey Brown and Cyrus Tolman, were elected county commissioners; John N. English, sheriff; George W. Lowder, collector, and Aaron Rue, coroner.

NEW PRECINCT

At the June meeting of the county commissioners' court in 1841, Grafton was made an election precinct, with John Keyes, Paris Mason and William Williams, judges. On August 14, George H. Piques filed his bond as school commissioner. On the eighth of the following September, he resigned, and James Harriott was appointed to fill the vacancy. Solomon Calhoun was elected as assessor, and George W. Lowder, as collector.

FURTHER COUNTY BUSINESS

On September 7, 1840, the county commissioners met, there being present Amos Pruitt, Chauncey Brown and Cyrus Tolman. During the September term, 1842, the commissioners were Chauncey Brown, Cyrus Tolman and William Palmer. During that term the most important act was the passage of a tax levy of thirty cents on every \$100.00, for county purposes. At the September term of 1843, the commissioners were Cyrus Tolman, William Palmer and Thomas Carroll, the last succeeding Chauncey Brown, whose term had expired.

At the September term of 1844, the commissioners were William Palmer, Thomas Carroll and Maurice Armstrong, while those of 1845 were Thomas Carroll, Maurice Armstrong and Ambrose S. Wyckoff.

At a special term, called October 13, 1845, Samuel R. Perry was allowed \$900.00 in payment for a farm of 166 acres of land for the establishment of a poorhouse thereon, and at the December term of that year, a poorhouse was established in the residence of said farm, which was several miles northeast of Jerseyville.

At the meeting held September 7, 1846, the commissioners present were Maurice Armstrong, Ambrose S. Wyckoff and Benjamin Cleaver. On September 6, 1847, the commissioners present were Ambrose S. Wickoff, Benjamin Cleaver and James McKinney. On September 1, 1848, Commissioners Ambrose S. Wickoff, James McKinney and James A. Piggott were present. This board held over until December, 1849, under the provision of the Constitution of 1848, when they were succeeded by the county court.

COUNTY COURT

The first meeting of the county court of Jersey County was held December 3, 1849, with the following present: George E. Warren,

judge, and James McKinney and Jacob Lurton, associate justices. At the January term, 1850, Ira Moore was appointed superintendent of the county poor farm, at a salary of \$235.00 per annum. Order was made for the payment of six percent interest upon warrants not paid for want of funds in the hands of the treasurer, for the purpose of sustaining the financial credit of the county.

In December, 1852, Jasper M. Terry became associate justice to succeed Jacob Lurton. At this term of the county court, it was ordered that the question for and against subscribing \$5,000.00 towards the building of the Jacksonville and Carrollton Railroad be submitted to the voters of the county, at an election to be held March 26, 1853, the results of which were that a majority voted for the proposition. Judge George E. Warren was authorized to make the subscription to the capital stock of said railroad company and issue the bonds of the county in payment thereof. At the election in 1853, George E. Warren was elected judge, and Jasper M. Terry and Charles H. Bowman, associates, and they duly qualified.

NEW POORHOUSE

The capacity of the poorhouse having become insufficient for the needs of the county's poor, at the September term, in 1854, the county court purchased from James C. Graham, his residence and twenty acres of land, a short distance east of Jerseyville, on the Carlinville road, to be used for a poorhouse, paying him \$2,000.00 for the property.

ISSUANCE OF RAILROAD BONDS

J. Murray Bacon was elected associate judge in 1856, to succeed Charles H. Bowman. On September 10, 1857, in compliance with the request of the Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, as voted at the election of March 23, 1853, the bonds were duly issued of that date, in amounts of \$500.00 each, with six percent interest payable annually, and delivered to said railroad company.

REPAIRS TO COURTHOUSE

At the election in 1857, Oliver P. Powell was elected judge, and Richard R. Ely and William Williams, associate justices, which brought about an entire change in the court. The election in 1861, brought in

Richard I. Lowe as judge, and Jacob Lurton and Larkin Richardson as associate judges. At the June term, 1863, orders were made for the expenditure of \$3,400.00 for repairs and additions to the courthouse, according to plans therefor, submitted by William Embly, architect, the work to be done by Embly and Coddington.

BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS

At a special term of the county court, held September 22, 1864, it was ordered that the sum of \$10,000.00 be appropriated for the purpose of paying a bounty of \$50.00 each to all soldiers who should volunteer on or after September 19, 1864, for enlistment in the United States army from Jersey County, until its quota be filled, to avert a draft. William Shepard, H. O. Goodrich and Dr. John L. White were appointed as a committee to investigate and report the names of the persons entitled to receive this bounty. The committee made their report December 10, 1864, giving the names of 249 volunteers that were entitled to receive this bounty. This report was approved, and the bounty was paid accordingly. All but five receiving the bounty, were in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

THE LAST FEW MEETINGS

In December, 1865, O. P. Powell, judge, and Phineas Eldridge and William H. Allen, associates, composed the court. On December 6, 1869, J. M. Hurd, Judge, and Caleb Noble and G. A. Gorin, associates came into office. On September 9, 1871, William Shephard presented to the court an offer of \$12,500.00 for the \$5,000.00 stock of the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, subscribed September 10, 1857. This offer was accepted and the county clerk was ordered to transfer the stock to Mr. Shephard upon the payment of the sum offered therefor. J. M. Hurd resigned, and Robert M. King was appointed, and took his place as judge, at the December term, 1872, with Caleb Noble and William A. Scott, associates. Under the Constitution of 1870, the county business was transferred to three commissioners, and the last term of the county court, under the old form, was held during September, 1873.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The first board of commissioners, composed of William H. Allen, Edwin Colean and Isaac R. Ely, met on the first Monday in January,



John Edwin

1874, and upon drawing lots, William H. Allen secured the office for one year. Edwin Colean secured the office for two years, and Isaac R. Ely secured the office for three years. Isaac R. Ely was elected chairman of the board, and the commissioners at once entered upon the transaction of the county business.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY BOARD

The members of the board of commissioners for the years between 1874 and 1879, were as follows:

1875

Isaac R. Ely, Edwin Colean and G. S. Compton, with Isaac R. Ely as chairman, met on December 4, 1874.

1876

Isaac R. Ely, G. S. Compton and William H. Fulkerson, with G. S. Compton as chairman, met December 6, 1875.

1877

G. S. Compton, William H. Fulkerson and John W. Evans, with G. S. Compton as chairman, met December 4, 1876.

1878

William L. Ruyle, John W. Evans and P. D. Cheney, with P. D. Cheney as chairman, met January 6, 1878. Fulkerson had resigned prior to this date.

1879

William L. Ruyle, J. W. Evans and S. B. Foree, with William L. Ruyle as chairman, held a special meeting February 25, 1879, in compliance with a mandamus from the Supreme Court, requiring the board to divide Jersey County into townships under the law providing for the adoption of township organization, in pursuance of an election held in November, 1878. At that time the project was submitted to the people, and upon canvassing the votes of the several precincts in the county, owing to a technical objection, the returns from Grafton precinct were rejected, and the proposition was rejected. By counting the

returns from that precinct, the proposition was carried. On the latter count, the vote stood 1,459 for, against 1,399, giving the proposition a majority of sixty in its favor. By rejecting the votes of Grafton precinct, the returns were 1,268 for and 1,295 against.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS

The matter was presented to the Supreme Court upon a petition of a writ of mandamus to require the canvassers to count the returns from Grafton precinct. The Court ordered the issuance of the writ in pursuance of the petition (*People ex rel. O. P. Powell et al. vs. Ruyle et al., commissioners*, 91 Illinois, 525), and it was to comply with that writ that the special meeting of the board of commissioners was called. E. M. Fuller, George H. Jackson, and Phineas Eldridge were appointed a committee to divide the county into townships as provided by law, in compliance with the wish of the people, as expressed in their votes at the election.

TOWNSHIPS

This committee made their report to the board of commissioners March 25, 1879, as follows: Piasa Township to contain all of Township 7, Range 10. Fidelity Township to contain all of Township 8, Range 10. Ruyle Township to contain fractional township 9, Range 10. Jersey Township to contain all of Township 8, Range 11, and fractional township 9, Range 11. Mississippi Township to contain Township 7, Range 11. Elsay Township to contain fractional township 6, Range 11. Grafton Township to contain fractional township 6, Ranges 12 and 13. Otter Creek Township to contain Township 7, Range 12. English Township to contain Township 8, Range 12. Illinois Township to contain fractional township 7, Range 13. Richwoods Township to contain fractional township 8, Range 13. The committee's report was adopted. An election was called for the election of supervisors in the several townships and the board of commissioners adjourned sine die, March 25, 1879.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On April 14, 1879, occurred the first meeting of the board of supervisors for Jersey County, with the following present: Walter E. Carlin,

Henry J. Hoffman, Lewis Elliott, William A. Scott, Addison Greene, Samuel B. Force, Ernest Mysenburg, Charles C. Busby, Silas W. Rogers, J. L. Reed and John G. Irwin.

JUDGES OF ELECTION

The following judges of election were appointed for the several townships. Ruyle Township—Orin Palmer, Henry Ryan and W. L. Ruyle. Fidelity Township—I. R. Ely, D. Q. Trotter and Archibald Craig. Jersey Township—George H. Jackson, J. C. Barr and J. E. Cooper. Piasa Township—J. N. Lurton, D. Robertson and L. Heubner. Grafton Township—Jacob Godfrey, C. P. Stafford and W. D. F. Slaten. Mississippi Township—Samuel Darlington, Richard Chappell and N. M. Lurton. Elsay Township—B. F. Farley, William Wade and A. Deidrich. Otter Creek Township—William McAdams, Sr., J. G. Dougherty and N. T. Rogers. English Township—Edwin Colean, A. J. Rice and L. T. English. Illinois Township—John Dugan, E. P. Lowe and A. J. Thompson. Richwoods Township—A. J. Arkebauer, Robert Wylder and Leonard Cutler.

CHANGE IN NAME

At the June meeting of the board of supervisors, in 1879, James Eads, clerk, reported that a notice had been received from the Secretary of State that there was already a township in Illinois named Grafton. On the motion of J. G. Erwin, the name of Grafton Township was changed to that of Quarry Township. Rules and order of business were adopted, and the following committees were appointed: Judiciary Committee, Ernest Mysenburg, William A. Scott and Henry J. Hoffman. Finance Committee, Ernest Mysenburg, John G. Erwin, Silas W. Rogers and William A. Scott. Claims Committee, William A. Scott, Silas W. Rogers and Lewis Elliott. Roads and Bridges Committee, Lewis Elliott, Addison Greene, John G. Erwin, Charles C. Busby, Ernest Mysenburg. Equalization Committee, Silas W. Rogers, Samuel B. Force, Charles C. Busby, Addison Greene and Walter E. Carlin. Poor and Poor Farm Committee, John G. Erwin, Silas W. Rogers and Henry J. Hoffman. Petitions Committee, Charles C. Busby, William A. Scott, Lewis Elliott. Public Buildings Committee, Addison Greene, J. L. Reed and John G. Erwin. Appropriation Committee, Henry J. Hoffman, J. L. Reed and Samuel B. Force. Rules Committee, J. L. Reed, Ernest

Mysenburg and Walter E. Carlin. At this first meeting \$1,000.00 was appropriated for the investigation of the book and finances of the county, the committee being ordered to report to the September meeting of the board. On May 6, 1878, William Davison, William Kirby and Jarrett T. Grimes, tax payers, filed a bill for an injunction, enjoining the payment of ten percent interest on money borrowed by the county commissioners to liquidate county warrants, issued in payment of current expenses of the county. A temporary injunction was issued, which was made permanent under a final decree, and on writ of error was affirmed in the Supreme Court (111 Illinois, page 19).

1880

In 1880 the supervisors were as follows: W. E. Carlin, chairman, Isaac R. Ely, S. W. Rogers, J. R. Livingston, C. C. Busby, Ernest A. Mysenburg, John G. Erwin, B. F. Kelley, M. V. Hamilton and J. L. Reed.

1881

In 1881 the supervisors were as follows: W. E. Carlin, chairman, P. D. Cheney, A. M. Slaten, C. B. Eaton, William H. Allen, Jr., M. V. Hamilton, J. A. Cory, B. F. Kelley, A. Craig, Elias Palmer and J. G. Erwin.

1882

In 1882 the supervisors were as follows: W. E. Carlin, chairman, M. J. Richey, M. V. Hamilton, C. B. Eaton, A. Craig, Milo Landon, N. M. Lurton, J. K. Cadwallader, E. Palmer, C. P. Stafford, B. F. Kelley. Upon petition of the voters, the name of the town of Illinois was changed to Rosedale at the June meeting of the board.

1883

In 1883 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: W. E. Carlin, chairman, M. J. Richey, M. V. Hamilton, A. Craig, A. J. Thompson, I. N. Moore, Milo Landon, Charles Ruyle, J. K. Cadwallader, James Seagraves and Ephraim Chappell.

1884

In 1884 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: W. E. Carlin, chairman, M. J. Richey, M. V. Hamilton, I. N. Moore,

A. J. Thompson, J. M. Seagraves, C. P. Stafford, George W. Reed, H. V. Voorhees, N. T. Rogers, V. L. Dodge, and L. T. English. On January 6, 1884, the courthouse and jail were burned, and four prisoners in the jail died of suffocation, to wit: Emil Koehler, August Schultz, James Riggs and Walter Duncan. At a special meeting held in January, 1884, James M. Seagraves, Milo Landon and W. E. Carlin were appointed as a committee to receive bids for, and award contract for the building of a temporary courthouse. On March 11, that committee reported to the board that the temporary courthouse was completed at a cost of \$950.00, and ready for occupancy. It was a frame building, oblong in shape, fronting south, with the courtroom in the south end, and two juryrooms in the north end. At the election held on November 4, 1884, a special tax of thirty-five cents on each \$100.00 of assessed valuation for the purpose of building a sheriff's residence and jail, was submitted to and carried by 426 majority. On January 12, 1885, the building committee reported acceptance and approval of bids for the erection of the sheriff's residence and jail at a total of \$15,115.00, which was approved. This building was erected on the northwest corner of the courthouse square, being completed and occupied in December, 1885.

1885

The members of the board of supervisors for 1885 were as follows: W. E. Carlin, chairman, F. J. Mains, W. H. Bartlett, B. F. Kelley, Vilas L. Dodge, H. V. Voorhees, George H. Van Horne, N. T. Rogers, L. R. English, C. P. Stafford, John L. Reed, John A. Kraus. The total value of real and personal property for that year was placed at \$3,832,948.00.

1886

The members of the board of supervisors for 1886 were as follows: W. E. Carlin, chairman, F. J. Mains, H. V. Voorhees, W. H. Bartlett, N. M. Lurton, A. J. Thompson, L. T. English, B. F. Kelley, C. P. Stafford, C. C. Busby and William Noble.

1887

P. D. Cheney, chairman, F. J. Mains, W. H. Bartlett, H. V. Voorhees, Lewis Elliott, S. B. Foree, J. H. McDow, C. P. Stafford, William Noble, John Powers, James Kennedy, J. G. Arkebauer composed the board of supervisors for 1887.

1888

In 1888 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: P. D. Cheney, chairman, M. J. Ritchey, W. H. Bartlett, H. V. Voorhees, Enos Johnson, S. B. Foree, J. H. McDow, C. P. Stafford, Joseph C. Dougherty, John Tonsor, M. B. Legate and William Lawler.

1889

P. D. Cheney, chairman, M. J. Ritchey, Frank Knapp, Thomas L. Bradshaw, J. H. McDow, C. P. Stafford, John G. Dougherty, A. J. Thompson, James Stirrett, Cosmos Keller, Milo Landon, Mortimer J. Parker, were the board in 1889.

1890

In 1890 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: P. D. Cheney, chairman, F. J. Mains, F. Knapp, L. Stirrett, W. G. Van Meter, Robert L. Smith, Joseph Chambers, C. P. Stafford, J. G. Dougherty, Milo Landon, Robert R. Ward, and William Goshorn.

1891

In 1891 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: P. D. Cheney, chairman, F. J. Mains, F. Knapp, L. H. Vanderslice, C. P. Stafford, Milo Landon, W. L. Ruyle, J. H. McDow, J. G. Dougherty, R. R. Ward, James Stirrett, and William Goshorn.

1892

In 1892 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: P. D. Cheney, chairman, F. J. Mains, J. Stirrett, James R. Bell, L. T. English, R. R. Ward, William Goshorn, William L. Ruyle, C. P. Stafford, F. Knapp, J. H. McDow, and L. H. Vanderslice. During this year it was voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$40,000.00 to build a new courthouse.

1894

The members of the board of supervisors for 1894 were as follows: P. D. Cheney, chairman, F. J. Mains, H. V. Voorhees, R. R. Ward,

Thomas A. Case, L. T. English, Robert L. Smith, C. P. Stafford, William Goshorn, W. H. Bartlett, W. L. Ruyle, and Joseph Knight. During this year the courthouse was built in the public square.

1895

The members of the board of supervisors for 1895 were as follows: P. D. Cheney, chairman, Thomas C. H. Wylder, W. H. Bartlett, Benjamin C. Elliott, Adam Lightner, C. P. Stafford, Mathew C. Whipple, H. V. Voorhees, William Dougherty, L. T. English, R. R. Ward and William Goshorn.

1896

The members of the board of supervisors for 1896 were as follows: W. H. Bartlett, chairman, William Dougherty, B. C. Elliott, A. Lightner, James Powers, S. M. Reddish, Hugh H. Snell, C. P. Stafford, H. V. Voorhees, R. R. Ward, M. C. Whipple and T. C. H. Wilder.

1897

The members of the board of supervisors for 1897 were as follows: C. P. Stafford, chairman, Charles B. Bartlett, George W. Ruyle, Joseph Kleffner, Richard C. Gillham, Charles E. Brooks, H. V. Voorhees, H. H. Snell, William Dougherty, James Powers, R. R. Ward and S. M. Reddish.

1898

During 1898, the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: C. P. Stafford, chairman, James Powers, S. M. Reddish, John W. Teaney, Grant Thompson, H. V. Voorhees, H. H. Snell, C. B. Bartlett, C. E. Brooks, R. C. Gillham, J. Kleffner, and G. W. Ruyle.

1899

During 1899 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: C. P. Stafford, chairman, James Powers, Tell E. McDow, C. E. Brooks, C. B. Bartlett, T. B. Ruyle, James Powers, H. V. Voorhees, H. H. Snell, J. W. Teaney, S. M. Reddish, and Grant Thompson.

1900

During 1900 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: C. P. Stafford, chairman, James Powers, H. H. Snell, Grant Thompson, Tunis C. Craig, Thomas A. Case, Clarence West, C. B. Bartlett, J. Kleffner, T. B. Ruyle, Tell McDow, and C. E. Brooks.

1901

During 1901 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: T. E. McDow, chairman, John B. Rentges, C. B. Bartlett, T. B. Ruyle, F. J. Mains, James M. Allen, James Powers, H. H. Snell, Grant Thompson, T. H. Craig, Thomas A. Case and C. West.

1902

In 1902 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: T. B. Ruyle, chairman, L. T. English, James Powers, T. H. Craig, W. W. Dabbs, Frank Rowden, Grant Thompson, J. B. Rentges, F. J. Mains, T. E. McDow, C. B. Bartlett, and J. M. Allen.

1903

In 1903 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: James Powers, chairman, James M. Allen, T. B. Ruyle, F. J. Mains, R. C. Gilham, Frank Gorin, R. L. Smith, L. T. English, T. H. Craig, F. Rowden, W. W. Dabbs, Grant Thompson. There were two candidates for chairman, James Powers and James M. Allen, each receiving six ballots until the 107th ballot when James Powers received seven votes and was declared elected.

1904

In 1904 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: James Powers, chairman, L. T. English, T. H. Craig, G. Thompson, F. Rowden, Thomas A. Case, T. B. Ruyle, J. M. Allen, F. J. Mains, R. C. Gillham, F. Gorin and R. L. Smith.

1905

In 1905 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: Thomas A. Case, chairman, R. L. Smith, F. J. Mains, R. C. Gillham,

William H. Bartlett, J. M. Allen, T. B. Ruyle, James Powers, T. H. Craig, L. T. English, G. Thompson and F. Rowden.

1906

During 1906 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: W. H. Bartlett, chairman, James Powers, T. H. Craig, W. W. Dabbs, William M. Hanley, William Weighard, James Wedding, R. L. Smith, F. J. Mains, R. C. Gillham, J. M. Allen and T. B. Ruyle.

1907

During 1907 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: Robert L. Smith, chairman, W. H. Bartlett, John A. Cory, T. B. Ruyle, William H. Journey, R. C. Gillham, T. H. Craig, William H. Hanley, W. W. Dabbs, William Weighard, James Wedding and William Decker.

1908

During 1908 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: T. H. Craig, chairman, Edward P. Sauer, William M. Hanley, George W. Noble, William Weighard, James Wedding, W. H. Bartlett, R. C. Gillham, T. B. Ruyle, J. A. Cory, William H. Journey, and R. L. Smith.

1909

During 1909 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: Thomas B. Ruyle, chairman, J. A. Cory, R. C. Gillham, R. L. Smith, William H. Journey, F. Gorin, T. H. Craig, J. T. Hanley, E. P. Sauer, George B. Noble, William Weighard and James Wedding.

1910

During 1910 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: Thomas B. Ruyle, chairman, J. A. Cory, T. H. Craig, J. T. Hanley, E. P. Sauer, George W. Edwards, F. Gorin, R. L. Smith, R. C. Gillham, William H. Journey, A. L. Slaten, James Wedding.

1911

During 1911 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: T. H. Craig, chairman, R. L. Smith, J. A. Cory, T. E. McDow, F. Gorin, William H. Journey, E. P. Sauer, J. T. Hanley, A. L. Slaten, George W. Edwards, James Wedding, and J. L. Tober.

1912

During 1912 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: J. T. Hanley, chairman, Hugh Allen, T. H. Craig, Charles Terry, William A. Spencer, G. Thompson, J. A. Cory, R. L. Smith, T. E. McDow, F. Gorin, William H. Journey and J. L. Tober.

1913

During 1913 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: T. E. McDow, chairman, R. L. Smith, J. A. Cory, F. Gorin, I. C. Duncan, J. L. Tober, Hugh Allen, T. H. Craig, J. T. Hanley, William A. Spencer, Grant Thompson and Charles H. Terry.

1914

During 1914 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: J. L. Tober, chairman, E. P. Sauer, Arthur R. Rich, J. T. Hanley, Charles H. Terry, Joseph A. Borman, Louis Kirchner, R. L. Smith, J. A. Cory, T. E. McDow, F. Gorin and I. G. Duncan.

1915

During 1915 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: J. L. Tober, chairman, R. L. Smith, J. A. Cory, T. E. McDow, E. J. Norton, G. M. Dempsey, E. P. Sauer, A. R. Rich, J. T. Hanley, Charles H. Terry, J. A. Borman and L. Kirchner.

1916

During 1916 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: J. L. Tober, chairman, E. P. Sauer, A. R. Rich, J. T. Hanley, C. H. Terry, J. A. Borman, L. Kirchner, R. L. Smith, J. A. Cory, T. E. McDow, E. J. Norton and G. M. Dempsey.

1917

During 1917 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: R. L. Smith, chairman, Joseph R. Fulkerson, Charles C. Gillham, Dixon Mundle, Edwin P. Edsall, J. L. Tober, E. P. Sauer, A. R. Rich, J. T. Hanley, C. H. Terry, J. A. Borman and L. Kirchman.

1918

During 1918 the members of the board of supervisors were as follows: R. L. Smith, chairman, J. R. Fulkerson, C. C. Gillham, D. Mundle, E. P. Edsall, J. L. Tober, J. T. Hanley, Lawrence Powers, Patrick Coleman, C. H. Terry, J. A. Borman and L. Kirchman.

SHERIFFS

Those who have served Jersey County as sheriff from 1839 to 1918 have been as follows: 1839-42, John N. English; 1842-46, Perley Sillo-way; 1846-50, Jonathan Plowman; 1850-52, Murray Cheney; 1852-54, J. M. Hurd; 1854-56, Jonathan Plowman; 1856-58, Benjamin Wedding; 1858-60, Charles H. Bowman; 1860-62, William H. Cummings; 1862-64, Charles H. Bowman; 1864-66, Thomas J. Selby; 1866-68, Charles H. Bowman; 1868-70, James H. Belt; 1870-72, Stephen H. Bowman; 1872, Charles H. Bowman, who died in January 1873; 1873-74, Stephen H. Bowman, elected February 15, 1873, to fill vacancy; 1874-76, Augustus H. Barrett; 1876-80, James M. Young, re-elected; 1880-82, Henry C. Massey; 1882-86, Charles E. Frost, first four year term; 1886-90, Jesse K. Cadwalader; 1890-94, Cosmos Keller; 1894-98, A. Ross Chappell; 1898-1902, Cosmos Keller; 1902-06, William Powers; 1906-10, Hugh H. Snell; 1910-14, A. R. Chappell; 1914-18, Edwin E. Chappell; 1918-22, James Catt.

CIRCUIT CLERKS

The men who have served Jersey County as circuit clerks from 1839 to 1920 are as follows: 1839-49, Robert L. Hill; 1849-60, Thomas L. McGill; 1860-80, Marcus L. Bagley; 1880-92, Jesse I. McGready; 1892-1910, Ludovic Laurent, who died October 30, 1910; 1910-11, J. I. McGready, pro tem until April 4, 1911; 1911-12, Robert B. Shortal, elected to fill vacancy; 1912-20, Anthony L. Quinn.

COUNTY CLERKS

The men who have served Jersey County as county clerks from 1839 to 1918, have been as follows: 1839-43, Richard Graham; 1843-57, George W. Lowder; 1857-69, Andrew Jackson; 1869-77, Thomas J. Selby; 1877-85, James Eads; 1885-98, Daniel J. Murphy; 1898-1914, John C. McGrath, who resigned March 10, 1914; 1914, Thomas A. Krens, appointed by county board to fill vacancy to November 3, 1914; 1914-18, Thomas A. Krens, elected; 1918-22, Thomas D. Ford.

COUNTY SURVEYORS

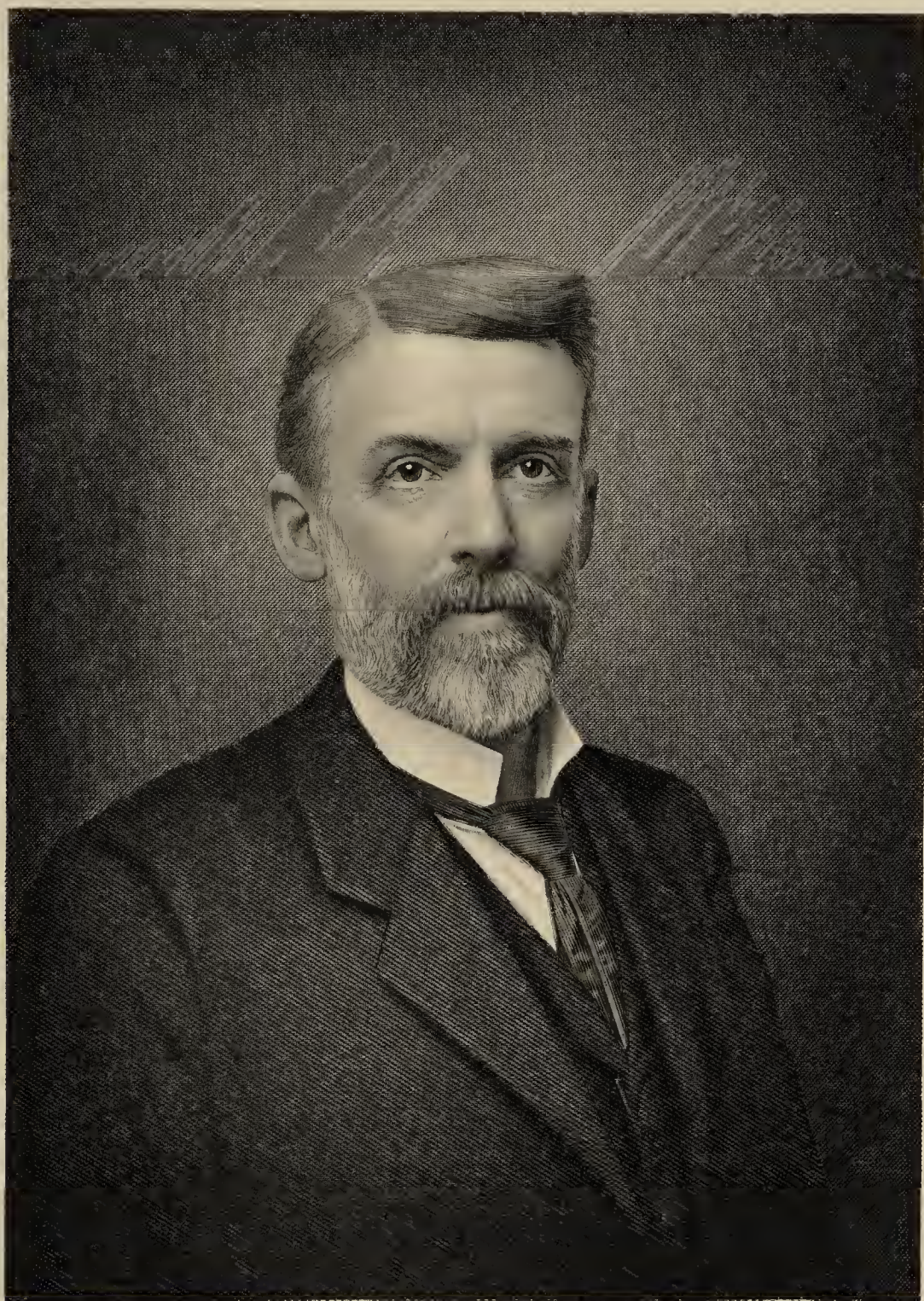
The men who have served Jersey County as surveyors from 1843 to 1918, have been as follows: 1843-47, James A. Potts; 1847-49, Job Collins; 1849-53, James A. Potts; 1853-57, Levi P. McNeil; 1857-59, Henry M. Chase; 1859-61, Josiah H. White; 1861-70, George I. Foster; 1870-75, William L. West; 1875-79, George I. Foster; 1879-86, Daniel J. Murphy, resigned; 1886-88, Cornelius Roach, to fill vacancy; 1888-98, Albert W. Newton, resigned; 1898-1908, Walter Hansell; 1908-1912, Peter Blaesner; 1912-16, John A. Eglehoff; 1916-18, Herbert U. Landon.

COUNTY ASSESSORS AND TREASURERS

The men who have held the offices of assessor and treasurer for Jersey County from 1839 to 1918, have been as follows: 1839-43, John R. Black; 1843-47, Coe Edsall; 1847-57, Solomon Calhoun; 1857-61, John F. Smith; 1861-65, John E. Van Pelt; 1865-70, John F. Smith; 1870-75, James F. Young; 1875-77, John P. Stone; 1877-79, Thomas O'Donnell, died; 1880-86, John A. Shephard; 1886-90, Robert Newton; 1890-94, John A. Shephard; 1894-98, Cosmos Keller; 1898-1902, Richard Kiely; 1902-06, Hugh H. Snell; 1906-10, Spencer Wyckoff; 1910-14, Richard Kiely; 1914-16, James Catt; 1918-22, Fred W. Howell.

CORONERS

The men who have served Jersey County as coroners from 1839 to 1908 are as follows: 1839-40, Nelson R. Lutton; 1840-42, A. G. Miner; 1842-46, John Britton; 1846-48, George Hoffman; 1848-52, William Ley; 1852-54, William Williams; 1854-56, Benjamin Wedding; 1856-60, Felix Barney; 1860-62, Lewis Johnson; 1862-64, James L. Bierne; 1864-68,



Wm. H. & Co. N.Y. 1880

Charles F. Fales

F. W. Besterfildt; 1868-70, Sidney Noble; 1870-74, Dr. Ephraim L. Herriott; 1874-76, Dr. Wesley Park; 1876-80, Dr. John S. Williams; 1880-84, Dr. Caleb Du Hadway; 1884-88, Dr. E. L. H. Barry; 1888-92, Dr. Wesley Park; 1892-1900, Dr. James A. Flautt; 1900-1908, Dr. J. S. Williams.

COUNTY HIGHWAY ENGINEER

In 1913, Charles E. Warren was appointed county highway engineer for Jersey County, by its county board of supervisors to hold office until 1919, and is the only one to hold this office in the county.

CHAPTER XIV

COURTS, BENCH AND BAR

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGES OF PROBATE COURT—MASTERS IN CHANCERY—THE BAR—PIONEER ATTORNEYS—FIRST ATTORNEYS AT JERSEYVILLE—ATTORNEYS OF A LATER DATE—PRESENT ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE BAR—STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

CIRCUIT COURT

Judge William Thomas held the first term of circuit court in this county, in the schoolhouse at the corner of Spruce and Jefferson streets, in December, 1839, and the session was for one day only. Robert L. Hill was clerk, and the following were the grand jurors: Elijah Van Horne, foreman, William Draker, John D. Gillham, Thomas M. Hamilton, Samuel McGill, James Davis, John Corson, George Hoffman, Josiah Rhoades, John Hawkins, Henry Coonrod, Mebane Anderson, John Kimball, George Smith, John Brown and Robert B. Robbins. The April term, 1840, was held in the Presbyterian Church, then in process of construction, and unplastered.

The new courthouse on the public square, being so far completed that it could be occupied, the October term of the court was held therein. Judge Thomas held the court until the spring term, 1841, when he was succeeded by Judge Samuel Lockwood, who remained on the bench until 1849, when Judge David M. Woodson of Greene County, was elected, and was twice re-elected, holding the office until 1867, when his former law partner, Charles D. Hodges of Greene County, was elected for one term of six years. Judge Cyrus Epler of Morgan County, succeeded Judge Hodges in 1873, and by re-election remained on the bench until June, 1879, a period of twenty-four years.

Under the Act of 1877, establishing the appellate courts, it became necessary to provide additional judges of the circuit courts to be assigned as judges of the appellate courts, of the four appellate districts of the state. The Act of June 2, 1877, was passed for the re-districting of

the boundaries of the circuit court districts of the state, and the election of an additional judge in each of the new districts. Under this act, the old nineteenth district, consisting of the counties of DeWitt, Menard, Logan and Mason was consolidated with the eighteenth district of Cass, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Jersey and Calhoun, the new district being called the seventh. Judge Lyman Lacy was judge of the seventeenth and Judge Cyrus Epler, of the eighteenth circuits. This act of June 2, 1877, provided that the sitting judges should continue till the regular election for judges, the first Monday in June, 1879, and that an additional judge should be elected in each new district, whose term was to expire on the last named date, and at that time, three judges should be elected for the regular term of six years.

Albert G. Burr of Greene County, was elected as additional judge in the seventh district, and he, with the old judges, was elected in 1879 for the full six year term. Judge Albert G. Burr died in 1882, and George W. Herdman, of Jersey County, was elected to fill the vacancy, and he with the other sitting judges, Epler and Lacy, by re-election held their offices until 1897, when the circuits of the state were again re-districted, the seventh district under this act consisting of the counties of Sangamon, Macoupin, Morgan, Greene, Jersey and Scott, and James A. Creighton of Sangamon, Robert B. Shirley of Macoupin, and Owen P. Thompson, of Morgan were elected judges in 1897, and re-elected in 1903 and 1909.

Owen P. Thompson resigned in January, 1914, and April 21, 1914, Norman L. Jones of Greene County, was elected his successor. Judge Robert B. Shirley died in 1914, and July 3, 1914, Frank W. Burton of Macoupin County was appointed his successor, and in the election in June, 1915, James A. Creighton, Norman L. Jones and Frank W. Burton were all elected for the full term of six years. In January, 1917, James A. Creighton died, and on March 22, 1917, Elbert S. Smith of Sangamon County (Republican) was elected to fill his unexpired term. The sitting judges are Norman L. Jones (Democrat), Frank W. Burton (Democrat), and Elbert S. Smith (Republican).

JUDGES OF THE PROBATE COURT

The following jurists have served as judges of the probate court for Jersey County; from 1839 to 1918: 1839-47, Joseph F. Scott; 1847-49, J. M. Hurd; 1849-57, George E. Warren; 1857-61, Oliver P. Powell; 1861-65, Richard I. Lowe; 1865-69, Oliver P. Powell; 1869-72, J. M.

Hurd, resigned; 1872-82, Robert A. King; 1882-87, William H. Pogue, died; 1887-90, Adams A. Goodrich; 1890-1902, Allen M. Slaten; 1902-06, Charles S. White; 1906, 1910, Thomas F. Ferns, resigned in 1910; 1910, Hiram P. Noble, appointed to fill vacancy; 1910-16, H. W. Pogue, died November 21, 1916; 1917-18, William T. Sumner, elected to fill vacancy, April 3, 1917.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY

During his last term, Judge Woodson appointed Robert M. Knapp as master-in-chancery. Judge Hodges followed his example by appointing M. E. Bagley as master-in-chancery during his term of office. Judge Epler had George C. Cockrell in the same office until the March term, 1885, when Judge Herdman, presiding and representing Judges Epler and Lacy, appointed Joseph M. Page, who, by virtue of seventeen consecutive appointments for terms of two years each, made thirty-four continuous years in the office of master-in-chancery, to the uniform satisfaction of the court, bar and litigants, transacting business with his office. This is indeed a remarkable record. The office, by its nature is judicial. The master is a deputy of the court and the office is usually filled by a member of the bar, but Mr. Page, a civilian, with no legal training, by his efficiency, integrity and uniform courtesy, for thirty-four years has discharged the complicated duties pertaining to this office so competently, that it would be difficult to fill the office with equal acceptability by another appointee.

THE BAR

The bar of Jersey County claims the most distinguished men of this part of the state, both past and present.

PIONEER ATTORNEYS

At the time of the organization of Jersey County, it had been for eighteen years, or from 1821, three years after the admission of the state into the Union, a part of Greene County. All of the courts of record and business requiring the attention of members of the bar were in Greene County.

Prior to 1821, Edwardsville had been the nearest court. Later, during the early thirties, Alton developed into quite a nucleus for the courts, and when Jersey County was established in 1839, there was very

little business at Jerseyville for members of the bar, nor was there for several years to come. The lawyers composing the bar of Greene County during the eighteen years above referred to were as follows: A. W. Caverly; James Turney, at one time attorney general of the state; David M. Woodson, later for many years judge of the circuit court; and Charles D. Hodges, who was a partner of Judge Woodson, and succeeded him as circuit judge.

FIRST ATTORNEYS AT JERSEYVILLE

The first attorney to locate at Jerseyville was Martin B. Miller, who was born in 1805, in Vermont. He studied law in his native state, where he was admitted to the bar, and when he came to Illinois, he spent some time at Alton before locating at Jerseyville in 1840. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1874, being during the intervening time engaged in the practice of law.

James Harriot located at Jerseyville about the same time as Mr. Miller, and he was born in Somerset County, N. J. In the same year as his settlement at Jerseyville, he was appointed school commissioner of the county, and was re-elected to that office until 1847. In 1844, he was elected a representative to the General Assembly of the State from Jersey County. After his retirement from the office of school commissioner, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and still later moved to Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., where on March 25, 1857, he was commissioned judge of the circuit court. On July 1, 1861, he was re-commissioned judge for the twenty-first district of this state. Mr. Harriot died August 2, 1869. Clark H. Goodrich, who was born in New York, located at Jerseyville in 1844, and he was one of the first states attorneys in this part of the state.

W. K. Titcomb was the next attorney to locate at Jerseyville, but in 1847 or 1848 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he died of cholera during the epidemic of 1849.

Abner C. Hinton practiced law for a few years in Jersey County, but then removed to Greene County, where he died.

H. H. Howard came to Jerseyville in 1854, and for some years taught a school for young men in the first story of what is known as the "Sons' Hall" north of the courthouse. Later he was admitted to the bar and practiced law here for a time, and was also editor of the "Democratic Union." He was born in New York and was related to the Knapp family. Until 1865, Mr. Howard continued in practice at Jerseyville, but in that year went to Kansas and died in that state.

Anthony L. Knapp was a native of New York, and came to Greene County, Ill., with his father, in 1844 removing to Jerseyville. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practiced his profession here until 1865. After serving for one term as a member of the upper house of the State Assembly, Mr. Knapp was elected to Congress in 1861, and re-elected in 1863. In 1865, he went to Chicago, opened an office in that city, and was engaged in active practice for two years, at the expiration of which time he went to Springfield, Ill., where he located, and continued in practice the remainder of his life, dying May 23, 1881.

Robert M. Knapp, a brother of Anthony L. Knapp, was born in New York in 1831. He was a son of Dr. Augustus H. Knapp, and came to Jerseyville at an early day. After attending the schools of Jerseyville, he went to the Kentucky State Military Institution at Frankfort for several years, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, practicing his profession at Jerseyville until his death, June 24, 1879. In 1867, he was elected a member of the lower house of the State Assembly from Jersey County, and to the Forty-third Congress in 1872, and the Forty-fifth Congress in 1875. On December 26, 1855, he was married to Miss Fannie A. Green, a daughter of Capt. Stephen S. Green of Macoupin County, Ill.

John W. Slaten was born in Georgia in 1810, and moved with his father to Jersey County in 1829. Mr. Slaten became a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the early thirties was admitted to the bar, continuing in an active legal practice with his brother, Benjamin F. Slaten. His death occurred in 1887.

Benjamin F. Slaten was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1820, and came with his father to Jersey County in 1829. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the local schools, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the early fifties, and he, in association with his brother, John W. Slaten, practiced his profession for many years. He was elected state's attorney of this county in 1873, and served for a term of four years. Benjamin F. Slaten was married to a daughter of Col. Josiah Askew of Elsah, and he died in his home in this county in the nineties.

George E. Warren was born in Ohio in 1817, and in the spring of 1818, his father, Dr. Thomas Warren, moved to Bristol, R. I., and there George E. Warren attended school, and the university. Dr. Warren came to Alton, Ill., in 1835, and entered a considerable amount of land in Jersey County, where he lived until his death in 1853. George E. Warren read law with Woodson & Hodges at Carrollton; and also as-

sisted M. O. Bledsoe, a clerk of the circuit, the county and commissioners' courts. In 1837, he returned to Rhode Island, and in June of that year, he was married to Harriet S. Allen, a daughter of S. S. Allen, collector of the port of Bristol. Returning west in 1838, Mr. Warren located at Alton, where he completed his law studies, and was prepared to practice law in the Illinois courts in 1839. He then settled on a farm bought for him by his father, comprising 240 acres. In 1841 he was elected a justice of the peace, and continued to hold that office until 1849, when he was elected, under the state constitution of 1848, the first county judge of Jersey County, which office he held for eight years. In January, 1862, he entered into a partnership with his son-in-law, William H. Pogue, in the practice of law at Jerseyville, and continued in that relation until the election of Mr. Pogue to the office of county judge in the fall of 1883. In 1875, Judge Warren was elected mayor of the city of Jerseyville as an anti-license candidate, and in 1878, he was elected a representative from this district to the legislature. He was the oldest member of the order of Odd Fellows in the city of Jerseyville, at his death, in Jerseyville, December 23, 1891.

William H. Pogue was born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1835, and came to Alton, in 1854, where he read law in the office of Hon. Edward Keating, who was at that time attorney general of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. In 1857, Mr. Pogue began the practice of his profession, although he was then only about twenty years of age. In 1858, he was elected, in spite of his youth, city attorney of the city of Alton, and was appointed master-in-chancery of the Alton city court by Judge Henry W. Billings in 1859, and was reappointed in April, 1861. In January, 1862, he came to Jerseyville and entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Judge George E. Warren, under the firm name of Warren & Pogue, which association continued until he was elected judge of the county court in the fall of 1882, which office he held until his death in 1887.

Milton S. Littlefield came to Jerseyville in 1860, but only practiced a short time. In 1861 he was instrumental in organizing Company F, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was elected captain of that company. He never resumed his practice at Jerseyville, and has since died.

Robert A. King was born in Missouri in 1830. He was admitted to the bar in his native state. During the Civil War, he served in the Confederate army, and in 1865 came to Jerseyville, where he entered into partnership with Edward A. Pinero. This association continued for several years, when George W. Herdman was admitted as a member of the

firm, the name becoming King, Pinero & Herdman. In 1872, upon the resignation of Judge J. M. Hurd, R. A. King was appointed judge of the county court of this county, which office he held by re-election for ten years, and then removed to California. At present he is residing at Los Angeles, Cal.

James H. Comort located at Jerseyville in 1844.

ATTORNEYS OF A LATER DATE

Edward A. Pinero came to Jersey County in 1862. Later he was married to Miss Irene Allen, a daughter of William H. Allen, with whom Mr. Pinero was associated as cashier of the Grafton Bank, of which Mr. Allen was the head. Mr. Pinero later, in company with T. J. Selby, went to Tecumseh, Neb., and practiced law for a time, after which he returned to Illinois, settling in Hardin, Calhoun County, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession. He died at Hardin.

John W. Merrill, a young attorney, practiced here for a short time in connection with Judge King, under the firm name of King & Merrill, but only remained for a brief period, and then removed from the county.

William M. Ames, after the close of the Civil War, read law with Warren & Pogue, was admitted to the bar, and became a member of the firm of Warren, Pogue & Ames. He left Jersey County in 1871, and never returned to it.

Adams A. Goodrich, a son of Henry O. Goodrich, was born at Jerseyville in 1849. After attending the schools of Jerseyville, he was admitted to West Point. Following his graduation from that institution, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1873, and began the practice of law at Jerseyville in connection with the firm of Hodges & Burr of Carrollton. After serving for several terms as city attorney of Jerseyville, in 1878, he was elected state's attorney and re-elected to that office in 1880 and 1884. In 1887 he was elected county judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William H. Pogue. In 1889, Mr. Goodrich opened an office at Chicago, where he continued the practice of his profession, later entering into a partnership under the name of Goodrich, Bradley & Vincent. He suffered a stroke of paralysis several years ago, and never recovered from it, dying at Jerseyville in May, 1918.

William M. Jackson was born in Tennessee in 1845, and came to Jersey County in 1875. In 1876 he was elected state's attorney, but

resigned in the fall of 1878, and later removed from the county, and died in Colorado.

Thomas J. Selby was born in Ohio in 1840, and came to Illinois in 1860. For a number of years he was engaged in teaching school. In 1864 he was elected sheriff of Jersey County, and then was elected county clerk, holding the latter office from 1869 to 1877, inclusively, and he also served as mayor of Jerseyville. During the latter part of his period of service as county clerk, Mr. Selby was admitted to the bar, and he and E. A. Pinero removed to Tecumseh, Neb., where they were engaged in a legal practice. Returning from Nebraska, Mr. Selby located in Calhoun County, Ill., in 1890, and remained in active practice there until his death in 1916. He was elected state's attorney of Calhoun County several terms, and held that office at the time of his death. In 1900, he was elected a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress, from the sixteenth congressional district, to serve from 1901 to 1903.

Joseph S. Car was born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1832, and came to Illinois in 1869, locating first at Kane, Greene County, but in 1883 he came to Jerseyville, where he practiced his profession until his death in 1906. He was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, and was past Noble Grand of the state in that order.

James F. Greathouse was born in Pike County, Ill., in 1839, and after studying law, practiced his profession there for a great many years. In 1862, he entered Company I, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Leaving Pike County for East St. Louis, Ill., in 1880, he spent two years there, and then came to Jerseyville, where he remained until 1890, removing in that year to Hardin, Calhoun County, Ill., where he still resides.

Orville A. Snedeker was born at Jerseyville, June 1, 1848, a son of Isaac and Caroline (Sunderland) Snedeker. His early education was obtained in the schools of Jerseyville, Shurtleff College and Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He studied law in the office of R. A. King, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. On August 12, 1873, he was married to Miss Emma Dalzell of Philadelphia, Pa. In February, 1874, Mr. Snedeker formed a partnership with O. B. Hamilton for the practice of law, under the firm name of Snedeker & Hamilton. That association continued for nine years, when the partnership was dissolved by Mr. Snedeker's retirement from the firm. In 1892, he was elected to the State Assembly as a member from the Forty-seventh District, and re-elected in 1894. He died September 4, 1897, leaving surviving him his widow.

Mrs. Emma (Dalzell) Snedeker, and his children, Isaac D. and Frank S. He left a large and valuable estate.

Harry Warren Pogue was born at Jerseyville, a son of Judge William H. Pogue. He was graduated from the Jerseyville high school in 1882, and commenced reading law with his grandfather, George E. Warren, and his father, Judge William H. Pogue, in that same year. In 1886, he was admitted to the bar, and in the fall of 1887, was elected state's attorney, upon the resignation of Judge A. A. Goodrich from that office. Mr. Pogue was re-elected to that office for nine years, or until 1896. In 1910, he was elected county judge, and re-elected in 1914, dying while holding that office, in November, 1915.

Theodore S. Chapman was born in Illinois in 1849. He attended Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., and returning to Illinois in 1870, he taught the Hamilton Primary School at Otterville for the terms of 1871 and 1872. Later, he located at Jerseyville, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1874. On December 31, 1874, he was married to Miss Sarah Landon. From then until his death, in December, 1914, Mr. Chapman resided at Jerseyville. He was elected to the lower house of the State Assembly in 1884, and to the upper house in 1886, being the only Republican senator that has ever represented this district in the state legislature. Mr. Chapman continued in practice at Jerseyville until his death, and he became very prominent there, being instrumental in securing the adoption of the present system of administration of the George Washington Educational Fund, under decree of the Jersey County circuit court, limiting the income from that fund to the purpose of assisting colored persons from Illinois to a college education. He was treasurer and clerk of that fund from 1880 to 1890, when he resigned the office of treasurer, and was appointed a trustee, acting as president of the fund from that time until his death, and was succeeded in that office by his son, Harry L. Chapman. He, in co-operation with Judge A. M. Slaten, purchased the banking outfit of M. E. Bagley's bank, and secured the charter for the Jersey State Bank, which was opened for business in Jerseyville. Mr. Chapman continued its president until his death.

Otis D. Leach was born at Jerseyville, October 4, 1860. After being graduated from the Jerseyville high school in 1880, he was engaged in teaching school until the fall of 1886, when he was elected county superintendent of schools for a term of four years. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1890, when he formed a partnership with O. B. Hamilton under the firm name of Hamilton & Leach. Later he was ap-

pointed attorney in the claims department of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he now resides.

Edward J. Vaughn was born in Jersey County, and was graduated from the Jerseyville high school in the class of 1888. After studying law, he was admitted to the bar in January, 1890. From 1894 to 1896, inclusively, he was a law partner of T. S. Chapman, and during 1895 and 1896, he was city attorney of Jerseyville. Subsequently he moved to East St. Louis, Ill., where he practiced his profession, but in 1916 he moved to Los Angeles, Cal., where he now resides.

John J. Hughes was graduated from the Jerseyville high school, and then studied law at the Northwestern University law school at Chicago. On March 26, 1895, he was admitted to the bar, and coming to Jerseyville in 1896, he opened an office and was engaged in practice here for several years, but then removed from the county.

Charles N. Noble was born in Jersey County, and was graduated from the Jerseyville high school in the class of 1892. Two years later, he was admitted to the bar, and for a short time thereafter was engaged in the practice of law at Jerseyville, but then removed to St. Louis, Mo., and still later to Webster Groves, Mo., where he now resides.

Eugene Hale, after being admitted to the bar, was elected city attorney of Jerseyville in 1897, and held that office for two years when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he now resides.

H. P. Noble was born in Jersey County, and was graduated from the Jerseyville high school in the class of 1894. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1896. Mr. Noble occupies the same office formerly used by Senator Chapman. He was elected city attorney of Jerseyville April 16, 1901, for a term of two years. In August, 1910, he was appointed by Governor Deneen to fill the unexpired term of county judge, the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Thomas F. Ferns, and held that office until December of that year, when he was succeeded by Judge H. W. Pogue.

George M. Seago was born in Jersey County, and graduated from the Jerseyville high school. After being admitted to the bar in 1894, he was elected city attorney of Jerseyville several terms, and then in 1900, he was elected state's attorney, and re-elected to that office in 1904, serving eight years. Since 1894, he has been secretary of the Jerseyville Building & Loan Association.

Leighton E. Brown was born in Iowa, later moving to Kansas, and for several years he served as county clerk of Mead County. In 1892, he moved to East St. Louis, Ill., and practiced law there for two years, and

then came to Jerseyville, becoming a member of the firm of Hamilton & Brown. In 1896 he went to Iowa, and there he still resides.

Thomas F. Ferns was born in Jersey County, Ill., July 27, 1862. He was graduated from the Jerseyville high school on May 16, 1882, and from the St. Louis Law School in May, 1885. In the spring of 1885, he was admitted to practice law in Illinois. Mr. Ferns was elected city attorney of Jerseyville, and held that office for three consecutive terms until 1891, and he was elected for three consecutive terms to the State Assembly. On June 26, 1895, Mr. Ferns was married to Miss Elizabeth White of Springfield, Ill. He owns the former Isaac Snedeker farm of 240 acres adjoining the city of Jerseyville. In 1906, he was elected county judge of Jersey County, but before the expiration of his term, he resigned and moved to Springfield, Ill., and entered upon the practice of his profession, and there he still resides. In the spring of 1915, he was appointed master-in-chancery of Sangamon County. Judge Ferns entered into partnership with W. T. Sumner, and continued with him for several years after he removed to Springfield.

Charles S. White was born in Jersey County in 1868. He was graduated from the Jerseyville high school in 1885, and was admitted to the bar in 1895, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of his profession and has continued it ever since. In addition to being secretary and treasurer of the Jerseyville Mutual Life Insurance Company he has been a member of the board of education of the Jerseyville public schools for some years; for a number of years has been treasurer and clerk of the George Washington Educational Fund, and has been vice president of the Jersey State Bank from the time of its organization, and for the past two years, has been its president.

Paul M. Hamilton was born in Jersey County in 1872, and received his education in the public schools of this county, and the St. Louis Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, and immediately became a member of the firm of Hamilton & Hamilton, in which he still continues. In September, 1896, he was married to Miss Alma Carlin, a daughter of Walter E. Carlin. For some time after his appointment in 1901, Mr. Hamilton served as attorney of the claims department of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. During 1900 and 1901, he was secretary of the Piasa Chautauqua Assembly, and served Jerseyville as city attorney. In the fall of 1916, he was elected state's attorney of Jersey County, and he was elected president of the Jersey Township high school in 1915 and re-elected to that office in 1916, and was instrumental in securing the organization, erection and equipment of that school. He is one of the directors

of the National Bank of Jerseyville, and occupies the same office established by his father, O. B. Hamilton, in 1890.

George W. Herdman was born in New York, March 6, 1839. In the fall of 1854, he located in Jersey County, having previously removed to Illinois with his parents. His early life was spent on a farm and in teaching school, and at the age of twenty-four years, he commenced the study of law. In the spring of 1867, he received his diploma from the University of Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated. That same year, he began the practice of law at Jerseyville. In the fall of 1870, he was elected to the State Assembly as a representative from Jersey and Calhoun counties, and in 1876, was elected to the upper house, and served for four years. In July, 1882, he was elected judge of the Seventh judicial circuit, and filled the unexpired term caused by the death of Judge Albert G. Burr, and by re-election he held that office for fifteen years, or until 1897; when by reason of the redistricting of the state, and the taking in of Sangamon and Macoupin counties into the Seventh judicial circuit, the judgeship went to the larger counties, and James A. Creighton of Sangamon, R. B. Shirley of Macoupin County, and Owen P. Thompson of Morgan County, were elected. Since 1897, Judge Herdman has remained at his home in Jerseyville looking after his private affairs. He had an extensive practice while at the bar before his election to the judgeship, and was recognized as one of the best circuit judges of the state during his term of office.

Judge Allen M. Slaten was born on a farm in Jersey County, July 18, 1842. He attended the public schools of the county, McKendree College, and was graduated from the Jones Commercial College of St. Louis, Mo., in 1862. He is a son of John W. and Anna (Piggott) Slaten. On January 24, 1866, he was married to Miss Addie Vandewater of New Jersey. For several years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and then studied law and was admitted to the bar in January, 1876, and began the practice of his profession at Jerseyville. In 1890, he was elected county judge of Jersey County, which office he held for twelve years by re-election. He was one of the organizers and vice president of the Jersey State Bank, and for two years after the death of Senator T. S. Chapman, he was president of that institution. Judge Slaten is still a resident of Jerseyville, where he is engaged in the practice of law, and he is one of the Jersey State Bank officials.

Martin J. Dolan, a native of Jersey County, born of Irish parentage, received his educational training in the public schools of the county, and the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated in 1892. Im-

mediately thereafter he opened a law office at Jerseyville, and began the practice of his profession. In 1896, he was elected state's attorney, of Jersey County, for a term of four years. Since then he has been engaged in a private practice, but of recent years has turned his attention to some extent toward realty operations and has been successful both as a lawyer and real estate operator.

O. H. Richards located at Jerseyville in 1905.

William T. Sumner came to Jerseyville from East St. Louis, Ill., in 1906. In 1908, he entered into partnership with Judge Thomas F. Ferns, which association continued until 1915, when Judge Ferns retired from the firm, and Gerald G. Reardon was taken in as a partner of Mr. Sumner, and the firm of Sumner & Reardon still continues. In 1917, Mr. Sumner was elected county judge to fill out the unexpired term of Judge H. W. Pogue, deceased, and still holds that office.

Gerald G. Reardon entered into partnership with William T. Sumner, in 1915, and still maintains this connection.

Isaac D. Snedeker is a native of Jerseyville, and a son of Orville Snedeker, before mentioned. He is forty-two years old, and has been practicing in his father's former office, for the past sixteen years.

Richard Clyde Chappell, a son of Edward Chappell, the present sheriff of Jersey County, was born in this county. He attended the public schools of Jersey County, and was graduated from the Jerseyville high school in 1912, and from the Springfield Law School in 1915, since which time he has been practicing his profession at Jerseyville.

Fred A. DuHadway was born in Jersey County, and was graduated from the Jerseyville high school in 1907, and from the law school of the Illinois State University in 1911. Following his graduation, he entered the law office of Vaughn & Chapman, and continued there until 1916, when he went to Hardin, Calhoun County, Ill., and he and W. H. Chapman formed the firm of Chapman & DuHadway, with offices at Jerseyville and Hardin, which association still continues.

Walter J. Chapman came to Jerseyville from Medora, Ill., in 1906, and entered into partnership with E. J. Vaughn. In 1908 he was elected state's attorney of Jersey County, and re-elected in 1912, holding the office until December, 1916, when he was succeeded by Paul M. Hamilton. Mr. Chapman has been president and a member of the school board, and is quite successful in his profession.

Oscar B. Hamilton was born in what is now Jersey County (then Greene) January 31, 1839. His parents were Nathaniel and Mary (Dougherty) Hamilton, and lived a half mile west of the old stone

schoolhouse at Otterville, in a log cabin erected by his father upon the land entered by him from the United States government in 1835. He received his common school education at the Hamilton Primary School in the old stone schoolhouse, and his law course in the St. Louis Law School, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1870, immediately thereafter commencing the practice of his profession, and has practiced sedulously from that time to the present. On October 25, 1860, he was married to Eliza M. Brown, a daughter of Chauncy Brown, one of the first commissioners of Jersey County. In February, 1874, Mr. Hamilton entered into partnership with Orville A. Snedeker; under the firm name of Snedeker & Hamilton, which continued for nine years, when Mr. Snedeker retired, and later Mr. Hamilton entered into partnership with Allen M. Slaten under the firm name of Hamilton & Slaten, which continued until 1886, when Mr. Hamilton removed to Meade County, Kas., where he entered into a banking business, and into the practice of his profession. He was called on to act as special judge to hold the December and January terms of the Meade County district court, in 1886-7, lasting about four weeks, at which term there were a number of quite important cases tried, among others, a murder case, where a man was convicted of killing another by shooting, and sentence was passed upon him, the extreme penalty in that state being imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Said law requires a defendant to be taken to the penitentiary and held a year, and after that time the governor could issue a warrant for his execution, but no defendant has ever been executed under that law. At several other later terms of the district court of Meade County, Mr. Hamilton was called upon to act as judge. In July, 1890, Mr. Hamilton returned to Jerseyville, and entered upon the practice of his profession here, and occupies the same office now in 1918 that he did at that time. In 1890, he entered into partnership with O. D. Leach, under the firm name of Hamilton & Leach. Mr. Leach withdrew from the firm in 1894, and the firm became Hamilton & Brown. Later Mr. Brown withdrew from the firm and went to Iowa, and Paul M. Hamilton, a son of Oscar B. Hamilton, became a member of the firm in 1894, which connection is still maintained. Mr. Hamilton has been president of the Jersey County Bar Association for many years, and vice president and trustee of the George Washington Educational Fund, and was for nine years a director and active promoter of the Piasa Chautauqua Assembly, and president of the Jersey County Historical Society since its organization in 1909, besides holding other positions of trust during his connection with this county. He was city attorney of

the city of Jerseyville in 1875. At the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1880, Mr. Hamilton was one of the "Old Guard" of 306 that stood by General Grant throughout that convention, which sufficiently indicates his political preference. He is the editor of this history of Jersey County.

PRESENT ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE BAR

The present active members of the bar in Jersey County are as follows: The firms of Hamilton & Hamilton, Sumner & Reardon, Chapman & DuHadway, and M. J. Dolan, Charles S. White, Hiram P. Noble, George M. Seago, I. D. Snedeker, Richard Clyde Chappell, George W. Herdman, and Allen M. Slaten.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS

The following men have served Jersey County as state's attorneys from 1848 to the present time: 1848, Clark K. Goodrich; 1852, Cyrus Epler; 1856, James W. English; 1864-70, William Brown, who resigned in 1870; 1870-72, William H. Pogue; 1872-76, Benjamin F. Slaten, who was the first one elected exclusively for Jersey County, the others being elected for the circuit of which Jersey County formed a part; 1876-80, William M. Jackson; 1880-87, Adams A. Goodrich, resigned; 1887-96, Harrison W. Pogue; 1896-1900, Martin J. Dolan; 1900-08, George M. Seago; 1908-16, William J. Chapman; 1916-20, Paul M. Hamilton.



COURT HOUSE, 1872-1884

CHAPTER XV

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

FIRST COURTHOUSE—PROCEDURE FOR ERECTION—CONTRACTS—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—SECOND COURTHOUSE—THIRD COURTHOUSE—LAYING OF CORNER-STONE—INSCRIPTION—COMPLETION OF COURTHOUSE—DIMENSIONS—FIRST TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT—FINAL SUMMARY—FIRST JAIL—PRESENT JAIL — FIRST POORHOUSE — SECOND POORHOUSE — THIRD POORHOUSE — PRESENT POORHOUSE.

FIRST COURTHOUSE

Edward Daley, one of the proprietors of Jerseyville, was a representative from this county in the Eleventh General Assembly of the State Legislature, 1839-40, and he was very active in promoting the Act of Organization of the new County of Jersey, and in having the county seat located at Jerseyville. In order to secure both of these objects, it was necessary to give pledges that the Public Square should be donated to the new county for public building sites, and that the citizens of Jerseyville would build a courthouse and jail upon the "Square," that would be acceptable to the county commissioners, and free of expense to the county.

On January 4, 1840, a committee was appointed by subscribers to the courthouse building fund, composed of the following: Elijah Van Horne, chairman; and Thomas L. McGill and Solomon Calhoun, of which Thomas L. McGill was made secretary. The committee employed Peyton C. Walker to propose plans and specifications for the courthouse, which were to be presented to the county commissioners for their approval.

On January 11, 1840, the committee met and received plans for the courthouse from P. C. Walker for presentation to the county commissioners for their approval.

On January 18, 1840, the committee again met and proceeded to examine subscriptions and ascertain whether funds subscribed were sufficient to justify them in proceeding further. As a result of their

investigations, they decided to wait until further funds were subscribed.

On April 18, 1840, at a meeting of the subscribers to the courthouse fund, the committee were instructed to make a new plan and curtail the building, so as to proceed with the money already subscribed.

On April 30, 1840, the committee again met, and consulted upon a plan for letting contracts.

On May 9, 1840, at a meeting of the committee, Mr. Goodrich motioned and it was ordered that the committee make plans and specifications for a courthouse, and that they secure proposals for the erection of a courthouse the present year, and it was ordered that an advertisement for proposals be published in the "Backwoodsman."

On May 11, 1840, the committee employed William Farley to make new plans for the courthouse, to be presented to the county commissioners for approval.

The contracts let were as follows:

William Shephard and David Dunsdon, foundation.....	\$ 245.00	
William Shephard and David Dunsdon, caps and sills.....	180.88	
Richard Johnson and Peter Perrine, brickwork.....	1,200.00	
Aaron Rue and William Bailey, framing and enclosing.....	1,300.00	
William Bailey and Peyton C. Walker, finishing.....	1,825.00	
		<hr/>
		\$4,750.88
Not in contract	\$ 190.67	
Building committee	113.00	303.67
		<hr/>
Total		\$5,054.55
Total subscription	\$5,033.50	
Amount unpaid	742.69	
		<hr/>
	\$4,290.81	
Amount doubtful	350,000	3.940.81
		<hr/>
Amount still unpaid		\$1,113.74

The above statement is taken from a report of the building committee to the county commissioners, of date of March 18, 1843. No record can be found as to how this deficit was finally cared for. However, the county commissioners had accepted it and commenced to occupy the courthouse in the spring of 1841. It was improved by the construction

of an addition on the north, of which the first floor was used as a jail, and the second floor as a jury room. A front was also built on the south side, with a stairway to the courtroom, on the second floor.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

In 1862-63, fireproof offices were erected southeast of and separate from the courthouse, which were occupied by the circuit and county clerks until the present courthouse was completed. On Sunday morning, January 6, 1884, the first courthouse was burned by reason of a defective flue. It was one of the coldest nights of the winter, and it was supposed that on account of the intense heat engendered by the extra firing of the stoves, sparks escaped from the flue and ignited the wooden lining of the jail, upon which the inner iron lining of the jail was fastened. By reason of the delay in securing entrance, the jailor having gone to his home one-half a mile distant, four persons in the jail were smothered to death before relief could reach them, although every effort was made to rescue them by Charles Keith, James Powell, William Hibble, Joel E. Cory, and Moses Cockrell, at great hazard to themselves. The prisoners who perished were Walter Dunsden, charged with murder; Emile Koehler, charged with horse stealing; August Schultz and James Griggs, who were charged with larceny.

The books and movable property were mostly removed but the courthouse was in ruins.

SECOND COURTHOUSE

After the first courthouse was destroyed by fire on January 6, 1884, a one-story frame building was erected on the east side of the Public Square, at a cost of about \$900.00, which was ready for the March term of the circuit court, and in it the courts were held for ten years thereafter. This building was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the fall of 1894, and has been since that time used as a chapel in connection with the religious work of that denomination. There being no jail in this county, the prisoners were kept in the jail at Carrollton, Greene County, until the present jail and sheriff's residence were built in 1885.

THIRD COURTHOUSE

- The county board of supervisors submitted to the voters of Jersey County, at the regular November election in 1892, the proposition to

vote \$40,000.00 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a courthouse. The proposition was carried by a vote of 1,366 for, to 977 against, giving a majority of 389 for the bonds. At the meeting of the board of supervisors in March, 1893, on motion of L. T. English, of English Township, a resolution was adopted for issuing \$40,000.00 bonds, bearing not exceeding five per cent interest, to erect said building, and on motion of C. P. Stafford of Quarry Township, the roll was called on the said resolution, and every member of the board was recorded as voting "aye," to-wit: P. D. Cheney, chairman; F. J. Mains, J. Stirratt, James R. Bell, L. T. English; R. R. Ward, William Goshorn, William L. Ruyle, C. P. Stafford, F. Knapp, J. H. McDow, and L. H. Vanderslice.

On February 3, 1893, the plans of Henry Elliott for the erection of the new courthouse were adopted.

On April 11, 1893, a contract was entered into with F. W. Menke, of Quincy, Ill., for the erection of the courthouse.

At the same meeting, the following men were appointed as members of the building committee: P. D. Cheney, James Stirratt, William Goshorn, C. P. Stafford and Joseph Knight.

On June 6, 1893, at a meeting of the county board, a resolution was drawn by R. R. Ward that all citizens of this county, and the county board, and the county officers of Greene County be invited to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new courthouse on July 4, 1893.

LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE

The cornerstone of the new courthouse was laid July 4, 1893, by M. W. G. L., Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the state of Illinois, according to the ritual of that organization, most worshipful Grand Master G. M. Crawford; Doctor Grimes, of Pittsfield, Ill., Grand Senior Warden; J. W. Prindle, Grand Junior Warden; Jesse K. Cadwallader, G. M.; Joseph G. Marston, G. S.; R. S. Beaty, G. T.; and W. W. Estabrook, G. C.

Prentiss D. Cheney, chairman of the county board, had general charge of the ceremonies during the proceedings. At two o'clock, P. M., the programme commenced with music by the city band, followed by invocation by Rev. Ira C. Tyson. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Miss Fannie Bowman, and after Joseph G. Marston, Grand Secretary, had read the list of the articles placed in the box, the cornerstone was duly put in place. Then followed a song by J. W. Snyder, A. W. Newton, Augustus Embly, Alexander C. Robb, L. E.



COURT HOUSE, JERSEYVILLE, 1894

Brown, H. A. Tunehorst, and Joseph McReynolds. Addresses were made by Hon. A. A. Goodrich, of Chicago; Balfour Cowan, of Virden, Macoupin County; James McMillan, of Morgan County; L. J. Patterson and Judge Thomas Henshaw of Greene County. The ceremonies closed with the singing of America by the audience.

There was a very large crowd of people in attendance, notwithstanding the heavy rain which commenced to fall about eleven o'clock, and continuing for more than an hour.

The names of the members of the county board inscribed on the cornerstone are as follows: Prentiss D. Cheney, chairman; William H. Bartlett, Piasa Township; W. L. Ruyle, Ruyle Township; Robert L. Smith, Elsah Township; Joseph Knight, Mississippi Township; Christopher P. Stafford, Quarry Township; F. J. Mains, Jersey Township; James Stirratt, Fidelity Township; James R. Bell, Otter Creek Township; Lloyd T. English, English Township; Robert R. Ward, Rosedale Township; and William Goshorn, Richwoods Township. Also inscribed on the cornerstone are the names of Henry Elliott, architect, and F. W. Menke, contractor.

The county officials present at the laying of the cornerstone were as follows: Allen M. Slaten, county judge; Cosmos Keller, sheriff; Daniel J. Murphy, county clerk; Ludovic Laurent, circuit clerk; John A. Shephard, treasurer; Harrison W. Pogue, state's attorney; Dr. J. A. Flautt, coroner; Richard Kiely, county superintendent of schools; Albert W. Newton, county surveyor; J. M. Page, master-in-chancery.

The city officials present were: Henry A. Shephard, mayor; Joseph O'Laughlin, clerk; John Powell, marshal; Joseph S. Carr, attorney; Arch. F. Ely, treasurer; and aldermen, H. B. Hill, J. C. Ross, F. J. Bertman, Henry Nevius, Fred Jacob, S. H. Bowman, and George Ely.

COMPLETION OF COURTHOUSE

The building was completed in the summer of 1894. The building committee accepted the new courthouse from the hands of Mr. Menke, contractor, May 18, 1894, and they made their report to the board of supervisors June 5, 1894. The amount paid the contractor was \$40,411.85. The building is constructed of Grafton stone, the trimmings of Bedford stone. It is two stories and a basement in height, with a large porch in front. On a level with the first floor, the corridor extends north and south through its center, and two large stairways lead to the second floor. On the east side of the corridor on the first floor are the county treasurer and county clerk's offices and the county judge's

room. On the west side of the corridor are the sheriff's office, the circuit clerk's office, and the county courtroom. On the second floor in front of the rotunda are two rooms, one occupied by the superintendent of schools, and the other by the county road engineer. On the west side is the grand jury room and the circuit judge's room; on the east side are the petit jury rooms, and on the north, the circuit courtroom of elaborate finish, and all of the rooms are well furnished.

In the basement there is a corridor extending north and south through the building, on the east side of which is the ladies' restroom, furnished with easy chairs, bed, lounge, tables and closets, for the convenience of ladies and their children during their visits to the central part of the city. On the north of the restroom, in the northeast corner of the basement, the county board very kindly finished a room and donated the use of it to the Jersey County Historical Society. On the west side of the basement is one room used for general election purposes, and the other room is used for the men's toilet. There are also toilets in connection with the jury rooms on the second floor. Two large fire-proof vaults extending from the basement to the top of the first floor, are connected with the offices of the county and circuit clerks on the first floor, and with the Historical Society in the basement. The building is heated by steam from the furnace in the basement of the jail and sheriff's residence, which are also heated by steam. Electric lights are used throughout the courthouse and jail building.

DIMENSIONS

The extreme length of the courthouse building is ninety feet; its width is seventy-one feet, and its height to the top of the statue on the dome is 124½ feet. The courthouse is a beautiful, modern, imposing structure, and a credit to the citizens of the county who voted the bonds to construct it, and to the county board and the architect and contractor who erected it. The bonds which were issued in payment for the building of the courthouse were issued in separate \$1,000.00 bonds, payable at the option of the county board. They were called in and liquidated in sums of \$3,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year, and in a very short period were all extinguished, and the people of the county hardly realized the burden of the erection of the courthouse.

FIRST TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT

The first term of the circuit court in the circuit courtroom of the new courthouse by Judge George W. Hardman being the September

term, 1894. At that time he and Cyrus Epler of Morgan County, and Lyman Lacy of Mason County were the judges of this judicial district.

FINAL SUMMARY

It may be truthfully said, that, taking into consideration the population and business of this county, it would be difficult to construct a building better adapted to the wants and necessities and conditions of its people than our present courthouse. Situated on a beautiful lawn, in the center of the Public Square, in the city of Jerseyville, it is a pleasure and a delight to all our citizens, and an object of interest to visitors to our city and county.

FIRST JAIL

The first jail for the confinement of persons charged with crime, was in the original courthouse. There were some changes in the location, made by the building of an addition to the courthouse, but this jail was burned in January, 1884, when the courthouse was consumed by fire, and four prisoners, as above mentioned, were suffocated. During the interim, between the burning of the courthouse and jail at that time, and the erection of a new jail, in 1885, prisoners were sent to Carrollton, Greene County, to be cared for.

PRESENT JAIL

In 1885 the present jail and sheriff's residence were erected at a cost of about \$15,000.00. Propositions for the expenditure of that amount for the purpose of erecting a sheriff's residence and jail had been submitted to the voters of Jersey County at the November election, 1884, and had been carried by a majority of the voters.

William Bailey was employed to submit plans and specifications for the construction of the new jail building, and a tax of thirty-five cents on the \$100.00 was levied to provide a fund for its erection. The contract for doing the foundation work was let to William H. Dowdall and George H. Sturdevant for \$870.00. The contract for the superstructure and woodwork for building proper, complete, was let to Henry C. Leak, for \$7,445.00. The steel-clad cells, corridors and other ironwork was let to P. G. Pauley and Bro., St. Louis, Mo., to be put in place for \$6,800.00.

The building is of brick, with stone trimmings, and presents a very

handsome appearance. The part of the building occupied by the sheriff as a residence is 30x40 feet ground area. The jail proper, in the rear of the building, is 38x48 feet in size. The latter contains two tiers of steel cells, four on each floor, with corridors, and has spacious and comfortable cells, each 6½ by 8 feet in size, and well ventilated. Since the repairs and changes have been made during 1918, the jail is regarded as being absolutely secure from breakage by its inmates, and the whole building is very well adapted to the uses for which it was constructed. Had it been erected in some location off of the Public Square, it would have been equally well suited for its purposes, and as convenient for the people of the county, and would have relieved the Square of the presence on it of a building that mars the beauty of that location because of its associations.

* FIRST POORHOUSE

At a special session of the county commissioners' court, held on Monday, October 13, 1845, the following record was placed on the records:

"Ordered, that Samuel R. Perry of the county of Greene and State of Illinois, and he is hereby ordered to collect the sum of \$900.00 in full payment of a certain farm, situated in the County of Jersey, State of Illinois, containing 160 acres, being the same tract of land heretofore owned by Thomas Vance, conveyed by said Vance to said Samuel R. Perry, and which said farm the Court has this day purchased for the purpose of establishing a poorhouse thereon, and it is further ordered that the clerk deliver to the said Samuel R. Perry aforesaid the sum of \$900.00 in Jersey County orders upon receiving the conveyance of said premises."

In December of the same year the county commissioners established the county poorhouse on this farm, located five or six miles northeast of Jerseyville, on which was a house all ready for occupancy, and it was used for the purpose intended.

SECOND POORHOUSE

Later that first farm was sold and a farm of twenty acres adjoining Jerseyville on the east, was purchased of Richard Graham. It, too, had a house on it. This house was used to shelter the poor of Jersey County for several years, when another change was made.

THIRD POORHOUSE

During the administration of O. P. Powell, William H. Allen and Phineas Eldridge, in 1868-69, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 16, of township 8, range 12, English Township, consisting of 160 acres, was purchased, and a large brick building erected thereon for a poorhouse for the care of the paupers of this county, with the necessary outbuildings, and a large orchard. This location is about six miles northwest of Jerseyville in English Township. On November 19, 1887, this poorhouse was burned. A temporary structure, 18x60 feet, two stories high, was erected immediately to care temporarily for the paupers.

PRESENT POORHOUSE

On July 9, 1888, a contract was entered into with Robert H. Clark, for \$2,700.00 to erect the present poorhouse from materials furnished by the county. The county collected \$5,000.00 insurance for the loss of the old building, which was sufficient, with the material on hand, to construct the present building. Charles C. Campbell was the overseer of the poorhouse at the time it was burned. The inmates were all rescued, no lives being lost in the fire.

The old plan of operating the poorhouse was for the county board to furnish the farm and everything necessary and employ a superintendent to operate it, making an allowance to him for boarding the paupers. This has been changed of recent years, and now it is under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the board of supervisors, they to employ a superintendent and his wife to care for the inmates at a fixed annual salary, the proceeds of the farm being paid over to the county board. This plan has been so successful during the past three or four years that the income from the farm has more than paid all the expenses of feeding and clothing the inmates of the home, and paying the salaries of the overseers.

During this time, the inmates that have occupied the home have been no burden on the taxpayers of the county, a fact greatly to the credit of the committee and their management, and to the board of supervisors which appointed them.

CHAPTER XVI

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

DELEGATES TO SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—DELEGATES TO THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—DELEGATES TO FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—REPRESENTATIVES IN TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY—REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS IN THE STATE ASSEMBLY—OFFICIAL VOTE.

DELEGATES TO THE SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The Second Constitutional Convention which met at Springfield, Ill., June 7, 1847, had the following delegates from the district embracing Jersey County: Dr. Augustus R. Knapp of Jersey County, and William Barbyshell of Calhoun County. This convention adjourned August 31, 1847, and the results of its deliberations were submitted to a vote of the people, and ratified March 6, 1848. The constitution as written by this convention came in force April 1, 1848. The number of delegates attending it was 162.

DELEGATES TO THE THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

William H. Allen was Jersey County's representative as delegate to the Third Constitutional Convention, which opened January 7, 1862, and closed March 24, 1862. The constitution written by this convention was rejected at the election held June 17, 1862.

DELEGATES TO THE FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Judge Robert A. King was Jersey County's delegate to the Fourth Constitutional Convention which opened December 13, 1869, and closed May 13, 1870. This constitution, which is the present one of Illinois, was ratified at the election held July 2, 1870, and came into force August 8, 1870.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Jersey County has had the following representatives in the lower house of the National Assembly; Anthony L. Knapp in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congress, from 1861 to 1865; and Robert M. Knapp in the Forty-third Congress, from 1873 to 1875, and the Forty-fifth Congress, from 1877 to 1879, both of whom were from Jerseyville.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

At the time that portion of Illinois now included in Jersey County, was represented in the Territorial Assembly, it was known as Madison County, and as such had Samuel Judy in the council during the first and second session, from 1812 to 1814, inclusively, and in the first session, William Jones was the representative, and in the second, William Raab was the representative. In the third session held in 1816, John G. Lofton represented Madison County in both the council and lower house.

REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS IN THE STATE ASSEMBLY

In the first session of the State Assembly, George Caldwell was the senator, and Abraham Prickett, Samuel Whiteside and John Howard, the representatives, all being from Madison County. In the second and third sessions, George Caldwell was the senator, and N. Buckmaster, Joseph Burroughs and Thomas Rattan, the representatives, and in the third session, Jersey County was included in Greene County. Thomas Carlin was sent to the senate from Greene County in the fourth session. In the fifth, he was also the senator, and he continued to represent Greene County in that body until 1832, when Thomas Rattan was elected and held the office for two terms. The representatives in the fifth session were John Allen and George Churchill; in the sixth, they were Thomas Rattan and John Allen; while in the seventh, they were Charles Gregory and J. L. Priestly. In the eighth session, the representatives were Lewis W. Link, Samuel C. Pierce, and William Goode, and in the ninth, they were Charles Gregory, L. W. Link, and James Turney. With the tenth session, in 1836, James Turney and John Allen were elected to the senate, and D. A. Cyrus, R. W. English, John Greene and William Lewis to the lower house. M. Boswick, Franklin Witt, and James Turney were elected to the senate, and John Allen, R. W. English, John Greene, and Edward N. Daley to the lower house. In 1839, Jersey County was organized, so in the twelfth session which convened in 1840,

it had its own representative, A. W. Caverly, a Whig. In the thirteenth, Samuel T. Kendall, a Democrat, was elected; in the fourteenth, James Harriott, a Whig, was elected; in the fifteenth, Thomas Cummings, a Whig, was elected; in the sixteenth, Isaac Darneille, a Whig, and Joel Cory, a Democrat, were elected; in the seventeenth, J. C. Winters, a Whig, was elected; in the eighteenth, Giles H. Turner, a Whig, was elected; in the nineteenth, LaFayette McCrellis, a Democrat, was elected. In the twentieth session, 1858-60, Jersey County elected no representative, but was represented in the upper house by Anthony L. Knapp, a Democrat, and he was also in the twenty-second session, while the member of the lower house during the twenty-second and the twenty-third sessions, was John N. English. In the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, William Shephard, a Democrat, was elected to the senate, his associate during the last named session being William H. Allen, also a Democrat. In the twenty-fifth session, Robert M. Knapp, a Democrat, was elected to the lower house. In the twenty-seventh session, George W. Herdman, Robert A. King, both Democrats, were elected to the lower house from Jersey County. In the twenty-eighth, William McAdams, a Democrat, was elected to the lower house; and in the twenty-ninth, Oliver P. Powell, also a Democrat, was elected to the lower house. George W. Herdman and John N. English, both Democrats, were elected to the senate and lower house, respectively, from Jersey County for the thirtieth, and Mr. English succeeded himself in the thirty-first, his associate, a Republican, being George E. Warren, and Mr. English was re-elected in 1880. Walter E. Carlin was elected a representative to the thirty-third session; and Theodore S. Chapman and Henry C. Massey, the former a Republican the latter a Democrat, were elected to the lower house of the thirty-fourth session. Theodore S. Chapman was elected to the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions as a senator on the Republican ticket. In the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, Thomas F. Ferns, a Democrat, was in the lower house from Jersey County, and in the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth his associate was Orville A. Snedeker, a Republican. Jesse K. Cadwallader, a Republican, was elected to the lower house of the forty-first session; John A. Shephard, a Democrat, was elected to the lower house of the forty-second; since which time, Henry A. Shephard has been Jersey County's representative in the lower house.

OFFICIAL VOTE

Herewith is given the official vote of Jersey County from 1839 to 1885. This tabulation gives not only the candidates who were successful.

but the other candidates who were not, as their friends may be interested in knowing the prominent characters of those days, aspiring to hold office in the county and district.

SPECIAL ELECTION, 1839

Coroner—Nelson R. Lurton, 308—226; William Springate, 86; Isaac N. Bacey, 86.

ELECTION, 1840

President—William Henry Harrison, Whig, 517—146; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 360; scattering, 11. Commissioners—Chauncey Brown and Cyrus Tolman, figures not available. Sheriff—John English, Whig, 439; Samuel T. Kendall, Democrat, 435. Coroner—A. G. Minor, 658—619; Isaac N. Basey, 13; Vinson Lee, 26. Representative—John Drum, 29; John McDonald, 850—821.

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1842

Governor—Joseph Duncan, Whig, 531—116; Thomas Ford, Democrat, 415; Charles W. Hunter, 17. Lieutenant Governor—William H. Henderson, Whig, 515—95; John Moore, Democrat, 420; Frederick H. Collins, 19. Senator—Charles Gregory, Whig, 502—97; Alfred W. Caverly, Democrat, 405; Peter Vanarsdell, 18. Representative, Samuel T. Kendall, 444—18; George W. Lowder, 426; James C. Perry, 74; James M. Medford, 8; John L. Morrell, 4. Coroner—John Britton, 178—85; R. D. Farley, 20; P. C. Walker, 4; John Cope, 13; H. E. Hayes, 65; J. West, 78; James Walden, 93; E. Ham, 1; Aaron Rice, 3. Sheriff—Murray Cheney, 439; Perley Silloway, 484—55; Adam Wagoner, 32. County commissioner—William Palmer, 443—75; Henry Webster, 358; Amos Pruitt, 92; Thomas McDow, 43. On the Question of a Convention—For, 328—64; against, 264.

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1843

Congress—Orville H. Browning, Whig, 555—126; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 429; Thomas Moore, 18. County commissioner—Thomas Carroll, 494—43; Maurice Armstrong, 451. County clerk—Richard Graham, 364; George W. Lowder, 486—122; George W. Burke, 108. Recorder—Thomas L. McGill, 653—416; Peter Perrine, 237. Probate justice—Martin B. Miner, 297; Joseph G. Scott, 325—28; David T. Bon-

nell, 293. School commissioner—James Harriot (no opposition), 695. Surveyor—James A. Potts (no opposition), 700. Treasurer and assessor—Colonel Edsall, 605—76; John R. Black, 425.

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1844

Congress—David M. Woodson, 473—13; Stephen A. Douglas, 460; Richard E. Ellis, 57. State senator—John Harris, 457—33; James Graham, 424; John Vial, 62. Representative—James Harriot, 460—57; Isaac Darneille, 403; Thomas McDow, 82. County commissioner—Maurice Armstrong, 492—100; Cyrus Tolman, 392; Joab White, 73. Sheriff—Perley Silloway, 509—125; Isaac Harbert, Jr., 384; Delavan D. Wilcox, 62. Coroner—John Britton, 424—40; Bushrod W. Hamilton, 384; George Wharton, 67.

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1845

County commissioner—Ambrose S. Wyckoff, 282—47; Benjamin Saunders, 235; John Hawkins, 35; Virgil Noble, 33; J. Pennifield, 14. School commissioner—James Harriot, 387—354; B. B. Hamilton, 33; W. F. Guernsey, 16; D. D. Wilcox, 8.

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1846

Governor—Augustus C. French, Democrat, 482; Thomas M. Kilpatrick, Whig, 509—27; Richard Elle, 40. Lieutenant governor—Joseph B. Wells, Democrat, 478; Nathaniel G. Wilcox, Whig, 503—25; Abraham Smith, 9. Representative—J. M. Hurd, Democrat, 478; Thomas Cummings Whig, 585—47; Thomas McDow, 31; Elihu J. Palmer, 1. County commissioner—Benjamin Cleaver, Whig, 523—64; Jacob Lurton, Democrat, 459; James Brown, 37. Sheriff—Perley Silloway, 437; Jonathan Plowman, 495—58; Isaac Snedeker, 30; John Darneille, 21. Coroner—George Hoffman, 532—182; John Stafford, 350; William Edsall, 46.

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 19, 1847

Delegate to Constitutional Convention—Augustus R. Knapp, 251; Daniel E. Brown, 239; Edward A. D'Arcy, 147; Elihu J. Palmer, 31.

REGULAR ELECTION, 1847

County clerk—George W. Lowder, 686—482; John Kimball, 204. Recorder—Thomas L. McGill, 856. Probate judge—J. M. Hurd, 579—

289; Joseph G. Scott, 279; M. B. Miner, 11. County commissioner—James McKinney, 578—279; Paris Mason, 299. School commissioner—B. B. Hamilton, 338—22; Willard Guernsey, 279; James Harriott, 37. Surveyor—Job Collins, 459—77; James A. Potts, 372; John H. Buffington, 10. Treasurer—Solomon Calhoun, 440—77; James E. Van Horne, 352; John L. Compton, 55.

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1848

Congress—William A. Richardson, Democrat, 693—648; Eli Wilson, Whig, 45. Governor—Augustus C. French, Democrat, 691—645; C. V. Dyer, Whig, 46. Lieutenant Governor—William McMurty, Democrat, 688—643; Henry H. Snow, Whig, 45. Secretary of State—Horace S. Cooley, Democrat; 684—640; S. C. Painfreer, Whig, 44. Auditor of State—Thomas H. Campbell, Democrat, 781—636; Benjamin E. Viall, Whig, 45. Treasurer of State—Wilton Carpenter, Democrat, 682—637; Moses Pettengill, Whig, 44. State Senator—Franklin Witt, Democrat, 521—162; James Metcalf, Whig, 359; scattering, 6. Representative—John D. Fry, Democrat, 510—59; Isaac Darneille, Whig, 460; scattering, 46. Sheriff—Jonathan Plowman, 523—98; Wright Casey, 425; Josiah French, 36. County commissioner, Ambrose S. Wyckoff, 619—251; James A. Piggott, 368; Jacob H. Prichett, 349—75; Josiah Jackson, 274; John Arnspiger, 27; Asa Snell, 2; Isaac Snedeker, 45; Abijah Davis, 43. Coroner—William Lay, 472—151; William Bailey, 321. School commissioner—Hiram Bridges, 449—89; Charles H. Knapp, 360.

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1848

Supreme judge—Lyman Trumbull, 380; David I. Baker, 466—86. Supreme clerk—Edward H. Ridgeway, 768—750; John R. Gallerfield, 18. Circuit judge—Alfred W. Caverly, 347; David M. Woodson, 511—164; scattering, 1. Attorney—Mark W. Delahay, 278; Clark K. Goodrich, 481—203. Circuit clerk—Charles I. Jackson, 280; Robert L. Hill, 126; Thomas McGill, 472—192.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1848

President—Lewis Case, Democrat, 530; Zachary Taylor, Whig 454; Martin Van Buren, Federalist, 93.

ELECTION, 1849

Associate justice—James McKinney, 553; Jacob Lurton, 291; James A. Piggott, 254; S. P. Stratton, 193; E. M. Pease, 22. County surveyor—James A. Potts, 697—696; George W. Burke, 1. School commissioners—Hiram Bridges, 559—458; Elihu J. Palmer, 101. County treasurer—Solomon Calhoun, 642—648; John Q. Compton, 4. County judge—George E. Warren, 695—694; Cyrus Tolman, 1. County clerk—George W. Lowder 704—703; Anthony L. Knapp, 1.

ELECTION, 1850

State treasurer—John Moore, 116—116; John Y. Knox, 0. Congressman—William A. Richardson, 364; Orville A. Browning, 417—53. State senator—Franklin Witt, 382—82; John A. Logan, 300. Representative—Charles D. Hodges, 448—332; J. C. Winters, 116.

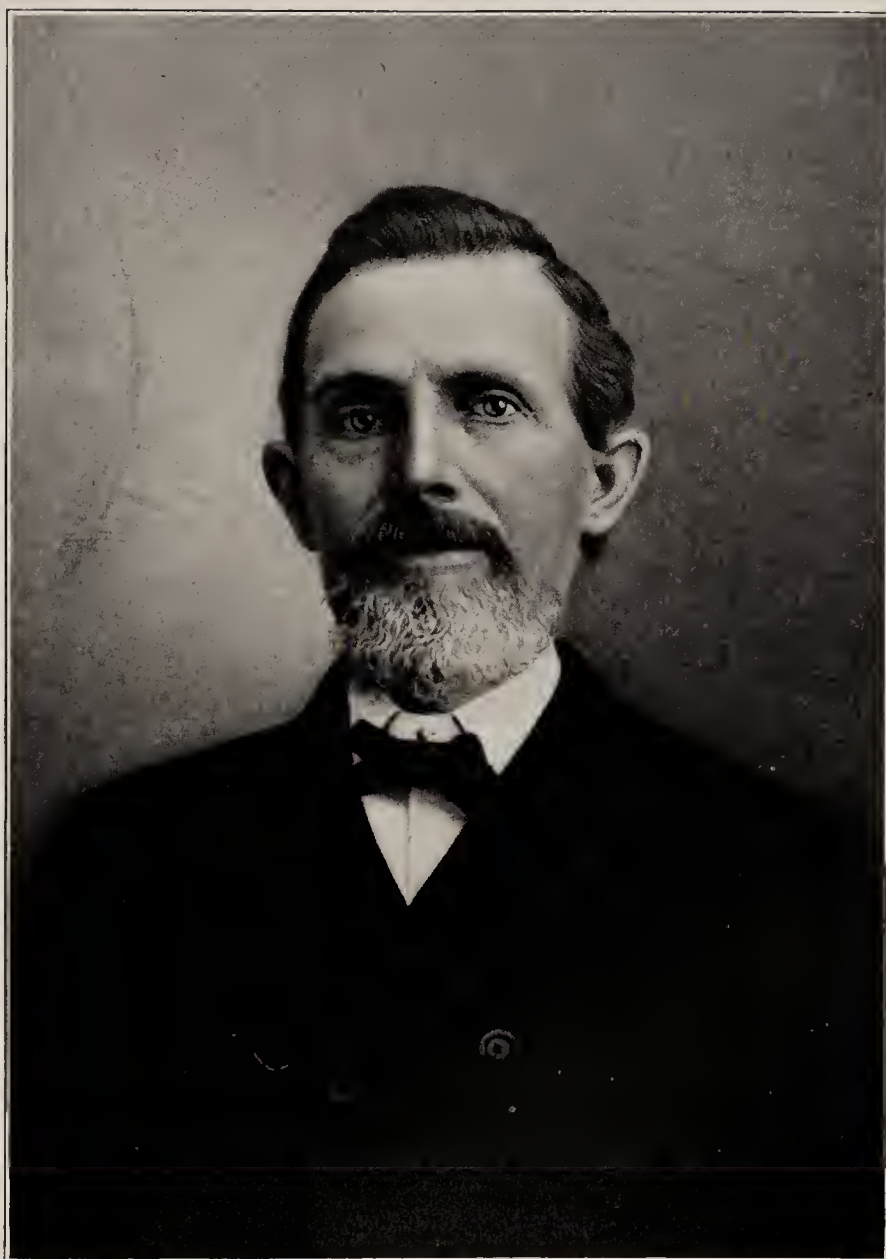
ELECTION, 1851

On the adoption of the general banking law—For the banking law, 216; against the banking law, 237—21. County treasurer—Solomon Calhoun, 411—411. Surveyor—James A. Potts, 452—445; T. Humeslaw, 7. School commissioner—Hiram Bridges, 315—221; E. J. Palmer, 94.

ELECTION, 1852

President—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 315—221; Millard Fillmore, Whig, 651—87. Governor—Joel A. Matteson, 576; E. B. Webb, 654—1; D. A. Knowlton, 77. Lieutenant governor—Gustavus Koerner, 568; J. L. D. Morrison, 650—4; P. Carpenter, 78. Secretary of state—Alexander Starne, 570; Buckner S. Morris, 647—1; Erastus Wright, 76. State auditor—Thomas H. Campbell, 570; Charles Belts, 651—81; E. J. Smith, 76. State treasurer—John Moore, 570; Francis Avery, 649—79; Moses Pettingill, 72. Congressman—Richard Yates, 743—199; John Calhoun, 544. State's attorney—Cyrus Epler, 424; William Weer, 420; Mahlon Ross, 285.

Representative—Charles D. Hodges, 736; A. L. Knapp, 711; Jacob Lurton, 254; T. W. Bryolin, 60; William Webb, 37. Sheriff, Jonathan Plowman, 637; J. M. Hurd, 641—4. Circuit clerk—Thomas L. McGill, 890—890. Coroner—William Williams, 587—310; J. O. Hamilton, 277.



G. Gutter

SPECIAL ELECTION, MARCH, 1853

On the question of the county subscribing \$50,000.00 toward the capital stock of the Jacksonville & Carrollton Railroad—For the subscription, 1,036—798; against the subscription, 238.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1853

County judge—George E. Warren, 653—289; Anthony L. Knapp, 364. Associate judges—Jasper M. Terry, 491; Charles H. Bowman, 636; John N. English, 354; William Loy, 255; Thomas Chapman, 44. County clerk—George M. Lowder, 557—471; Charles H. Roberts, 186; J. Murray Bacon, 177. County surveyor, James A. Potts, 475; Levi F. McNeil, 518—43. School commissioner—Hiram Bridges (no opposition), 942. Treasurer and assessor—Solomon Calhoun, 937—935; H. N. Belt, 2.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1854

Congress—Richard Yates, Whig, 714—234; Thomas L. Harris, Democrat, 480. State treasurer—John Moore, Whig, 490; James Miller, Democrat, 596—206. Senator—John M. Palmer, Whig, 724—264; B. T. Burke, Democrat, 460. Representative—LaFayette McCrillis, 409; Augustus R. Knapp, 457; B. B. Hamilton, 263. Sheriff—Jonathan Plowman, 603—25; John F. Smith, 578. Coroner—Benjamin Wedding, 724—297; William Williams, 427.

ELECTION, 1855

On the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors—For prohibition, 841—343; against prohibition, 498. Judge of the circuit court—D. M. Woodson, 1,136—1,136.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1856

President—James Buchanan, Democrat, 702—172; Millard Fillmore, American, 530; John C. Fremont, Republican, 387. Congress—Thomas L. Harris, 732; John Williams, 769—37. Governor—William A. Richardson, Democrat, 748—56; William H. Bissel, American, 692; Buckner H. Morris, Republican, 177. Lieutenant governor—Richard T. Hamilton, Democrat, 740—61; John Wood, American, 679; Parmenos Bond,

Republican, 154. Secretary of state—Ozias M. Hatch, 893—90; William H. Snyder, 703. State auditor—Jesse K. Dubois, 710—9; Samuel K. Casey, 701; Hiram Barber, 207. State treasurer—James Miller, 907—202; John Moore, 705. Superintendent of public instruction—Ezra Jenkins, 208; William H. Powell, 710—10; John H. St. Matheny, 700. Associate justices—J. Murray Bacon, 751—25; Richard Ely, 720. State's attorney—Albert G. Burr, 909—207; James W. English, 702. Circuit clerk, Thomas L. McGill (no opposition), 1,005. Sheriff—Charles H. Bowman, 510; Benjamin Wedding, 724—204; J. M. Hurd, 370. Coroner—C. P. Stafford, 634; Felix Burney, 824—190; William Evans, 18. On the question of a convention to amend the constitution of the State of Illinois—For, 137; against, 607—470.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1857

Supreme judge—Edwin B. Webb, 666—497; Sidney Breese, 169. County judge—O. P. Powell, 794—385; George E. Warren, 409. Associate judges—William Williams, 789—379; Richard R. Ely, 802—436; J. Murray Bacon, 410; Jasper M. Terry, 366. County clerk—Andrew Jackson, 871—535; Thomas P. Wilson, 336. Assessor and treasurer—John F. Smith, 77—364; E. M. Smith, 413. Surveyor—Henry M. Chase, 708—217; Josiah White, 491. School commissioner—Henry H. Howard, 828—480; Joseph O. Hamilton, 348.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1858

Congress—Thomas L. Harris, 1,059—485; James H. Matheny, 574; John L. McConnell, 11. State senator—Anthony L. Knapp, 1,032—432; Alexander B. Morean, 600. Representative—Francis P. Rush, 1,046—450; C. M. Hamilton, 596. Superintendent of public instruction—Augustus C. French, 1,054—473; Newton Bateman, 581; John Reynolds, 12. Sheriff—Charles H. Bowman, 820—18; John L. Johnson, 802. Coroner—Lewis Johnson, 1,036—540; James B. Veitch, 496.

Congress—James A. McClernand, Democrat, 725—273; John M. Palmer, Republican, 452. Assessor and treasurer—John F. Smith, Democrat, 736—331; Robert Darlington, Republican, 405. School commissioner—William J. Herdman, Democrat, 605—53; Penuel Corbett, Republican, 552. Surveyor—Josiah H. White, Democrat, 556—4; George I. Foster, Republican, 552.

SPECIAL ELECTION, JANUARY, 1859

Congress—Charles D. Hodges, 641—273; James C. Conkling, 368.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1860

President—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 910; Stephen A. Douglas, Independent Democrat, 1,291—381; John Bell, Constitutional Union, 105; John C. Breckenridge, Democrat, 11. Congress—John A. McClernand, Democrat, 1,318—341; Henry Case, Republican, 977. Governor—James C. Allen, Independent Democrat, 1,302—371; Richard Yates, Republican, 951; John T. Stuart, Constitutional Union, 56; Thomas M. Hope, Democrat, 8. Lieutenant governor—Lewis W. Ross, Independent Democrat, 1,295—349; Francis A. Hoffman, Republican, 948; A. C. Blackburn, Constitutional Union, 58; Thomas Snell, Democrat, 11. Secretary of state—George H. Campbell, Independent Democrat, 1,295—343; Ozais M. Hatch, Republican, 952; James Monroe, Constitutional Union, 58; B. T. Burke, Democrat, 11. State auditor—Bernard Arntzen, Independent Democrat, 1,288—344; Jesse K. Dubois, Republican, 954; James D. Smith, Constitutional Union, 59; Harry S. Smith, Democrat, 11. State treasurer—Hugh Maher, Independent Democrat, 1,244—356; William Butler, Republican, 865; Jonathan Stamper, Constitutional Union, 58; Harry S. Smith, Democrat, 11. Superintendent of public instruction—Edward R. Roe, Independent Democrat, 1,292—35; Newton Bateman, Republican, 953; D. I. Snow, Constitutional Union, 58; John H. Dennis, 11. Representative—John N. English, Independent Democrat, 1,299—311; Benjamin F. Slaten, Republican, 988. State's attorney—James W. English, Independent Democrat, 1,275—300; James Lee, Republican, 975; Robert Hitt, Constitutional Union, 19. Circuit clerk—M. E. Bagley, Democrat, 1,092—133; Thomas L. McGill, Republican, 957. Sheriff—William H. Cummings, Democrat, 1,229—154; Benjamin Wedding, Republican, 1,075. Coroner—Lewis Johnson, Democrat, 1,285—325; W. B. Slaten, Republican, 959. On the question of a convention to amend the constitution—For, 771; against 1,658—897. On the question of township organization—For, 1,429—539; against, 890.

SPECIAL ELECTION, 1861

Congress—Anthony L. Knapp to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John A. McClernand, 616. Delegates to constitutional convention—

William H. Allen, 1,229—607; D. M. McKinney, 622. Judge of the supreme court—Sidney Breese, 258—258. Clerk of the supreme court—Noah Johnson, 306—306. Circuit judge—D. M. Woodson, 360—360.

ELECTION, 1861

County judge—Richard L. Lowe, 1,842—1,842. Associate justices—Larkin Richardson, 1,149—458; William Williams, 701; Jacob Lurton, 1,113—193; Archibald Craig, 920. County clerk—Andrew Jackson, 1,150—453; Samuel W. Davis, 697. County treasurer—John E. Van Pelt, 1,203—566; James S. Peairs, 637. School commissioner, William J. Herdman, 1,135—673; L. M. Cutting, 706. Surveyor—George I. Foster, 1,251—673; H. M. Chase, 578.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1862

Congress at large—Samuel C. Allen, Democrat, 1,259—723; E. C. Ingersoll, Republican, 536. Congress, Tenth District—Anthony L. Knapp, Democrat, 1,256—719; Samuel W. Moulton, Republican, 537. State senator—L. E. Worcester (no opposition), 1,279. Treasurer—Alexander Starne, Democrat, 1,256—720; William Butler, Republican, 536. Superintendent of public instruction—John P. Brooks, Democrat, 1,259—725; Newton Bateman, Republican, 534. Representative—John N. English, Democrat, 1,258—725; Benjamin F. Childs, Republican, 533. Sheriff—Charles H. Bowman, Democrat, 1,202—647; Adam Clendenin, Republican, 555. Coroner—James L. Beirne, Republican (no opposition), 1,285.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1863

Assessor and treasurer—John E. Van Pelt (no opposition), 853. School commissioner—William J. Herdman, 841. Surveyor—George I. Foster, 849.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864

President—George B. McClellan, Democrat, 1,546—729; Abraham Lincoln, 817. Congress at large—James C. Allen, Democrat, 1,537—705; S. W. Moulton, Republican, 832. Congress, Tenth District—R. M. Knapp, Democrat, 828; Anthony Thornton, 1,539—711. Governor—Richard J. Oglesby, Republican, 825; James C. Robinson, Democrat,

1,551—726. Lieutenant governor—S. Corning Judd, Democrat, 1,540—712; William Breese, Republican, 828. Secretary of state—William A. Turney, Democrat, 1,538—710; Sharon Tyndale, Republican, 828. State auditor—John Hise, Democrat, 1,539—712; O. H. Miner, Republican, 827. State treasurer—Alexander Starne, Democrat, 1,538—710; James H. Beveridge, Republican, 828. Representative—John McDonald, Democrat, 1,534—703; Calvin Twitchell, Republican, 831. Superintendent of public instruction—John P. Brooks, Democrat, 1,537—707; Newton Bateman, Republican, 830. Clerk of the circuit court—M. E. Bagley, Democrat, 1,544—725; Emmor Brinton, Republican, 819. State's attorney—William Brown (no opposition), 1,538. Sheriff—T. J. Selby, Democrat, 1,437—644; William Billings, Independent, 121; Archibald Craig, 793. Coroner—F. W. Besterfeldt, Democrat, 1,538—714; Brook Stafford, Republican, 824.

ELECTION, 1865

County judge—O. P. Powell, 976—351; George E. Warren, 625. County clerk—Andrew Jackson, 980—362; Thomas H. Simmons, 618. County treasurer—John F. Smith, 993—382; J. T. Ross, 611. Surveyor—George I. Foster, 966—356; Linus Humiston, 610. Superintendents of schools—W. J. Herdman, 983—363; P. Corbett, 620.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1866

Congress at large—T. Lyle Dickey, Democrat, 1,407—442; John A. Logan, Republican, 965. Congress, Tenth District—Albert G. Burr, Democrat, 1,416—474; Henry Case, Republican, 942. State treasurer—Jesse J. Phillips, Democrat, 1,423—481; George W. Smith, Republican, 942. Superintendent of public instruction—John M. Crebs, Democrat, 1,418—472; Newton Bateman, Republican, 946. Sheriff—Charles W. Bowman, Democrat, 1,225—368; H. C. Massey, Independent, 857; S. D. Keeley, Republican, 213. Coroner—Lewis Johnson, 1,417—513; H. E. Hayes, 904.

ELECTION, JUNE, 1867

Circuit judge—Charles D. Hodges (no opposition), 581. Clerk of the supreme court—R. A. D. Wilbanks, 496—338; T. T. Fountain, 158.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1867

Assessor and treasurer—John F. Smith, 789—510; Harley E. Hayes, 279. Surveyor—George I. Foster, 640—271; Henry D. Edwards, 369.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1868

President—Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 1,998—867; U. S. Grant, Republican, 1,131. Congress at large—W. W. O'Brien, Democrat, 2,007—879; John A. Logan, Republican, 1,128. Congress, Tenth District—Albert G. Burr, Democrat, 2,007—877; J. B. Turner, Republican, 1,130. Governor—John R. Eden, Democrat, 2,009—881; John M. Palmer, Republican, 1,128. Lieutenant governor—William H. Van Epps, Democrat, 2,005—876; John Dougherty, Republican, 1,129. Secretary of state—Gustavus Van Hoorebeke, Democrat, 2,004—871; Edward Rummel, Republican, 1,133. Auditor—John R. Shannon, Democrat, 2,007—877; Charles E. Lippincott, Republican, 1,130. Treasurer—Jesse J. Phillips, Democrat, 2,003—870; Erastus N. Bates, Republican, 1,133. Attorney general—Robert E. Williams, Democrat, 2,004—872; Washington Bushnell, Republican, 1,132. Representative—Thomas B. Fuller, Democrat, 2,000—869; J. Ansall, Republican, 1,131. Penitentiary commissioners—John W. Connett, Democrat, 2,004; W. M. Garrard, Democrat, 2,004; Calneh Zarley, Democrat, 2,004; Andrew Shannon, 1,133; John Reid, Republican, 1,133; Robert E. Logan, Republican, 1,133. Member Board of equalization—W. H. Reed, Democrat, 2,006—873; James H. Vanausdall, Republican, 1,133. State's attorney—William Brown (no opposition), 2,017. Circuit clerk—M. E. Bagley, Democrat, 2,018—897; Emmor Brinton, Republican, 1,121. Sheriff—Henry Bell, 1,568—484; Henry Dougherty, 1,084; James McKinney, 466. Coroner—Sidney Noble, 1,987—843; H. F. McNeil, 1,135. On the question of a convention to amend the state constitution—For the measure, 746—198; against, 548.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1869

County judge—J. M. Hurd, 1,149—405; David E. Beaty, 744. County justices—Caleb Noble, 1,221; George W. Gorin, 1,135; Isaac McColister, 774; James Downey, 752. Clerk of the county court—Thomas J. Selby, 1,016—142; John C. Darby, 874. Treasurer—John F. Smith, 1,110—340; James W. Calhoun, 770. Surveyor—George I. Foster 1,097



Miss G. H. H.

—346; Linus Humiston, 751. Superintendent of schools—Charles H. Knapp, 1,196—512; L. M. Brady, 684. Delegate to convention—Robert A. King, 1,122—351; George E. Warren, 771.

ELECTION, JULY, 1870

On the question of a new constitution—For the measure, 557—59; against the measure, 187. Supreme judge—Anthony Thornton, 763—576; Aaron Shaw, 187.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1870

Congress at large—William B. Anderson, 1,286—399; John A. Logan, 887. Congress, Tenth District—E. T. Rice, 1,290—399; J. W. Kitchell, 891. State senator—William Shephard, 1,271; J. M. Bush, 1,282; George E. Warren, 879; Thomas H. Flynn, 883. Representative—George W. Herdman, 1,048; Robert A. King, 1,255; Benjamin F. Childs, 911; Em-mor Brinton, 1,002. State treasurer—Charles Ridgely, 1,289—401; Erastus N. Bates, 888. Superintendent of public instruction—Charles Feinse, 1,286—399; Newton Bateman, 887. Penitentiary commissioners—Francis T. Sherman, 1,287—400; Elmer Washburn, 887; Thomas Redmond (to fill vacancy), 1,285—388; Casper Butz (to fill vacancy), 887. Sheriff—Charles H. Bowman, 1,153—165; John C. Darby, 988. Coroner—E. L. Herriott, 1,348—534; John T. Curtiss, 814. Congressman at large (to fill vacancy)—S. S. Hays, 1,084—431; J. L. Beveridge, 653. County treasurer and assessor—James M. Young, 1,090—436; James Burke, 654. Surveyor—William L. West, 981—253; Henry D. Edwards, 731.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872

President—U. S. Grant, Republican, 1,205; Horace Greeley, Democrat, 1,431—236. Congress—Robert M. Knapp, Democrat, 1,484—293; A. C. Mathews, Republican, 1,191. Member of board of equalization—L. T. Whiteside, Democrat, 1,497—298; Charles H. Eldred, 1,199. Governor—Richard J. Oglesby, Republican, 1,198; Gustavus Koerner, Democrat, 1,537—339. Lieutenant governor—John L. Beveridge, Republican, 1,201; John C. Black, Democrat, 1,457—246. Secretary of state—George H. Harlow, Republican, 1,200; Edward Rummel, Democrat, 1,490—290. State auditor—Charles E. Lippincott, Republican, 1,200;

Daniel O'Hara, Democrat, 1,489—289. State treasurer—Edward Rutz, Republican, 1,200; Charles H. Ranphier, Democrat, 1,490—290. Attorney general—James K. Edsall, Republican, 1,200; John V. Eustace, Democrat, 1,488—288. Senator—Beatty T. Burke, Democrat, 1,484—292; David E. Beaty, Republican, 1,192. Representative—William McAdams, Jr., 2,405— $\frac{1}{2}$; A. L. Virden, 1,926— $\frac{1}{2}$; George E. Warren, 3,237— $\frac{1}{2}$; Jonathan Plowman, 389— $\frac{1}{2}$. Clerk of the supreme court—R. A. D. Wilbanks, Democrat, 1,494—302; John W. Campbell, Republican, 1,192.

Special Election, February 15, 1873—Sheriff (to fill vacancy caused by death of C. H. Bowman)—Stephen H. Bowman, 1,167—7; Emmor Brinton, 1,160.

ELECTION, JUNE, 1873

Circuit judge—D. M. Woodson, 571—190; N. M. Knapp, 381; Cyrus Epler, 98. Supreme judge—John Schofield, 820—701; A. P. Kingsbury, 119.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1873

County judge—Robert A. King, Democrat, 1,219—273; George E. Warren, Republican, 946. Clerk—Thomas J. Selby, Democrat, 1,216—249; George E. Warren, Republican, 946. Treasurer—James M. Young, Democrat, 1,346—528; Horatio N. Belt, Republican, 818. Superintendent of schools—Mrs. E. Halstead, 57; William H. Lynn, Democrat, 1,252—365; Daniel Brown, Republican, 887. County commissioners—William H. Allen, 1,234; Edwin Colean, 1,216; Isaac R. Ely, 1,239; J. G. Arkebauer, 970; Addison Green, 929; Isaac McCollister, 951. State's attorney—Benjamin F. Slaten, 1,528—393; Oscar B. Hamilton, 1,135. Circuit clerk—M. E. Bagley, 1,519—364; John W. Vinson, 1,155. Sheriff—Emmor Brinton, 1,215; Stephen H. Bowman, 1,414—199. Coroner—E. L. Herriott, 1,475—274; Joseph Brock, 1,201.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1874

Congress—David E. Beaty, 1,343; Scott Wike, 1,529—186; W. A. Richardson, 2. Superintendent of public instruction—William B. Powell, 1,242; Samuel M. Etter, 1,633—391. State treasurer—Thomas S. Ridgway, 1,228; David Gore, 91; Charles Carroll, 1,488—260; James

F. Simpson, 4. Sheriff—Harry C. Allen, 1,330; A. H. Barrett, 1,481—151; B. F. Calhoun, 99. Coroner—Herman Roesch, 1,331; Wesley Park, 1,436—105. County commissioner—N. M. Lurton, 1,399; G. S. Compton, 1,496—97; James Segraves, 96. On the question of township organization—For the measure, 1,294—191; against the measure, 1,103.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1875

County treasurer—John P. Stout, 1,057—48; Thomas O'Donnell, 1,009; Patrick Conway, 25; M. C. Stanley, 11. Surveyor—Henry D. Edward, 980; George I. Foster, 1,000; John A. Blennerhasset, 100. County commissioner—William A. Fulkerson, 1,120—207; William Noble, 913; Henry C. Massey, 65.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876

President—Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, 1,345; Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 2,166—821; Peter Cooper, Greenback, 12. Congress—Robert M. Knapp, Democrat, 2,159—829; Joseph Robbins, Republican, 1,330; J. E. Edie, Greenback, 12. Governor—Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, 1,349; Lewis Stewart, Democrat, 2,164—815; James F. Simpson, Greenback, 12. Lieutenant governor—Andrew Shuman, Republican, 1,343; Archibald A. Glenn, Democrat, 2,170—827; Samuel French, Greenback, 12. Secretary of state—George H. Harlow, Republican, 1,343; Stephen Y. Thornton, Democrat, 2,171—828; James Lemont, Greenback, 12. State auditor—Thomas B. Needles, Republican, 1,348; John Hise, Democrat, 2,135—787; Jacob Hoofstetler, Greenback, 12. State treasurer—Edward Rutz, Republican, 1,349; George Gundlach, Democrat, 2,172—822; Abraham B. Van Dorn, Greenback, 12. Attorney general—James K. Edsal, Republican, 1,346; Edmund Lynch, Democrat, 2,172—1826; Uriah Copp, Jr., Greenback, 12. Member state board of equalization—David T. Whiteside, Democrat, 2,178—834; William Graumer, Republican, 1,342. State senator—George W. Herdman, Democrat, 2,106—777; Jonathan Plowman, Republican, 1,329; John F. Clark, Greenback, 61. Representatives—John N. English, Democrat, 2,784; Hampdon W. Wall, Democrat, 2,739; Richard Rowett, Republican, 3,447— $\frac{1}{2}$; C. P. Powell, Greenback, 1,336— $\frac{1}{2}$. State's attorney—William H. Jackson, Democrat, 1,912—416; Theodore S. Chapman, Republican, 1,496. Circuit clerk—Marcus E. Bagley, Democrat, 2,086—694; James Burke, Republican, 1,392. Sheriff—James M. Young, Democrat, 2,017—

625; A. H. Barrett, Republican, 1,392. Coroner—John S. Williams, Democrat, 2,150—823; Thomas A. Kingston, Republican, 1,327. County commissioner—John W. Evans, Democrat, 1,986—572; Brook Stafford, Sr., Republican, 1,414.

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1877

Circuit judge—Albert G. Burr, 985—914; Silas Beason, 71.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1877

County judge—Robert A. King, Democrat, 2,768—2,668; William H. Pogue, Prohibitionist, 100. Clerk—James Eads, Democrat, 1,445—17; Harry C. Allen, Republican, 1,428; Pearl Combs, Prohibitionist, 37. Treasurer—Thomas O'Donnell, Democrat, 1,469—76; M. W. Nelson, Prohibitionist, 38; John P. Stout, Republican, 1,355. Superintendent of schools—Lott Pennington, Democrat, 1,577—299; Leonard M. Cutting, Republican, 1,278; John A. Blennerhasset, Prohibitionist, 35. County commissioner—William L. Ruyle, Democrat, 1,419—14; Archibald Craig, Republican, 1,405; William R. Mears, Prohibitionist, 36. On the question of an appropriation to complete the state capitol, for the measure, 935—151; against the measure, 784.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1878

Congress—James W. Singleton, Democrat, 1,738—1,059; James H. Pogue, Prohibitionist, 293; James P. Dimmitt, Republican, 679. State treasurer—John C. Smith, 674; Edward L. Conkrite, Democrat, 1,558—884; Erastus N. Bates, Prohibitionist, 540; Jerome R. Gorin, 56. Superintendent of public instruction—Kate L. Hopkins, 65; James P. Slade, Republican, 674; Samuel M. Etter, Democrat, 1,558—884; Frank H. Hall, Prohibitionist, 532. Representative—John N. English, 2,298— $\frac{1}{2}$; Hampton W. Wall, 1,732— $\frac{1}{2}$; George E. Warren, 1,628; James A. Starr, 1,693— $\frac{1}{2}$; Jonathan A. Scarritt, 842. Supreme clerk—Jacob O. Chance, Democrat, 1,564—896; Adam Knoph, Republican, 668; George Busick, Prohibitionist, 62. Appellate clerk—John D. Harmon, Democrat, 1,571—904; Benjamin L. Ullen, Republican, 667; Pearl Combs, Prohibitionist, 57. County attorney—A. A. Goodrich, Democrat, 1,771—1,060; A. M. Slaten, Republican, 710; O. B. Hamilton, Prohibitionist, 5. Sheriff—James M. Young, Democrat, 1,676—1,140; William Ford, Republican,

536; William McBride, Prohibitionist, 62; John W. Vinson, Independent, 521. Coroner—John S. Williams, Democrat, 1,663—1,049; John T. Curtiss, Republican, 614; William Bowker, Prohibitionist, 57; E. L. Harriott, Independent, 465. County commissioner—Samuel B. Foree, 1,440—375; Ephraim Chappell, 665; H. N. Belt, 687; P. D. Cheney, 1. On the question of township organization, for the measure, 1,459—367; against the measure, 1,092. On the question of an amendment to the constitution, for the measure, 1,925—1,827; against the measure, 158. On the question of domestic animals running at large, for the measure, 1,312—113; against the measure, 1,199.

ELECTION, JUNE, 1879

Supreme judge—John Scholfield (no opposition), 1,519. Circuit judge—Cyrus Epler, Democrat, 1,873; Albert G. Burr, Democrat, 868; Lyman Lacy, Democrat, 892; Nathaniel W. Bronson, Republican, 653; James T. Hoblit, Republican, 648; Herbert G. Whitlock, Republican, 623.

ELECTION, 1879

County treasurer—Thomas O'Donnell, 1,207—306; John C. Darby, 828; W. H. H. West, 73. Surveyor—D. J. Murphy, 1,171—249; H. N. Edwards, 801; George I. Foster, 121.

SPECIAL ELECTION, JANUARY, 1880

Treasurer—John A. Shephard (no opposition), 815.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880

President—Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 207—759; James A. Garfield, Republican, 1,348; James B. Weaver, Greenback, 123. Congress—James W. Singleton, Democrat, 2,104—756; William H. Edgar, Republican, 1,348; A. B. Allen, Greenback, 119. Governor—Shelby M. Culom, Republican, 1,327; Lyman Trumbull, Democrat, 2,098—771; Alson J. Streator, Greenback, 149. Lieutenant governor—John M. Hamilton, Republican, 1,342; Lewis B. Parsons, Democrat, 2,114—772; Andrew B. Adair, Greenback, 126. Secretary of state—Henry D. Dement, Republican, 1,345; John H. Oberly, Democrat, 2,111—776; John M. Thompson, Greenback, 124. State auditor—Charles P. Swigert, Republican, 1,347;

Lewis C. Starkel, Democrat, 2,109—762; William T. Ingram, Greenback, 124. State treasurer—Edward Rutz, Republican, 1,345; Thomas Butterworth, Democrat, 2,100—765; George W. Evans, Greenback, 124. Attorney general—James McCartney, Republican, 1,347; Lawrence Harmon, Democrat, 2,109—762; G. H. Whitlock, Greenback, 124. Senator—Charles A. Walker, Democrat, 2,105—740; Orville A. Snedeker, Republican, 1,365; John R. Garaghty, Greenback, 1. Representative—John N. English, Democrat, 2,123— $\frac{1}{2}$; A. N. Yancy, Democrat, 3,111— $\frac{1}{2}$; Beljour Cowen, Republican, 3,992; S. V. Keller, Greenback, 417— $\frac{1}{2}$. Member of Board of Equalization—Egbert B. Brown, 2,109—758; Charles M. Grammar, 1,351. State's attorney—Adam A. Goodrich, 2,162—2,154; Morris R. Locke, 28. Circuit clerk—Jesse I. McGready, Democrat, 1,883—390; Benjamin Wedding, Republican, 1,493; Thomas A. Reeves, Greenback, 114. Sheriff—Henry C. Massey, Democrat, 1,995—505; Charles C. Buzby, Republican, 1,490. Coroner—Caleb Du Hadway, Democrat, 2,134—746; James F. Gerey, Republican, 1,386. On the question of an amendment to the constitution, for the measure, 1,981—1,446; against the measure, 535.

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE, 1882

Circuit judge to fill vacancy—George W. Herdman.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1882

Congress—James M. Riggs, Democrat, 1,566—795; James W. Singleton, Republican, 771; Philip N. Minear, Greenback, 349. Superintendent of public instruction—Henry Raab, Democrat, 1,663—618; Charles T. Stratton, Republican, 1,045; Elizabeth B. Brown, Greenback, 21. State treasurer, Alfred Orendorff, Democrat, 1,664—624; John C. Smith, Republican, 1,040; John G. Irwin, Greenback, 19. Senator, Frank M. Bridges, Democrat, 1,658—611; Thomas H. Smith, Republican, 1,047. Representatives—Walter F. Carlin, Democrat, 2,581— $\frac{1}{2}$; George W. Murray, Democrat, 2,391; John H. Coats, Republican, 3,094; Duncan C. McIver, Republican, 6. On the question of an appropriation to complete the state capitol, for the measure, 1,631—1,108; against the measure, 523. On the question of ceding the Illinois and Michigan canal to the United States, for the measure, 1,154—420; against the measure, 734. County judge—William H. Pogue, 1,487—336; Oscar B. Hamilton, Republican, 1,151. Clerk—James Eads, Democrat, 1,493—297; Edson A.

Dodge, Republican, 1,086. Sheriff—Charles S. Forst, Democrat, 1,614—528; Thomas F. Hansel, Republican, 1,086. Coroner—Caleb Du Hadway, Democrat, 1,682—554; Wesley Park, Republican, 1,009. Treasurer—John A. Shephard, Democrat, 1,706—697; John R. Beaty, Republican, 1,009. Superintendent of schools—Lott Pennington, Democrat, 1,583—484; M. J. Hoffman, Republican, 1,099.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1884

President—James B. Blaine, Republican, 1,307; Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 2,014—707; John P. St. John, Prohibitionist, 80; Benjamin F. Butler, Greenback, 1. Congress—Milton J. Riggs, Democrat, 2,023—713; Thomas J. Black, Republican, 1,310; J. A. Wallace, Prohibitionist, 73; H. J. Parker, Greenback, 2. Governor—Richard J. Oglesby, 1,304; Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, 2,034—730; James B. Hobbs, Prohibitionist, 72; Jesse Harper, Greenback, 1. Lieutenant governor—John C. Smith, Republican, 1,297; Henry Seiter, Democrat, 2,037—840; James L. Perryman, Prohibitionist, 78; A. C. Vandewater, Greenback, 1. Secretary of state—Henry D. Dement, Republican, 1,300; Michael J. Daugherty, Democrat, 2,916—716; Charles W. Enos, Prohibitionist, 98; H. E. Baldwin, Greenback, 1. Auditor—Charles P. Swigert, Republican, 1,204; Walter E. Carlin, Democrat, 2,090—886; Alexander B. Irwin, Prohibitionist, 80; E. F. Reeves, Greenback, 1. Treasurer—Jacob Gross, Republican, 1,309; Alfred Orendorff, Democrat, 2,035—726; Uriah Capp, 80; Benjamin H. Donohue, 1. Attorney general—George Hunt, Republican, 1,301; Robert L. McKinley, Democrat, 2,020—719; Hale Johnson, Prohibitionist, 73; J. N. Gwin, Greenback, 1. Member of board of equalization—Samuel R. Chittenden, 2,025—715; William Ellis, 1,310. Representatives—Henry C. Massey, 3,058— $\frac{1}{2}$; Byron McEbers, 2,968; Theodore S. Chapman, 3,839; John H. Reeves, 248; D. Q. Trotter, 5. Supreme clerk—Ethan A. Snively, Democrat, 2,027—734; Thomas L. McGrath, Republican, 1,293. Appellate clerk—George W. Jones, Democrat, 2,024—719; L. W. Shephard, Republican, 1,305. State's attorney—A. A. Goodrich, Democrat, 2,066—790; James R. Greathouse, Republican, 273; August Berger, 1; Scattering, 2. Circuit clerk—Jesse I. McGready, Democrat, 2,033—753; Robert T. Brock, Republican, 1,280; Cory P. Edsall, Prohibitionist, 94. Coroner—E. L. H. Barry, 2,001—675; J. Tidball, 1,326. Surveyor—Daniel J. Murphy, 2,023—729; Henry D. Edwards, 1,294; W. E. Kingsley, 81. On question of levying a tax to build a county jail, for the measure, 1,614—426; against the measure,

1,188. On the question of an appropriation to complete the state capitol, for the measure, 2,842—2,714; against the measure, 128.

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL, 1885

State senator to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of F. M. Bridges, Robert H. David, 632—609; E. Wilson, 11; A. M. Hackley, 12.

ELECTION, JUNE, 1885

Circuit judge—George W. Herdman, 1,007—34; Cyrus Epler, 968; Lyman Lacy, 973.

CHAPTER XVII

CHURCHES

EARLY RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS—EARLY BAPTIST CHURCHES—EARLY METHODIST CHURCHES—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—WONDERFUL PROGRESS—OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP—GRAFTON—HARTFORD—JERSEYVILLE—CATHOLIC CHURCHES—SUMMARY.

EARLY RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS

At the time of the organization of Jersey County, the religious element gathered only in two churches, the Methodist and Baptist. There was known to be at that time only one Catholic family in the county, it being the Carroll family in Elsah Township. There was not within the bounds of the county a single building erected and dedicated solely for the worship of God.

EARLY BAPTIST CHURCHES

Church societies were organized of Baptist denomination quite early in the history of the county. The first church was organized at the residence of Jehu Brown, in November, 1825, and was known as the Kane Baptist Church. The second Baptist Church was organized at the home of Judge John G. Lofton, on February 25, 1827, and was known as the Salem Baptist Church. At a later date a Baptist Church was organized on Borer's Creek, but it became extinct, and so remained until some time later. Elder J. V. Rhoads, in about 1839, organized what is known as the Lebanon Baptist Church.

EARLY METHODIST CHURCHES

There were Methodist classes organized at the residence of John G. Gillham in 1818. Services were held at the homes of other Methodists and at the Gillham Camp Grounds, east of the Gillham residence, for many years.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On February 15, 1834, Thomas Lippincott and Elisha Jenney organized at the home of the late Newell L. Adams, on the present site of the C. P. & St. Louis Railroad depot, at Jerseyville, a Presbyterian Church.

The above were all of the organized churches in Jersey County at the time of its organization in 1839. There was not a meeting house or a building erected exclusively for public worship in the whole county. Of course there are present day cranks who bewail the lack of the sociability and hospitality of pioneer days, but they would hardly be willing to go back to the times when sermons were preached in private homes, and were two hours in length, and yet such things were among the usual conditions of the good old pioneer days. We say nothing of the preaching as to style or quality, simply that it was adapted to the culture of the times. What progress has been made in religious matters in this county since its organization, when there was not a building erected exclusively for a place of public worship!

WONDERFUL PROGRESS

The wonderful progress is shown in the following, for since 1839 there have been erected and are now standing in Jersey County, these churches: Baptist—Jerseyville, and Jerseyville colored, Grafton, Fidelity, Kemper, Paradise, Bethel, Bethany, Otterville and Delhi. Catholic—St. Francis Xavier's, Holy Ghost, St. Patrick's, St. Mary's, and St. Michael's. Christian Holiness—Jerseyville and Dow. Congregational—Kemper. Cumberland Presbyterian—Fieldon and Newbern. Episcopal—Jerseyville. German Evangelical—Jerseyville and Fieldon. Methodist—Jerseyville, Grafton, Fidelity, East Newbern, Rosedale, Elsay, Otterville, Salem, Shiloh, Meadow Branch, and Hartford. Presbyterian—Jerseyville. Union—Nutwood.

A number of these churches have parsonages connected with them, and the Catholics maintain parochial schools for the education of the children of their faith. The Protestant churches all have Sunday schools in connection with their churches. Several of the denominations have erected more than one church in a community or city.

OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP

The first church erected in Otter Creek Township was a one-story frame building, one-half a mile south of the stone schoolhouse, by the

Methodist denomination, and called Wesley chapel. In 1858, this denomination built a new brick church one-half a mile east of the stone schoolhouse, which was used for many years before it went into decay. This congregation are now worshipping in a frame house known as the "Cumberland Presbyterian Church" in the center of Otterville. The Baptists in Otter Creek Township originally worshipped in the second story of the old stone schoolhouse. Some years after the close of the Civil War, they erected a brick church on the Hamilton Primary School lot, near the old stone schoolhouse, which very comfortable structure they still occupy.

GRAFTON

In the early forties, the Methodists at Grafton built a small frame church on the top of the hill back of the Keyes residence. In 1857 the present brick church was built and it has been in use from that time until the present, and is still a very comfortable place of worship. The denomination own a building east of the church, which is used as a parsonage.

HARTFORD

The Methodists erected a frame church at Hartford, which is about six miles west of Grafton, near the Illinois River. They erected another church at Rosedale.

JERSEYVILLE

The Baptists, after their organization, worshipped for a time in the courthouse, and then erected the large building opposite the northeast corner of the courthouse square, now owned by Judge George W. Hardman. Later a new church was built on the southwest corner of Pearl and Washington streets, and completed about 1856. This church later was remodeled at a great expense, and in 1916 it was demolished, and the present commodious and modern church was erected and dedicated in 1917. It is very complete and modern in all its appointments and arrangements. Rev. Joseph Jenkins was pastor during its erection, and is still in charge of it.

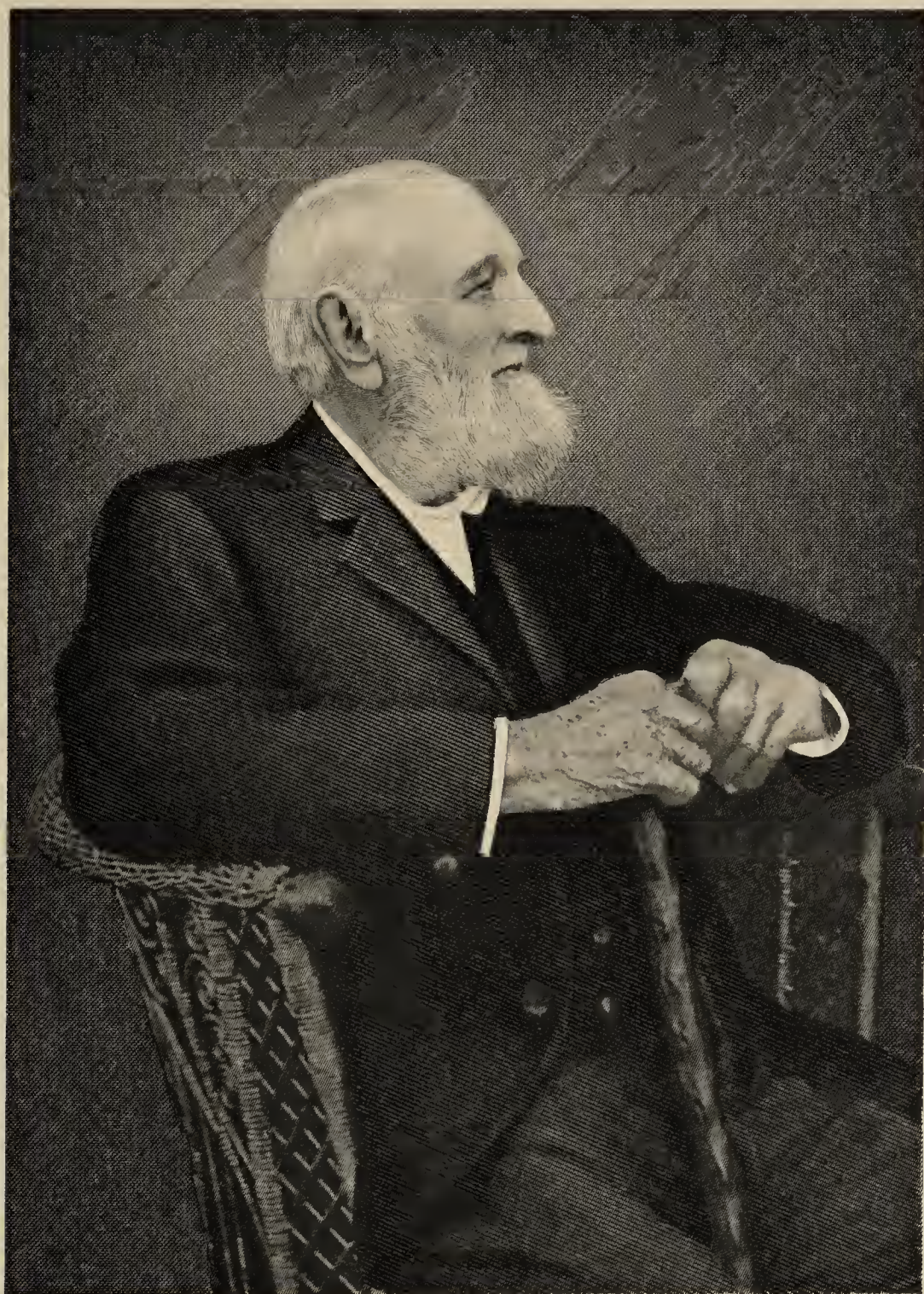
The pastors of the Baptist Church at Jerseyville since its organization were as follows: Elijah Dodson, 1841 to 1845; Elihu J. Palmer, 1845 to 1846; Joel Terry, 1846 to 1847; William F. Boyakin, 1847 to 1848; Justus Bulkley, 1849 to 1853; David P. French, 1853 to 1861; L. C. Carr, 1861 to 1864; J. N. Hill, 1865 to 1871; P. P. Perry, 1872 to 1874; C. R. Lathrop, 1875 to 1876; C. E. Taylor, 1876 to 1881; D.

Heagle, 1882 to 1884; C. H. Moscrip, 1884 to 1886; W. H. H. Avery, 1887 to 1891; J. J. Porter, 1892 to 1899; J. A. Ford, 1900 to 1904; W. W. Hicks, 1904 to 1912; Rev. Reynolds from 1913 to 1915; and Joseph Jenkins, 1915 to the present time.

The First Presbyterian Church of Jerseyville was a small frame structure, erected at the corner of State and Carpenter streets. It was used to hold the session of the circuit court in the spring of 1840. This church has had additions made to it at different times. A belfry was erected and a church bell installed therein in 1882, and was used until the present commodious and elegant church building was erected of Grafton stone. The original members of this church were as follows: James Lumsden, Reuben Page, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Joseph Gerrish, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerrish, Mrs. Miriam Tunene, Dr. Alexander Buritt, Mrs. Nancy Buritt, N. M. Bosworth and wife, John Anderson and wife, Matilda McGill and Mrs. Sophronia Adams.

The pastors of this church have been as follows: Revs. Amos P. Brown, from October, 1835 to 1840; Joseph Fawler, 1840 to 1843; Lute Lyons, 1846 to 1850; George C. Wood, 1850 to 1855; Lemuel Grosvenor, 1855 to 1858; C. H. Foote, 1867 to 1873; James W. Stark, 1883 to 1896; Ira C. Tyson, 1897 to 1900; William H. Kearns, 1901 to 1904; J. G. Klene, 1905 to 1906; Thomas F. Marshall, 1906 to 1908; W. H. Jordan, 1909 to 1913; W. S. Neely, 1913 to the present time. The last names of the pastors serving from 1858 to 1867, and from 1873 to 1883, have not been found on record.

The pastors of the Jerseyville Methodist Church since it was made a station have been as follows: Revs. S. H. Culver, 1852 to 1853; A. L. Risley, 1853 to 1854; J. W. Caldwell, 1854 to 1855; C. H. Houts, 1855 to 1857; H. B. Taylor, 1857 to 1859; J. B. Carrington, 1859 to 1861; Joseph Earp, 1861 to 1862; John W. Van Cleve, 1862 to 1864; William Cliffe, 1864 to 1866; J. W. Caldwell, 1867 to 1869; W. H. Reed, 1869 to 1871; John W. Phillips, 1871 to 1873; Fred L. Thompson, 1873 to 1876; D. W. Phillips, 1876 to 1879; J. R. Van Cleve, Jr., 1879 to 1880; Eugene May, 1881 to 1882; C. E. Cline, 1882 to 1883; Francis M. Van Tresse, 1883 to 1885; Jonathan A. Scarritt, 1886 to 1887; John Leeper, 1888 to 1890; Joseph Earp, 1891 to 1892; Nathaniel Crow, 1893 to 1895; Calloway Nash, 1896 to 1897; George W. Shephard, 1897 to 1898; Calloway Nash, 1898 to 1899; C. B. Besse, 1900 to 1902; J. O. Dee, 1902 to 1906; Rev. Shouse, 1906 to 1907; J. W. Jones, 1907 to 1910; O. L. Markman, 1910 to 1912; E. T. Carroll, 1912 to 1916; and F. O. Wilson, 1916 to the present time.



J. J. Grimes

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

The first Catholic service ever held in Jerseyville, and perhaps in the county, was at the home of William Shephard in the fall of 1841, Rev. Father Hamilton officiating. Previous to 1839 Thomas Carroll, Mrs. Mary Cummings, and the Carroll family, who resided at Otter Creek, were the only Catholic families in this county. The number was increased that year by the arrival of William Shephard, James Flannigan and William Kelly, the latter being the first man ever married by a priest in Jersey County, which ceremony occurred in 1839, Father Hamilton officiating.

After Father Hamilton, Father Carroll of Alton occasionally visited Jerseyville and held services in the private homes and in the courthouse. In 1848-49, William Shephard, Fred Bertman and William Kelley purchased from J. A. and C. J. C. Barr a lot of ground on which to build a church; but it was not until 1857 that the erection of a small frame church was commenced, and in the latter part of July, 1858, was dedicated by the Right Rev. H. D. Juncker, bishop of Alton. Father Mangan was the first priest permanently located in Jerseyville, which was in August, 1858, and he remained there until April, 1860, when he was succeeded by Father Morrill, who remained until February, 1861. His successor was Father Laurent. During the five-year ministry of Father Laurent he had a comfortable and commodious parsonage built, and bought ground for a cemetery. He remained until February, 1865, when he was succeeded by Father Hovius, who was succeeded by Father Sullivan. During the ministry of Father Sullivan the foundations of the new church were commenced, as the old frame church which had been used for the past ten years was found too small, and removed to another part of the city, where it is used by the society for church purposes and for a day school.

The cornerstone of the present splendid edifice was laid in May, 1868, with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop Juncker of the Alton diocese. This building was dedicated July 4, 1861. The main building of the church is 55x110 feet, and is built in the early English style. The height of the tower from the pavement is 140 feet. It has the most imposing location in the city, and seems to be standing in the middle of the four principal thoroughfares coming into the city from the four points of the compass. The church has a seating capacity of 800 on the main floor, and 250 in the gallery, making a total seating capacity of 1,050 persons. The structure was planned by William

Embly of Jerseyville, and erected in the best of workmanship manner, at the cost of \$25,000.00.

On December 1, 1868, Rev. Father Harty succeeded Father Sullivan, and remained in charge of St. Francis Xavier's congregation for thirty-two years, or until his death, which occurred July 19, 1899. Rev. Father Fallon succeeded Father Harty, taking charge on August 1, 1899, and he remained until December 1, 1903, and he was succeeded by Rev. Bernard W. Lee, on January 1, 1904. Father Lee accomplished a great deal of work during his priestly life in Jerseyville. To him is due the credit of erecting the new parochial school and parish house. Father Lee remained in charge until July 1, 1907, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Driscoll, and he in turn was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John J. Clancy, on October 1, 1914.

Father Clancy was born in Ireland on June 24, 1866. He made his preparatory studies in Ireland, and in September, 1889, came with a relative to America and entered the seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls, N. Y. He was ordained priest by Rt. Rev. James Ryan, D. D., bishop of the diocese of Alton, in the cathedral at Alton on August 15, 1891. After his ordination, he was sent by Bishop Ryan to the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., and remained there until he was appointed pastor of the Sacred Heart Church at Dalton City, Ill., being its first resident pastor, and remained there until February 1, 1894, when he was sent to take charge of St. Catherine's Church at Virden, Ill. He remained at Virden, Ill., until September 1, 1899, when he took charge of St. James Church at Riverton, Ill. On October 1, 1914, he arrived at Jerseyville to assume the task of paying off a big debt. With the co-operation of a loyal and generous people, he is meeting with much success at the present time.

It is interesting to note that the right reverend bishops and clergy accomplished much for the Catholics in and about Jersey County. On July 4, 1871, a new St. Francis Xavier's Church edifice was dedicated by Rt. Rev. P. J. Baltes, Bishop of Alton, in the presence of a large congregation, and the following clergymen who assisted on the occasion were: Very Rev. J. J. Jansseu, V. G.; Rev. P. Brady, Springfield, Ill.; Rev. T. Hickey, Virden, Ill.; Rev. P. Machen, Carrollton, Ill.; Rev. Clement, Kaskaskey, Ill.; Rev. John Moher, Alton, Ill.; Rev. David Phealan, St. Louis, Ill.; Rev. Michael Clifford, Bunker Hill, Ill.; Rev. L. Omster, Westwoods, Ill.; Rev. J. O'Sullivan, Springfield, Ill.; and the pastor, Rev. James Harty. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. David Phealan of St. Louis, Mo.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY GHOST

In 1883, a part of the German members of St. Francis Xavier, under the leadership of Henry Scheffer and Charles Schneider, purchased the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Spruce streets, for \$2,150.00, and on Thanksgiving Day, Bishop P. J. Baltes dedicated the Church of the Holy Ghost and installed Father F. A. Marks as pastor, where he remained for more than twenty-five years, he having charge of St. Mary's Church and school in English Township, as well.

The Church of the Holy Ghost was burned September 19, 1884, and the following year the present beautiful brick church was erected on the former site, at a cost of \$6,500.00. This church also has a parsonage and parish school. Father Eckhard is the present pastor of both the Holy Ghost and St. Mary parishes.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Grafton was established in 1871, with Father B. N. Bourke as pastor during its first year, he being succeeded by Father Edward McGowan, who remained until 1875. During the succeeding year, Father Thomas Cusack was the priest-in-charge, and then in 1876 Father D. J. Ryan assumed the duties of the parish, discharging them until 1878. The next pastor was Father Winterhalter, who remained a year, when he was succeeded by Father Rosmeller, the latter remaining until 1884, when Father Marks was placed in charge, and he remained until July, 1885. Father Thomas Masterson was priest of this parish from 1885 to 1892, when he was succeeded by Father Terrence O'Brian, who remained until the fall of 1894. Father Joseph Finnegan had charge until 1898, when he was succeeded by Father C. S. Bell, and in 1903 Father Bell was succeeded by Father C. E. Snyder. In 1912 Father August C. Van Rie became the pastor, and in the spring of 1913 Father D. J. Doyle came to the church, remaining until the fall of that year, when the present pastor, Father Charles F. Fanning, took charge.

From the Carroll family, as first settlers in Elsay Township in 1820, and William Shephard as sole representative in Jerseyville in 1839, have sprung the present five Catholic churches in Jersey County, with a greater membership and a larger amount of money invested than any other religious denomination in the county. One evidence of their activity is shown in the organization of the Knights of Columbus lodge at

Jerseyville with a membership of 260 members, who are all men over twenty-one years of age.

DESCENDANTS OF PROMINENT CATHOLICS

Frederick J. Bertman, and his sister Mrs. Nellie B. Porter, son and daughter of the Frederick Bertman who, with William Shephard and William Kelley, purchased the site and erected the first frame Catholic church, and several grandchildren and other relatives, still reside at Jerseyville, as do also five daughters and one son of William Shephard, beside several grandchildren. Henry A. Shephard, son of William Shephard, is one of the members of the General Assembly, from this district, which he has represented for several terms, and he was a candidate for this office in November, 1918. His son, William F. Shephard, is the present mayor of Jerseyville, and is the owner and operator of the largest and most complete automobile sale, storage and repair garage in this part of Illinois.

These are all honored and respected citizens. William Shephard, Frederick Bertman and William Kelley, represented respectively the English, German and Irish Catholics, and as emigrants of that faith, settling in this county, were mainly of these nationalities, they naturally assumed their church relations, under the leadership of these men.

SUMMARY

In brief, the following is a summary of the churches of Jersey County:

Jerseyville has two Baptist Churches, one for white persons, and one for colored ones; a Methodist Episcopal Church; a Presbyterian Church; an Episcopalian Church; an Evangelical Church; the Holiness Church of God; a Christian Science Society; and two Catholic Churches, St. Francis Xavier and the Church of the Holy Ghost.

Fidelity has one Baptist Church and one Methodist Episcopal Church. Paradise has one Baptist Church.

Kemper, in Ruyle Township, has a Baptist Church, a Congregational Church and a Bethel-Baptist Church.

Delhi, in Piasa Township, has a Baptist Church.

Newbern, in Mississippi Township, has one Cumberland Presbyterian Church; and Dow, in the same township, has one Christian Holiness Church. East Newbern has a Bethel, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elsah has one Methodist Episcopal Church, and St. Michael's Catholic Church.

Grafton, in Quarry Township, has one Baptist Church, one Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and the Hartford-Methodist Church.

Rosedale has one Methodist Episcopal Church. Meadow Branch, in Rosedale Township, has one Methodist Episcopal Church; and Nutwood, in the same township, has a Union Church.

Fieldon, in Richwoods Township, has one Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and one Evangelical Church.

English Township has the Bethany Baptist Church, and St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Otterville, in Otter Creek Township, has one Baptist Church, one Methodist Episcopal Church, one Shiloh Methodist Church, and one Salem Methodist Church.

The Methodist churches at Elsah, Salem, Otterville and East Newbern are connected with the Elsah circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Grafton, Hartford, Rosedale, Meadow Branch and Shiloh Methodist churches are attached to the Grafton circuit of that denomination. The Methodist churches at Fidelity and Paradise are connected with the Medora circuit of that denomination. The pastor of the Evangelical Church at Jerseyville also has charge of the Fieldon church of that denomination. The other churches, outside of the cities and villages named above, in the majority of cases have no regular pastors.

The total number of Protestant churches in Jersey County is thirty-three, and the total number of the Catholic Churches in the county is five. The total value of the Protestant church property is \$185,000.00. There are thirty-four Sunday schools in Jersey County. Enrolled in these Sunday schools are 3,674 pupils, with an average attendance of 1,492. Every township in Jersey County is organized by the Sunday School Association.

CHAPTER XVIII

CEMETERIES

CHANGE IN CONDITIONS—OAK GROVE CEMETERY—FIRST PERSONS BURIED—
ADDITION TO OAK GROVE—OLD CEMETERY—CATHOLIC CEMETERY—OTHER
CEMETERIES—RECORD ON OLD TOMBSTONE—OLDEST BUILDING IN COUNTY.

A CHANGE IN CONDITIONS

After the reference by Dr. Grosvenor in his Thanksgiving address to the cemetery Jerseyville was then without, the city of Jerseyville purchased twenty acres of land in the eastern part of the city for cemetery purposes, and gave it the name of Oak Grove Cemetery, in which are buried many former citizens, and monuments of marble and granite that would be a credit to any city of much larger population. There is a Soldiers' Monument in the center of the plot. A large mausoleum has been built of brick and concrete, and supplied with all of the latest improvements connected with such structures.

OAK GROVE CEMETERY

Oak Grove Cemetery was purchased in January, 1856. It is located in the eastern part of Jerseyville. The first sexton was Thomas Ford, who acted as such until the latter part of 1860. The second one was Joshua Walpole, who acted until May, 1867, and he was then succeeded by Casper Sabo, who held the position until his death. The present sexton is Strother Kennedy. The cemetery is very well kept, and is a beautiful resting place for the dead.

FIRST PERSONS BURIED

The first person buried in Oak Grove Cemetery was Clavera Stelle, a daughter of L. and R. Stelle, the date of her interment being August 6, 1856. The second burial was that of Elizabeth Ford, who was interred in September, 1856.

ADDITION TO OAK GROVE

An additional twenty acres was purchased of Eugene Eberhard on January 19, 1898, and platted by A. W. Newton, county surveyor. There are 792 lots in the original cemetery, including fifty lots laid off for the potter's field, and 690 in the new part, making a total of 1,482 lots, which, as a whole, makes one of the most beautiful cemeteries in this part of the state.

OLD CEMETERY

There are a number of graves in the old cemetery in Jerseyville, that should have long since been removed, either to Oak Grove Cemetery, or elsewhere. This burial ground is an unsightly and unsanitary nuisance, and should not be allowed to so remain, in the center of a city with the claims to enlightenment, civilization and prosperity constantly advanced in favor of our beautiful municipality. It is to be hoped that this matter will have early and prompt attention from the authorities, and others interested, which its importance demands, and that the stigma of this inexcusable nuisance will ere long be abated.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY

The Catholics have a cemetery a half mile north of Oak Grove Cemetery. It has been surveyed, laid out with walks and monuments, and is a very beautiful burial place.

OTHER CEMETERIES

There are a number of other cemeteries in Jersey County, and it may be said that there has been more care taken in the platting arrangement and adornment of these cemeteries in later years than there was when the county was new. Among the cemeteries of the county may be named the following: the Noble Cemetery at Otterville; the Newbern at Newbern; the Salem Cemetery; the Odd Fellows' Cemetery north of Grafton; the Elsay Cemetery; the Rosedale Cemetery; the Fieldon Cemetery; the Hartford Cemetery; the Meadow Branch Cemetery; the Shiloh Cemetery; the Fidelity Cemetery; the Delphi Cemetery; the Kemper Cemetery; the Laeko Cemetery, in English Township, and several others in various neighborhoods. In addition to the one at

Jerseyville, the Catholics have cemeteries at St. Mary's west of Jerseyville; and at Belltrees in Elsay Township.

RECORD ON OLD TOMBSTONE

The writer on July 31, 1918, visited Newbern Cemetery, where he found a tombstone, upon which was this simple inscription:

"John McDow, Born Dec. 29, 1770,
Died Oct. 20, 1834."

This John McDow was married to Margaret Gillham, a daughter of William Gillham, a Revolutionary soldier, and a sister of Mrs. John G. Lofton, and John D. and Ezekiel Gillham. John McDow and his wife were the parents of Charles, Thomas, Robert, William and John McDow, and Margaret (McDow) Lurton, wife of Jacob Lurton. John McDow, Jr., died in California. On the day of the writer's visit to this cemetery, John J. Hardin McDow, aged seventy years, ten months and twenty-two days, was buried there, the funeral being attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. He was a grandson of John and Margaret McDow, and died in the same room of the same house in which he was born, and upon the same land upon which his grandparents originally settled a century ago.

OLDEST BUILDING IN THE COUNTY

On that same day, July 31, 1918, the writer in company with Joseph M. Page, his wife, and A. F. Pitt, president of the local draft board, through the courtesy of Charles C. Gillham, visited the original brick house erected by John D. Gillham ninety years ago from mud bricks, made and burned upon the ground, with timber there grown, and finished with native woods. The building is two stories above the basement, and there is not a crack in the walls from the bottom of the basement to the roof, the bricks are in a perfect state of preservation, and the house from all appearance may stand for another century.

The view from the eastern front across Round Prairie, which includes the original Gillham Camp Ground, the East Newbern Methodist Church, the original home of Moses Cockrell, Robert Gardner, and many of the early settlers, the present finely improved farms, and extends to the "Piasa" and Madison County, is truly beautiful, and well worth a visit to this, the oldest building now standing in Jersey County. Charles

C. Gillham, now residing in this old house, is a great-grandson of John D. Gillham its builder, and he is a member of the county board as supervisor from Mississippi Township, as was also his father, Richard C. Gillham before him. Charles C. Gillham now owns the property originally owned by his ancestors. A century of the history of that part of Lofton's Prairie is contained in the foregoing observations.

CHAPTER XIX

FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN ILLINOIS

OCCASION OF DELIVERY OF SPEECH—DR. SILAS HAMILTON—SLAVE PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI—COLORED BOY PURCHASED FOR ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS—DR. HAMILTON GOES TO ILLINOIS—DR. HAMILTON BUYS LAND IN JERSEY COUNTY—GEORGE WASHINGTON BROUGHT TO ILLINOIS—FUND FOR FIRST FREE SCHOOL—FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN 1835—HAMILTON PRIMARY SCHOOL INCORPORATED IN 1839—GEORGE ATTENDED HAMILTON SCHOOL—GEORGE ACCUMULATES PROPERTY—FUND FOR EDUCATION OF COLORED PERSONS—THE GEORGE WASHINGTON EDUCATIONAL FUND—BLACK GEORGE—HELPED THE POOR—VICE PRESIDENT OF DEBATING SOCIETY—GEORGE ASSAULTED IN GRAFTON—PUT IN JAIL IN CALHOUN COUNTY—GEORGE'S JUDGMENT ON BUSINESS MATTERS—MONUMENT FOR FORMER MASTER—EARLY SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS—SUMMARY OF CHARACTER.

OCCASION OF DELIVERY OF SPEECH

The contents of this chapter were embodied in a speech delivered by Oscar B. Hamilton in 1910, at Otterville, and were first published in the October number of The Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, during 1910. In July, 1911, it was re-published by permission of the author and the editor of the Journal, Mrs. Jessie Palmer.

DR. SILAS HAMILTON OF VERMONT

About the year 1820, Dr. Silas Hamilton, a resident of the state of Vermont, and who, being very much opposed to the system of slavery as then existing in the southern states, formed a plan for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, by himself going into the "Black Belt" of the south, and there opening and conducting a slave plantation, in an intelligent and humane way, with the idea that his neighbor planters, observing his success, might be induced thereby, to abandon the cruel and inhuman treatment of their slaves.

SLAVE PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI

In pursuance of this idea he purchased a plantation in Adams County, in the state of Mississippi, and proceeded to stock it with slaves, that he employed in raising cotton and other crops usually grown in that locality. He made occasional trips back to his old home in Vermont and, as there were then no railroads or other convenient modes of public conveyance, he made these trips on horseback; sometimes bringing back with him those of his friends that desired to change their location to the south.

COLORED BOY PURCHASED FOR \$100.00

Upon one of these trips, when returning with a wagon and team, conveying a white family, having stopped in Washington City for a short time, he crossed the Potomac River into Virginia, and while passing a plantation, heard the distressing cries of a child. These continued with such vehemence that he finally turned his horse and rode up to the dwelling house, to ascertain the occasion of the trouble, and, if possible, assist in its relief.

Upon inquiry, he was informed that a day or two before the master had sold the child's mother to a trader to be taken south, and that from the time that the mother had been taken away, the child had continued to cry and lament, and that they had been unable to do anything to assuage or quiet his grief, that they were afraid that the child would grieve himself to death.

After consultation over the matter for some time, Dr. Hamilton purchased the boy "George" for \$100.00. His master's name being Washington, from that time the boy, who was the subject of this sketch, was named "George Washington."

Dr. Hamilton took his purchase in his wagon, telling him he would take him south, and perhaps they might be able to find his mother. After a time the boy became reconciled, and was taken to the Mississippi plantation, and remained there until his new master finally concluded that the object of his experiment was a failure, in so far as it was intended to influence his neighbor planters to modify and ameliorate the inhuman treatment of their slaves was concerned.

At the time mentioned, and thence to the Civil War, the border states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, were the

breeding grounds that furnished the slaves for the cotton, sugar and rice plantations of the "Black Belt" of the south. Slaves markets were then as common as horse and cattle markets are now. Slaves, male and female, were as openly examined and handled by traders and purchasers to ascertain as to the soundness of their bodies, muscles, limbs, teeth and eyes, as traders and purchasers now examine horses, mules and cattle. And in many instances breeders, in their anxiety to succeed financially, sold their own flesh and blood. Slave auctions were then held in all of the large cities of the slave states.

DR. HAMILTON GOES TO ILLINOIS

In 1830, Dr. Hamilton, having decided to give up his Mississippi experiment and remove to the north where social life and conditions were more congenial, went to the home of his nephew, Thomas M. Hamilton (grandfather of the writer), who, with his parents, had removed from Vermont to the Territory of Ohio, with the "Ohio Company" in 1792, and settled upon the Muskingum River and remained there until the winter of 1817-18, when he built a flatboat and loaded his family and effects thereon, and went thence down the Muskingum and Ohio rivers to Cairo and up the Mississippi River to Kaskaskia, then the capital of Illinois Territory, and settled at New Design, in St. Clair County, as a neighbor to the noted Rev. James Lemen, who became their intimate friend and pastor, and for whom he voted as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, which formed the constitution under which the state was admitted to the Union. Mr. Lemen was elected as a delegate and after the state was admitted he was elected to the first and to several succeeding sessions of the Legislature, and by reason of his great ability and wide acquaintance with the leading men in public life in the new state, he exerted a powerful influence in securing the exclusion of slavery, under the constitution, and in the legislature subsequent to its adoption. The contests over the question of the rights of master and slave, in the new state were long and bitter, and the parties were very evenly divided, but Mr. Lemen was always found fighting for freedom. At the time of the adoption of the constitution there were a great many slaves held in the state, and the courts afterwards held that the constitution and statutes were not retroactive and that masters owning slaves at the time of the adoption of the constitution could hold them and their children during their lives.

DR. HAMILTON BUYS LAND IN JERSEY COUNTY

After a short rest at New Design, Dr. Hamilton and his nephew started on horseback for the purpose of seeking a location for permanent settlement. They went as far north as Springfield, west to Quincy and thence southward through the intervening country until they reached Otter Creek prairie, then in Greene, but now in Jersey County, where Dr. Hamilton purchased a section of land for a homestead, and where he afterwards settled and continued as his home until his death in 1834.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BROUGHT TO ILLINOIS

Dr. Hamilton returned to Mississippi and closed up his farming operations and prepared to remove to his new location in Illinois. He took his twenty-eight slaves to Cincinnati and manumitted them, being required to give bond that none of them should become a public charge. He brought George and a man and his wife, of his former slaves, with him to his new home. The man for work on the farm, and his wife for housekeeper, he being a widower, and his family consisting of himself and one son. His intention then was to educate George and send him to Liberia, as a missionary to his own race. This plan was frustrated, however, by reason of the death of Dr. Hamilton, November 19, 1834, his son having died previously. In his will, dated October 20, 1834, there is the following provision:

FUND FOR FIRST FREE SCHOOL

“Believing in the very great importance of primary schools, and desiring that my friends and relations in this neighborhood should receive the benefit of them, I give and bequeath four thousand dollars for the establishment of a primary school, viz.: two thousand dollars to be appropriated to the erection of a building suitable for a school and for a place of public worship, and two thousand dollars to constitute a fund for the support of a teacher” . . . “and I desire my executors to oversee the erection of said building.”

FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN 1835

The nephew, Thomas M. Hamilton, and his brother-in-law, Gilbert Douglas, were named executors, and from this bequest, the original

“Stone Schoolhouse” was erected in 1835. It was the first free school in Illinois, and its fame extended far beyond the limits of the state. Many emigrants in those days came from states farther east, and settled in this neighborhood. They often remarked, that before reaching the east line of the state, upon inquiry for the road to the “Stone Schoolhouse,” the people all seemed to know at once where it was located, and would readily give them the correct directions. (Powell vs. Board of Education, 97 Ill. 375.)

This original school building was two stories high, built of stone. The main floor was divided by a hall, containing a stairway leading to the second floor. There were two schoolrooms on the first floor and the second floor was used for Sunday school, church and other public gatherings. The Baptist Church of which George was a member, occupied said second floor of this school building, for its regular church services from the time of its erection until the completion of its church edifice, in 1872. There George had the privilege of sitting under the preaching of Revs. James and Moses Lemen, John M. Peck, Elijah Dodson, John Brown, Elihu Palmer, Justus Bulkley, Benjamin B. Hamilton, and many others of the leading ministers of his denomination. The first seats were slabs, smooth side up, with two inch auger holes through them, and wooden pins driven therein, and sawed off the proper length for legs, and no backs. At the time of the erection of this school building, there was not, within the present limits of Jersey County, a meeting house exclusively for public worship. Religious services prior to this time had been held in private houses, or in the open air, at camp meetings, and other places.

HAMILTON PRIMARY SCHOOL INCORPORATED IN 1839

By act of the General Assembly of 1839, this school was incorporated as the Hamilton Primary School with a district four miles square, and the trustees were given the authority to use the district and common school fund, due to said district, in support of their school, and making the Stone Schoolhouse the center of the district. In 1873, this school building was taken down and a new and more modern one was erected upon the same site.

George resided within the limits of this district, from the time he was brought to this state by his former master, until his death, and his tomb is about 300 feet from the site of the old Stone Schoolhouse.



Monument to Dr. Silas Hamilton, Otterville
Erected by George Washington (Colored)



Hamilton Primary School (1835)—First Free School in Illinois
Original Drawing by Hugh Ware Cross

GEORGE ATTENDED HAMILTON SCHOOL

From the time of its organization, this school was known and recognized as one of the most efficient and successful institutions of learning in the state. Here George attended and received a good common school education, and among his fellow students, and those who succeeded him, are many who have since risen to places of distinction in professional, business and social life in this and other states; among whom a few might be named as follows, to-wit: Hon. Stephen V. White, his sister, Mrs. Jane (White) Allen, his wife, Eliza (Chandler) White, her sisters, Mary A. (Chandler) Hamilton, Amy (Chandler) Shaw, and Virginia (Chandler) Titcomb; Judge Reuben Noble, his wife, Harriett (Douglas) Noble; Caleb and William Noble; Jacob, William P. and John W. Terry; Leverett B. and Gilbert D. Sidway; John G., Dr. Charles and Henry E. Dougherty; Judge Balfour Cowan; John W. Utt; Benjamin Wedding; Edwin Van Horne; Judge Leander Stillwell; Dr. John T. Curtis; Robert T. Brock; Milton J. Hull; Jesse K. Cadwallader; Thomas A. Case; Dr. Joseph O. Hamilton; Rev. Benjamin B. Hamilton and his son, Surgeon-General Dr. John B. Hamilton.

GEORGE ACCUMULATES PROPERTY

From the time of his removal to this state George resided with Dr. Silas Hamilton, as a member of his family. After Dr. Hamilton's death, George made his home with the family of Gilbert Douglas (whose wife was a sister of Dr. Hamilton) until manhood. Thereafter George pursued the business of farming on his own account, and so continued, with such industry, ability, prudence and frugality, that at the time of his death his estate, after the payment of all debts, expenses of administration, and the \$1,500.00 legacy for the erection of a monument to his former master, Dr. Silas Hamilton, was about \$7,000.00.

FUND FOR EDUCATION OF COLORED PERSONS

George was never married and left no known relatives. During his lifetime he did not seem to care to associate with the people of his own race. He left a nuncupative will in which, after providing for the payment of his debts, and for the monument for his former master, he provided that the residue of his estate should be used for the education of "colored persons, or Americans of African descent." The residue,

with accrued interest, now amounts to more than \$20,000.00, and the income therefrom is being devoted to assisting "colored persons, or Americans of African descent," to acquire a higher education. From four to six such persons have been assisted in taking courses in colleges, continuously for many years.

By an act of the Legislature in the sessions of 1865, to carry into effect the nuncupative will of George Washington, colored, deceased, the state of Illinois relinquished all of its rights to the said estate by way of escheat. (2 Private Laws, 1865 (Feb. 16), page 251.)

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON EDUCATIONAL FUND

In 1880, the circuit court of Jersey County, Ill., appointed a board of trustees to manage and administer the said trust fund under the direction of said court, to which a report is required to be made annually. In said decree this fund is designated as "The George Washington Educational Fund." The county superintendent of schools and the principal of the Jerseyville high school are required to be members of this board of trustees. Besides those mentioned the present trustees are Henry L. Chapman, Marcus E. Bagley, Allen M. Slaten and Oscar B. Hamilton. Henry L. Chapman is president, and A. M. Cheney is secretary and treasurer. Either of the two last named can give any information with reference to said fund and the management thereof. Annual examinations are held for the selection of beneficiaries of the fund. In these examinations not only the educational, but also the moral standing and character of the applicant is taken into consideration.

"BLACK GEORGE"

The subject of this sketch in the community where he resided, was always known as George, but by persons outside, he was frequently called "Black George." In person he was of medium height, about five feet eight inches, weight about 160 pounds, color clear blue black, with the flat nose, thick lips, and kinky hair that are indicative of the pure African.

In early life he was converted and became a member of the Baptist Church, of which he remained a true and consistent member until his death. He was always active in church work, as janitor of church and Sunday school, a great deal of the time furnishing the fuel, as well as

making the fires and sweeping. Being an excellent singer, he was always to be depended upon to lead the singing. He was assistant superintendent, and taught a class in Sunday school. The writer was for a considerable time, a pupil in his Sunday school class, and can say that he never sat under a teacher better versed in the Bible, more conscientious in teaching, or who possessed more implicitly, the confidence and respect of his pupils.

George was unobtrusively cordial and companionable with his friends, but was quite diffident and retiring among strangers, or those with whom he was not well acquainted. He was never obtrusive or forward, either in public or in his home. On the contrary, if strangers were present at mealtime, George was always occupied with his chores about the barn until the family and guests had finished, and then he came in quietly and took his meal alone. At other times he ate with the family. On one occasion, at threshing time, the men all came in to dinner, George with the rest, when one of the men who had formerly lived in the south, stepped back and said to his host, he would not eat with a d—d nigger. The host replied, "all right you can wait." The company then all sat down with George and ate their dinners, without further question or quibble.

HELPED THE POOR

If there was sickness in a poor family in the community, George seemed to learn of it intuitively, and but a short time would elapse until his team was on the way to the woods for fuel, which was delivered ready prepared for the fire, and if there was need of food, that also was supplied by him. This was all done by him, in a quiet, kindly, Christian spirit, and no one ever heard him mention or allude to his connection therewith. He was the "grave digger" for the community. When there was a death in the neighborhood, no matter what the weather might be, George took his spade and dug the grave, for which he never made any charge, and had no expectation of fee or reward.

VICE PRESIDENT OF DEBATING SOCIETY

An incident occurred in the early fifties which demonstrated the esteem in which George was held in his own community, and also, the difference in sentiment there, from which it was in other parts of the country. For many years a debating society was carried on at the

“Old Stone Schoolhouse,” in which many of the leading citizens participated. On one of these occasions, several prominent citizens from Jerseyville, the county seat of the county, were present by invitation to take part in the contest. The president being absent, and George, being vice president, was called upon to preside, which he did, with credit to himself and the society. The visitors were very much shocked at being called upon to address and be presided over by a “nigger” as chairman. As a result the next week’s issue of the Jerseyville organ of these politicians had a column article therein, ridiculing the meeting, and especially the “Black Cloud” that hovered over it, which created a great deal of feeling and excitement throughout the county at the time. Of course, in this controversy, George’s neighbors stood by him, as it was their duty to do, inasmuch as it was their fault, and not his, that he was vice president of the society.

GEORGE ASSAULTED IN GRAFTON, ILLINOIS

In the presidential campaign of 1860, the question of the extension of slavery into the territories was the main issue, and upon this issue the voters of the country were divided. The Democrats favoring, the Republicans opposing such extension. There was a great Democratic meeting and barbecue at Grafton, and many thousands of people were there. It so happened that George on that day took a load of wheat to market, and as he entered the town, a half drunken rabble assaulted him with stones and gravel. They seemed to think it was all right and proper to have some sport with a “nigger.” Hon. William Shephard, himself a prominent Democrat, and one of the leaders in the meeting, being present, denounced the outrage, and threatened condign punishment upon any person who attempted a repetition of it. Notwithstanding his political affiliations and prejudices, Mr. Shephard had known and done business with George for many years, was his friend and would not see him mistreated or humiliated, regardless of his color.

PUT IN JAIL IN CALHOUN COUNTY

While George was living at the Douglas farm, one of the horses was stolen, and parties were sent in different directions in search for the stolen property. Under this arrangement George was sent to Calhoun County, where the public sentiment was very strong against the colored race. It was on the state line, only the Mississippi River separating it

from the slave state of Missouri. Many slaves from that state, from time to time crossed the river, and thence found their way to the "underground railroad," and through that means reached Canada. But woe to the colored man or woman, whether fugitive slave or not, that fell into the hands of the people of that county. If they could be kidnapped or smuggled across the river, regardless of law or justice, they were sure of a trip to the cotton fields of the south, where a man like George was worth at least \$2,000.00. George was arrested by these people as a runaway "nigger," and put in the jail at Gilead, then the county seat of that county. This jail was constructed of large logs, hewed square and laid on top of each other, dowed together with wooden pins. The sides, bottom and top were made of the same kind of timbers, the only means of entry was a hole in the top of a ladder. George had been in this jail for a day or two, when Clarence M. Hamilton, being then in business in Gilead, hearing there was a runaway "nigger" in jail, went up to take a look at him, and then made the discovery that it was George, with whom he was well acquainted, and he thereupon took the necessary steps to secure his release. This was a very narrow escape for George, and he never ventured into that county again. If those parties had succeeded in getting George across the river into Missouri, this sketch would never have been written.

GEORGE'S JUDGMENT UPON BUSINESS MATTERS

George's judgment upon ordinary business matters was regarded as sound, and he was frequently consulted by his neighbors, of which the following is an illustration: An old German had secured a judgment against a party before a justice of the peace for about \$7,000.00. He called upon the justice and was told that an execution had been issued and given to the constable, but had not yet been returned, and that he had better see the constable. A few days later he saw the constable, and he told him he had returned the execution with the money to the justice and that he had better see him. This puzzled the old German, and after having tried for some time ineffectually to unravel the matter, he went to George about it and explained that he had gone to the justice and that he got no money, and he must see the constable, "so I see the constable, and he say he paid the money to the justice, now, George, you shall shust tell me which is the rascal." Of course George told him if he would see the justice again he would get his money without any further trouble, which he did.

LEFT \$1,500.00 FOR MONUMENT FOR FORMER MASTER

George was buried in the old cemetery, north of the Presbyterian Church, in Otterville, Ill., beside the graves of Dr. Silas Hamilton, his former master, and Gilbert Douglas, and a stone tomb had been erected enclosing the three graves. The location is 300 or 400 feet from the site of the "Old Stone Schoolhouse," and a like distance from the monument erected to his former master, from the bequest of \$1,500.00 left by George for that purpose, and upon which there are the following inscriptions:

On the scroll above base block:

"Erected by George Washington
Born in Virginia a Slave
Died at Otterville, Ill., Apr. 15, 1864.
A Christian Freeman."

On the base block:

"To the memory of Dr. Silas Hamilton,
His former Master.
Born in Tinmouth, Vt., May 19, 1775.
Died at Otterville, Ill., Nov. 19, 1834.
Having in his lifetime given freedom to
Twenty-eight Slaves.
At his death bequeathed four thousand dollars
for the erection and endowment of the
Hamilton Primary School."

HAMILTON

These inscriptions cover the lives of two men. The subject of this sketch had observed carefully and thoughtfully the life and character of his former master, to whom he owed the opportunity of himself becoming a "Christian Freeman." He had himself participated in and had observed the benefits resulting to the community from the gift of the "Old Stone Schoolhouse," and the endowment of Hamilton Primary School that had brightened and broadened the lives of those coming under its influence for thirty years.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS

At the time of the establishment of this school, there was not a free school anywhere in this part of the state. What few schools there were,

were maintained by subscription, the teacher boarding around among the patrons, and in the main they were of a very inferior grade. Later free schools were established by law throughout this and most other free states, so that in 1864, at the time of George's death, there was no necessity for him to follow the example of his former master and provide for the free education of "white" children, for the reason that they were already duly provided for by law.

At that time the Civil War was at its most critical stage. Millions of soldiers were arrayed in deadly conflict, contending for the mastery. The Union forces were striving to re-establish the national authority throughout the slave states, and their enemies were contending for the establishment of those states as an independent government.

There were 4,000,000 slaves in those states, and the perpetuation of African slavery was one of the foundation principles in the constitution of the new government sought to be established therein. There was not a free school for the education of "colored" children in all of that territory and George was well aware of that fact.

President Lincoln had issued his Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863, which, in the event of the success of the Union army, would set all of those slaves free; but in case their enemies were successful, that proclamation would have been wholly futile.

These were the conditions existing at the time of George's last illness and death. He must act, in the disposition of his estate, with reference to the conditions then existing. After mature consideration, he determined, so far as possible, to follow the example of his former master, and devote the substance of his estate to the establishment of a fund for the education of the people of his own race. Since the organization and operation of this fund there has been a large number of colored people, male and female, assisted through college courses, and thereby have become ministers, physicians, lawyers, teachers, etc., and who have been, and still are, devoting their own lives in assisting their own people in fitting themselves to intelligently and honorably occupy the position of "American Freemen," and his work will continue through coming generations. The work possible to be accomplished by this fund might appear to be small, when compared to the magnitude of the needs of the race to be supplied, but might it not be possible that in the future some of the many people of wealth, seeking an opportunity to accomplish the greatest amount of good to a race of people, and thereby honor and perpetuate the memories of themselves or others, may make additions

to this fund, so that it may become one of the most successful and beneficent charitable institutions of the age?

Regardless of whether this result be reached or not, the fame, honor, nobility and wisdom of the subject of this sketch is secure, and thousands of his race will rise up to call his name blessed. It is hoped that a careful consideration of the life and character of George Washington and the motives and principles that governed and actuated his life, and the good that he has accomplished, may be an incentive to many of his people to follow in his footsteps and emulate his example.

“Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;
Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o’er life’s solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.
In the world’s broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle;
Be a hero in the strife.”

Jerseyville, Ill., July 1, 1910.

CHAPTER XX

PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

JERSEYVILLE YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY—REUNION—PROGRAM—ADDRESS OF WELCOME—RESPONSE—OTHER ADDRESSES—RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS—MRS. VIRGINIA CORBETT HAREERT—MRS. SUSAN HENDERSON CUTTING'S SCHOOL—BOARD OF INSTRUCTION—STUDENTS.

JERSEYVILLE YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY

The Jerseyville Young Ladies Seminary was instituted only ten years after the organization of Jersey County, and before the development of the common school law and system which is in existence today. This seminary was mentioned in Dr. Grosvenor's Thanksgiving address, which was delivered only fourteen years after the organization of the county. Miss Virginia Corbett was its principal. No better description of this famous institution and its development can be found than that contained in the "Souvenir of a Re-union of Its Former Students" held at Jerseyville, October 7, 1891, at which Miss Corbett was present. This was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the closing of that institution, and quotations are made therefrom.

REUNION

The Jerseyville Young Ladies Seminary was opened in the fall of 1849 by Miss Virginia Corbett, in a small room east of the main building which was erected in the following year. The school at first only numbered sixteen, increasing, however, until the last year, 1856, when there were seventy in attendance. Over 200 young ladies were numbered as pupils in the seven years it was conducted. During this period Miss Corbett had five assistants, Miss Elizabeth Richards, now a successful teacher in New York City; Miss Kate Corbett, now Mrs. J. A. Chestnut; Miss Rachel Corbett, now Mrs. A. C. Hinton; and Miss Eliza Chandler, now Mrs. S. V. White of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Penuel Corbett was the

Latin preceptor. Young ladies, not only from all parts of Jersey, but many from adjoining counties, attended the seminary.

In the spring of 1856, Miss Corbett closed her labors as teacher, and on October 7, following, was married to Mr. Isaac Harbert. The thirty-fifth anniversary of her marriage, which occurred October 7, 1891, was made by her old pupils now resident in and around Jerseyville, the occasion of a reunion, the object of which was to cement anew the friendships of past years. Invitations were sent to former pupils, whose addresses could be learned, and were generally responded to; many who could not attend, sending messages of congratulations and good wishes. Over thirty letters from ladies living in California, Washington, Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, were received, expressing their warmest affection for their teacher and classmates; relating reminiscences connected with school life, with very sincere regrets because of their inability to be present and take part in the reunion. The following are their names and addresses: Miss Rebecca Gowan, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Ella Morean Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Mary Estes, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Hannah Updike Colby, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Charles Crosby, Brookfield, Mo.; Mrs. Phoebe Nihils Clark, Rush Hill, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Silsby Martin, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Margaret Potts Dennis, Anthony, Kas.; Mrs. Hannah Van Pelt Sufficool, Benwade, Kas.; Mrs. Mary Nevius Holmes, Moorhead, Minn.; Mrs. Mary Van Pelt Whyte, Breckenridge, Col.; Mrs. Lizzie Adams Curtis, Lockwood, I. T.; Mrs. Nellie Miner Keene, Farnsworth, S. D.; Miss Nancy Cogswell, Stella, Wash.; Mrs. Hila Cory Filley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Sarah Keith, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Hansell Norris, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth Squier Woodruff, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Annie Pennington Evans, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Mahala Chappell Buckles, Newbern, Ill.; Miss Nellie Alexander, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Jennie Kirby Conklin, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Talitha Bridges, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Sarah Updike, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Frank Risley, of Missouri; Mrs. Mary Howell Carson, Lewis Station, Mo.; Mrs. Lizzie Perry James, Bonita, Kas.; Mrs. Ellen Cory Cramer, Cherryvale, Kas.; Mrs. Rebecca Goodrich Gamble, Beatrice, Neb.; Mrs. Fannie Vanarsdale Armstrong, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Minerva Adams Remer, Indian Territory; Mrs. Emily Plowman Cheney, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Sarah Hill Almon, Vine Grove, Ark.; Mrs. Maggie Van Dike Anderson, Princeton, N. J.; Miss Lizzie Culver, Miss Mary Shephard, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Eliza Farley Bell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Annie Fletcher Hill, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Rebecca Whitehead, Alexander, Jerseyville, Ill.; Miss Harriet Lowder,



WILLIAM M. HANLEY AND FAMILY

Lowder, Ill.; Mrs. Parthena Anderson Christopher, Waverly, Ill.; Mrs. Amelia Wilcox Henry, Waverly, Ill.; Mrs. Judith Winston McGill, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Clara French Way, Carbondale, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Grinsted Munn, Wilmette, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Snell Forth, Chesterfield, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Barnett Palmer, Litchfield, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Hardman Chadwell, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Johnson Stubblefield, Greenfield, Ill.; Mrs. Lizzie Stryker Potts, Morrisonville, Ill.; Mrs. Drusilla Snell Watts, Litchfield, Ill.; Mrs. Lelia Morean Scarritt, Chicago, Ill.

The reunion took place at two P. M. in the parlors of the Commercial Hotel. Every available space was filled with beautiful flowers, including an immense bouquet of the rarest, from Mrs. Whipple, and a marriage bell from Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Christy. The event was of significance beyond the mere coming together of friends. The tide of years rolled by with all the deep meaning that had its beginning in the plain school building so many years before.

PROGRAM

The program for the afternoon was as follows: Singing—Doxology; Reading—The XXIII Psalm by Mrs. Harbert; Prayer—by Mrs. Lucia Cory Swayze; Roll Call—responded to by the following: Mrs. Jennie Hurd Holmes, Tecumseh, Neb.; Mrs. Mattie Warren Miles, Beatrice, Neb.; Mrs. Mary McGill Davis, Paola, Kas.; Mrs. Ella McGannon Candler, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Martha Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Corbett Richards, Oakside, Mo.; Mrs. Lucinda Hurd Russell, Tecumseh, Neb.; Mrs. Mary Davis Jarboe, Burlingame, Kas.; Mrs. Emily Wood Hutchinson, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Martha Smith Van Dyke, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Annie Yates Armstrong, Kirkwood, Mo.; Mrs. Narcissa Little Cain, Sedalia, Mo.; Mrs. Mary McGill Coddington, Litchfield, Ill.; Mrs. Rachel Corbett Hinton, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Mattie Harbert Noyes, Carlinville, Ill.; Mrs. Mollie Bailey Dering, Rosemond, Ill.; Mrs. Lucia Cory Swayze, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. Lavinia Lowder Squier, Alton, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Lavin Clickner, Morrisonville, Ill.; Miss Kate Wyckoff, Jerseyville, Ill.; Miss Cornelia Little, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Normanda Black Barry, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Hannah Armstrong Christy, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Latitia Trabue Darby, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Anna Pittman Shackelford, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Kennie Searls Kingsley, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Andrews Randolph, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Matilda Bacon Voorhees, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Emily Jackson Daniels, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Esther McGill Terry, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Martha

McGill Weeks, Upper Alton, Ill.; Mrs. Lydia Hill Greene, Carrollton, Ill.; Mrs. Christina Blanford Kent, Greenfield, Ill.; Mrs. Rose Allen Herriott, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mrs. Smith Carrington Kane, Belleville, Ill.; Mrs. Amanda Cowen Rae, Virden, Ill.; Miss Annie McGannon, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Lizzie David Lewis, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Ann Horton Tiff, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Jennie Hutchinson Smith, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Cornelia Wyekoff Shephard, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Kate Bonnell Beaty, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Emeline Davis Perrings, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Rebecca Pittman Spence, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Julia Cummings Whipple, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Cassidy Hood, Jerseyville, and the former preceptress, Mrs. Virginia Corbett Harbert, also of Jerseyville. Miss Sarah Keith, who had shown much interest in arranging for this reunion, was unexpectedly called from the city.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Mrs. Harbert then read the following address of welcome:

"It is no ordinary welcome I bring you today, my dear girls of the olden time. More especially do we, living in and near Jerseyville, greet those who have left home and duties to mingle with us today in our reunion. Most cordially do we welcome you to our hearts and homes. Some who expected to be with us, and others because of distance, have reluctantly sent regrets.

"As far as I have been able to learn, and my interest did not cease when you left the schoolroom, your paths have been more sheltered than those of many. The interest shown in this reunion is evidence that the maturer years have not obliterated youthful attainments.

"I need not assure you that my interest extends to your children, whom I am proud to claim as my grandchildren, and even to their children, and I shall be glad to learn how many there are of the latter.

"During the last month, a teacher I loved—the former principal of Monticello Seminary—passed her eightieth birthday, and we, her pupils, surprised her with over one hundred letters of congratulation. Now, if my life be spared until the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord, 1906, I shall reach my eightieth milestone, and shall expect a letter from each one present, for I trust you will all be living at that time.

"I want to thank you for letters received recently—they have given me much pleasure and are evidences that your hearts do not grow old.

"Here is something else that does not grow old—my watch; your

gift, which still keeps time as correctly as it did thirty-five years ago, and is valued as highly.

“And now, dear girls, let us lay aside all formality this afternoon, and in renewing old friendships forget the rapid flight of time; taking for our motto:

“ ‘Backward, turn backward, O time in thy flight,
Make me a child again, just for tonight.’ ”

Mrs. Swayze was chosen to respond to the address of welcome. She said:

“In behalf of my schoolmates, I thank you dear teacher, for your kind words of welcome. It was not necessary that they should be spoken, for the hearty clasp of the hand, the loving kiss, as well as the sparkling eyes, have already told us we are welcome, and we are so glad to be here. Indeed no words of mine can express to you our feelings of perfect happiness in being permitted to be with you at this reunion of teacher and pupils. No doubt each one of us, during the years of our separation have often been thinking of each other, wished and even longed for a gathering like this, but such a meeting we never, for one moment, imagined could possibly occur. But today we find ourselves in Jerseyville—our dear old home, our schoolgirl home, Jerseyville—around which cluster so many loving, tender and sacred memories. It was here we first formed the strongest ties of friendship, ties that never have been broken. Here in your cemetery our loved ones are buried, and in your old houses of worship many of us consecrated our lives to Christ and His work, beginning our Christian life during the ministry of Revs. Wood, Grosvenor, Bulkley and Colwell. Here some of us took our marriage vows. Oh the happy, loving thoughts that cling to the dear old name, Jerseyville. The letters that spell the name look different to me, and of all home names, the sweetest to me is Jerseyville.

“And now, my dear teacher, whom we all so dearly love, the memory of your kindness, patience and long suffering with us, while under your care, we have never forgotten; and your Christian example has ever been before us, and has not only influenced us in the right way, but has assisted in moulding our characters for good. God reward and bless you more and more, and on this, your wedding anniversary, may our Heavenly Father continue to be with you and your dear husband, and may you be permitted to enjoy together many more returns of this happy day.”

A banquet in the dining room of the hotel followed, served in a tasteful and elegant manner by the Messrs. Leigh.

At the proper time during the festivities, the toastmistress, Mrs. Cornelia Wyckoff Shephard, called the assembly to order and said:

“Beloved teacher, friends of my youth: We are here this evening to commemorate the days spent in the old white seminary on the corner. We parted a band of merry-hearted girls, with our lives all unknown before us; and are met tonight, a company of middle-aged women, with the volumes of our lives all written, except the last few chapters. What a holy record it is! How lovingly do we linger over some of its pages! How trivial are many, how ludicrous others, and with what reverent touch do we turn these leaves where in our Gethsemane, in the agony of our souls, we cried out, ‘Thy will be done,’ and angels have come and ministered unto us.

“Since to every noble life there belongs a meed of praise, so, tonight do we offer our tribute of respect to her, to whom it is our delight to look back with feelings of love and honor. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Mrs. Lucinda Hurd Russell, who will respond to the toast, ‘Our Teacher.’ ”

Mrs. Russell arose as her name was called, and said:

“Madam President, and students of Jerseyville Young Ladies Seminary. The honor you have conferred upon me is most heartily appreciated. There is so much meaning in these two words, however, that all I can say will but feebly express the gratitude of our hearts, for this opportunity of meeting our beloved teacher once more.

“As I look into the faces of these schoolmates, my mind goes back to those days when we were lighthearted schoolgirls. It does not seem so very long either; and time has dealt so gently with our teacher, that we cannot realize it has been so long since the day we assembled in the old church to witness her marriage.

“These thirty-five years have brought about many changes, yet we remember as if it were but yesterday, the counsels of one who ever strove to prepare her pupils for lives of usefulness. We were not perfect by any means, yet, as I remember it, we were not so very disobedient; so let us hope our teacher remembers only the good we tried to do.”

Messrs. James D. Russell of Tecumseh, Neb.; Benjamin Swayze of Peoria, Ill.; Samuel W. Davis of Paola, Kas.; and Charles Van Dyke of St. Louis, Mo., who were accompanied by their wives, were at the reception.

Before eleven o'clock, the assembly dispersed, each one present being enthusiastic in expression of the enjoyment of the occasion.

Arrangements having been made to lay flowers upon the graves of "our dead," the ladies met the following morning, and, after surprising their teacher, Mrs. Harbert, with a handsome present, which was most gratefully received, they proceeded in carriages, kindly furnished by the citizens, to our two beautiful cemeteries, where all had opportunity to show that the loved ones who had passed on before were not forgotten.

Returning to Mr. Leigh's, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved: That our warmest thanks be extended to Mr. B. S. Hood for this carefully prepared report of our exercises for the press.

"To the publishers of the Jerseyville newspapers for the space they have kindly given to notices and reports of our reunion.

"To Messrs. Austin and Wallace Leigh for the use of their parlors, and for the tasteful and elegant manner in which the banquet was served.

"To members of the I. O. O. F. for the use of their hall for our reception; and to various ladies and gentlemen of Jerseyville for friendly and hospitable attention.

"Also to Mrs. Swayze, to whose suggestion we owe the pleasure of our reunion."

Mrs. Holmes then presented the following motion which was adopted:

"That we, who are from abroad, extend to Mrs. Harbert and all the old students who reside here, our sincere thanks for this opportunity of renewing old acquaintances and pledging anew the friendships and love of our youth to our sister students of the fifties."

Mrs. Virginia Corbett Harbert was born July 31, 1826, and died October 14, 1917, at the age of ninety-one years, two months and fourteen days, and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, in Jerseyville, Ill.

MRS. SUSAN HENDERSON CUTTING'S SCHOOL

In 1857, Mrs. Susan Henderson Cutting re-opened the Jerseyville Young Ladies Seminary, which she conducted as a private enterprise for about twelve years, or until about 1869, during that period employing as teachers, educators of the highest talent, gathered from both eastern and western states. Instruction was given in the common and higher English branches, with Latin and French, painting, drawing,

vocal and instrumental music. Mrs. Cutting labored hard and sacrificed much, and through her school, did much to bless and refine the homes represented in her institution.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION

The board of instruction was represented by the following teachers: Mrs. L. M. Cutting, principal; Miss Jennie V. A. Vosburch, teacher of French and Latin; Miss Harriett M. Henderson, principal of the primary department; Miss A. Maria Blackburn, teacher of instrumental music; Miss Ella V. McGannon, teacher of both vocal and instrumental music.

STUDENTS

Some of the students in the advanced department were: Cornelia F. Bowman, Kate Beatty, Emma J. Blackburn, Josephine Bramlet, Mary J. Brown, Georgiana Bonnell, Mollie E. Blackburn, Mary A. Barr, Sarah M. Christopher, Sarah Cory, Jennie M. Carr, Mollie N. Cross, Addie S. Corbett, Mollie R. Conklin, Mary E. Dunsdon, Mary C. Dobelbower, Ella Davis, Mary A. English, Jennie M. French, Mary E. L. Herdman, Mary Hurd, Fannie Hesser, Hattie G. Henderson, Annie E. Howell, Kate McKinney, M. Jennie Kirby, Carry Lerue, Lenora A. Landon, Mary Landon, Fannie M. McGill, Anna May McGannon, Hattie Nevius, Mollie Nevius, Anna Maria Pennington, Fannie M. Paris, Anna M. Pittman, Hattie A. Paris, Emily J. Peairs, Josephine Price, Anna Rue, Henrietta Remer, Martha M. Snell, Clara J. Snell, Lucy J. Snell, Eunice M. Seward, Hanna M. Seward, Henrietta Seward, Sarah J. Smith, Martha Stelle, Josephine Smith, Mollie B. Stryker, Emma Terry, Julia Tichner, Lizzie Van Pelt, Abbie Voorhees, S. Alice Wyche, Hattie S. Warren, Nellie J. Wyckoff, Anna M. Williams, Charlotte A. Williams, Mary Jane Wharton, and Lizzie A. Wyckoff.

Mrs. Cutting's death was a sorrow to all who knew her, and her funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church, June 6, 1890, Rev. I. C. Tyson, officiating.

CHAPTER XXI

THE PRESENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PIONEER CONDITIONS—THE ANSWER—JERSEY COUNTY SCHOOL DIRECTORY—
GEORGE WASHINGTON EDUCATIONAL FUND—HAMILTON PRIMARY SCHOOL
FUND—JERSEY COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—STANDARD SCHOOLS—
DISTRIBUTIVE FUND—SALARIES OF TEACHERS—FUNDS RAISED BY SCHOOLS
—ADDITIONAL FACTS FROM CENSUS OF 1917—SCHOOL BUILDINGS—LIBRA-
RIES—PRESENT CONDITION—HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES—SCHOOL COMMIS-
SIONERS—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

PIONEER CONDITIONS

A proper appreciation of pioneer conditions is shown in the following quoted from B. B. Hamilton's Centennial History of Jersey County, in which he refers to conditions in 1839:

"But what of education, and where were the schoolhouses then? Very few were they. At Grafton, a modest frame building of one story, another at Jerseyville, another at Lofton's Prairie, with perhaps a half a dozen in prairies round about, and in the woody regions log houses of the most primitive style, in point of construction. And all these had been erected by the voluntary labor and contributions of the people. No tax had then been levied—the common school system of Illinois, had then no existence."

Rev. L. Grosvenor, in his Thanksgiving address of November 24, 1853, says:

"If we had in Illinois, or in the town of Jerseyville an efficient and comprehensive system of public schools, such as they have in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and even in some particular towns of our own state, we could very well do without a seminary, established by private funds. But is there a present prospect that the general apathy with regard to public schools will give place to a zeal in this behalf, which will produce a system that will give to the children of Jerseyville anything like a thorough education?"

THE ANSWER

In reply to and in contrast with, the conditions with reference to the schools of Jersey County at the time of its organization, and the present; the facts, and statistics contained in the "Jersey County School Directory," compiled and published by Joseph W. Becker, county superintendent of schools for Jersey County, for the years 1917 and 1918, together with additional data furnished by him, are here inserted, as follows:

JERSEY COUNTY SCHOOL DIRECTORY

Francis G. Blair, superintendent; John C. Hanna, high school supervisor; W. S. Booth, elementary school supervisor; U. J. Hoffman, rural school supervisor; C. H. Saylor, statistician; H. T. Swift, publicity department; J. C. Thompson, legal department; A. L. Whittenberg, secretary state examining board; R. O. Clarida, secretary state teachers' pension board.

PIASA, T. 7, R. 10

Mrs. Ella Long, treasurer, Brighton; Joseph Roeder, trustee, Brighton; Edward Heideman, trustee, Brighton; Alex Cairns, trustee, Delhi.

Bott—District No. 1—Lois Martin, 8, \$40.00, Brighton; directors—Henry Yost, president, Brighton; George Grabbe, clerk, Godfrey; George Bott, Brighton.

Pembroke—District No. 2—Mary V. Knight, 7, \$35.00, Godfrey; directors—Charles Wendle, president, Godfrey; Thomas R. Welsh, clerk, Godfrey; John Pfeiffer, Godfrey.

Diamond—District No. 3—Helen Vahle, 7, \$35.00, Godfrey; directors, John Kuhn, president, Godfrey; Dixon Mundle, clerk, Delhi; Martin Fitzgibbons, Godfrey.

Delhi—District No. 4—Nettie Roach, 8, \$50.00, Delhi; directors—Charles A. Rue, president, Delhi; Thomas Kell, clerk, Delhi; William Oehler, Delhi.

Wagenblast—District No. 5—Estelle Welsh, 7, \$45.00, Delhi; directors—George Wagenblast, president, Delhi; Louis Wagenblast, clerk, Delhi; John Massears, Delhi.

Central—District No. 6—Adeline L. Barr, 8, \$45.00, Brighton; directors—Samuel Montague, president, Delhi; Karl Diestelhorst, clerk, Brighton; John Boehler, Brighton.



TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, JERSEYVILLE



HIGH SCHOOL, JERSEYVILLE

Eldredge—District No. 7—Weltha B. Frost, 7, \$45.00, Brighton; directors—Mrs. Anna Boker, president, Brighton; George W. Corzine, clerk, Brighton; Peter Michael, Brighton.

FIDELITY, T. 8, R. 10

Harry Armstrong, treasurer, Jerseyville; Roy Birkenmayer, trustee, Medora; William H. Muffley, trustee, Jerseyville; James Bringham, trustee, Fidelity.

Prairie Union—District No. 8—Mabel Slaten, 8, \$50.00, Delhi; directors—Grover Pearce, president, Delhi; Harry Voorhees, Jr., clerk, Jerseyville; R. L. Vanfossen, Piasa.

Paradise—District No. 9—Cecile Garber, 8, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—Fred Springman, president, Jerseyville; G. S. Craig, clerk, Jerseyville; Harry Gorham, Jerseyville.

Brush College—District No. 11—Leora Loyall, 7, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—Frank Komarck, president, Jerseyville; David Stephenson, clerk, Jerseyville; Frank Brown, Jerseyville.

Franklin—District No. 12—Alice Egelhoff, 8, \$50.00, Jerseyville; directors—John Shine, president; Hugh T. Moore, clerk, Jerseyville; B. L. Gorman, Jerseyville.

Fidelity—District No. 13—J. W. Holmes, principal, 8, \$95.00, Fidelity, and Minnie Bartlett, assistant, 8, \$55.00, Fidelity; directors—William Nelder, president, Fidelity; John Ewin, clerk, Fidelity; William K. Dodge, Fidelity.

RUYLE, T. 9, R. 10

Thomas B. Ruyle, treasurer, Medora; J. L. Tober, trustee, Medora; Meade Dixon, trustee, Rockbridge; C. F. Sanders, trustee, Kemper.

Oakland—District No. 14—Lula M. Kehl, 8, \$54.00, Medora; directors—Fred L. Dodge, president; M. C. Elliott, clerk, Medora; S. J. Tober, Medora.

Hawkins Prairie—District No. 15—Pluma E. Slaten, 8, \$45.00, Jerseyville; directors—J. D. Campbell, president, Jerseyville; Harvey Y. Gilworth, clerk, Medora; Clarence Moore, Jerseyville.

Kemper—District No. 20—Thomas G. Rody, principal, 8, \$65.00, Kemper, and Alice Burger, assistant, 8, \$55.00, Kemper; directors—P. H. Sanders, president, Kemper; L. T. Elliott, Kemper; G. W. Ketchell, clerk, Medora.

ELSAH, T. 6, R. 11

John B. Reintges, treasurer, Elsau; H. P. Camp, trustee, Godfrey; August Jacobson, trustee, Elsau; Albert Spatz, trustee, Elsau.

Jefferson—District No. 16—Octie Cornelius, 7, \$50, Dow; directors—Mike Fessler, president, Dow; J. E. Segraves, clerk, Godfrey; Louis Gerson, Godfrey.

Randolph—District No. 17—Helen Mitchell, 7, \$50.00, Dow; directors—George Wendle, president, Dow; C. E. Lock, clerk, Dow; John Heitzman, Godfrey.

Elsah—District No. 18—Paul W. Fenity, principal, 7, \$65.00, Elsau, and Myrtle Weller, assistant, 7, \$40.00, Elsau; directors—P. C. Jacobson, president, Elsau; F. G. Spatz, clerk, Elsau; Mike Barnal, Elsau.

Plainview—District No. 19—Daisy Wedding, 7, \$40.00, Dow; directors—D. J. Slaten, president, Grafton; Harry E. Terry, clerk, Grafton; Albert Godfrey, Grafton.

White Oak—District No. 21—Mazzarett Slaten, 7, \$40.00, Grafton; directors—Gustave Wagner, president, Dow; George Frazer, clerk, Dow; Marion R. Price, Dow.

MISSISSIPPI, T. 7, R. 11

John E. Dymond, treasurer, Godfrey; William Rintoul, trustee, Godfrey; H. C. Lurton, trustee, Dow.

Dow—District No. 22—Eliot C. Long, principal, 7, \$65.00, Dow, and Stella Garber, assistant, 7, \$45.00, Dow; directors—John P. Mott, president, Dow; Frank Martin, clerk, Dow; Mrs. Lucy Whyte, Dow.

Round Prairie—District No. 23—Lola Elliott, 7, \$50.00, Godfrey; directors—Daniel Rodey, president, Godfrey; Firm Cooke, clerk, Godfrey; Charles McDaniel, Dow.

Irene—District No. 24—Carrie Cooke, 7, \$42.50, Godfrey; directors—W. S. Lynn, president, Dow; H. H. McClusky, clerk, McClusky; Herman Kuelbs, Dow.

Webster—District No. 25—Gladys Spangle, 7, \$45.00, Jerseyville; directors—E. G. Cornwell, president, Jerseyville; E. T. Campbell, clerk, Jerseyville; J. H. Seago, Jerseyville.

Union—District No. 27—Florence G. Beatty, 8, \$50.00, Jerseyville; directors—Eugene Everts, president, Jerseyville; Truman A. Scribner, clerk, Jerseyville; T. B. Johnston, Jerseyville.

Blackjack—District No. 28—Margaret O'Donnell, 8, \$42.50, Jersey-

ville; directors—Joseph Giraidi, president, Jerseyville; H. J. Tuetkin, clerk, Jerseyville; John P. Walsh, Jerseyville.

JERSEY, T. 8, R. 11

Charles B. Stanley, treasurer, Jerseyville; Clifford E. Stanley, trustee, Jerseyville; F. W. Roerig, trustee, Jerseyville; Barber Nail, trustee, Jerseyville.

White—District No. 29—Alice J. Curran, 8, \$50.00, Jerseyville; directors—Fred Streble, president, Jerseyville; John Duggan, clerk, Jerseyville; John Flynn, Delhi.

Clayton—District No. 31—Josie Campbell, 8, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—Mrs. Myrtle Edwards, president, Jerseyville; Herbert U. Landon, clerk, Jerseyville; Claude Yocom, Jerseyville.

Henderson—District No. 32—Mary Maley, 7, \$40.00, Jerseyville; John S. Kallal, clerk, Jerseyville; C. L. Massey, Jerseyville.

Centennial—District No. 33—Esther Landon, 8, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—Frank Cowen, president, Jerseyville; J. C. Downey, clerk, Jerseyville; John J. Quinn, Jerseyville.

JERSEYVILLE—DISTRICT NO. 34

D. R. Henry, superintendent, \$1,200.00; Lillian Sparks, principal, \$630.00; Frances Hassett, departments 6, 7, 8, \$630.00; Harriet B. Erwin, departments 6, 7, 8, \$630.00; Flora Fink, department physical training, \$585.00; Genevieve Bonwell, Home Economics and departmental, \$540.00; Ida Coulthard, grade 5, \$585.00; Loretta Burns, grade 5, \$540.00; Margaret Brown, grade 4, \$540.00; Pearl Sauer, penmanship and grade 4, \$585.00; Nancy Fristoe, grade 3, \$540.00; Frances Leigh, grade 3, \$540.00; Frederica Keller, grade 2, \$540.00; Susan Nott, grade 2, \$540.00; Mary E. Dodge, grade 1, \$540.00; Anna E. Spencer, grade 1, \$630.00; J. H. Baldwin, manual training; Marie Edwards, home economics and departmental, \$540.00; Flora E. Ballard, music; Ida M. Wallace (Lincoln Street), \$495.00. For salary of superintendent manual training and music teacher, see District 73. Board of Education—Judge W. T. Sumner, president, Jerseyville; Frank Heller, secretary, Jerseyville; H. S. Daniels, Jerseyville; B. H. Bowen, Jerseyville; Dr. A. S. Hunt, Jerseyville; C. E. Warren, Jerseyville; W. B. May, Jerseyville.

Spencer—District No. 35—Isabel O'Donnell, 8, \$45.00, Jerseyville; directors—Walter Weber, president, Jerseyville; Oliver P. Parsell, clerk, Jerseyville; William Kadel, Jerseyville.

Pleasant Hill—District No. 36—Amy Morgan, 8, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—H. J. Steinkuehler, president, Jerseyville; Thomas M. May, clerk, Jerseyville; John Day, Jerseyville.

Victory—District No. 37—Lenora Hunter, 8, \$50.00, Jerseyville; directors—W. H. Gilworth, president, Jerseyville; Louis J. Sunderland, clerk, Jerseyville; Warren Mains, Jerseyville.

White Rose—District No. 38—Anna L. Hunter, 7, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—Frank Beiermann, president, Jerseyville; George W. Perkins, clerk, Jerseyville; F. J. Graves, Jerseyville.

Tolman—District No. 39—Stella F. Miller, 8, \$45.00, Jerseyville; directors—Frank Fulkerson, president, Jerseyville; Perry Randolph, clerk, Jerseyville; Richard Allen, Jerseyville.

JERSEY, T. 9, R. 11

W. P. Witt, treasurer, Kane; R. W. Greene, trustee, Kane; C. E. Hutchens, trustee, Kane; H. C. Wayham, trustee, Kane.

Washington—District No. 41—Mary Curren, 8, \$45.00, Jerseyville; directors—George A. Riley, president, Kane; Louis A. Prough, clerk, Kane; Herman F. Frech, Kane.

Sherman—District No. 42—Ada Griffith, 8, \$40.00, Kane; directors—Orleigh Richey, president, Kane; James F. Mains, clerk, Kane; Fred Prough, Kane.

QUARRY, T. 6, R. 12

J. C. Slaten, treasurer, Grafton; George I. Seik, trustee, Grafton; Joseph S. Marshall, trustee, Grafton; Clarence S. Novle, trustee, Grafton.

Grafton—District No. 43—Louis E. Groppe, principal, \$100.00, Grafton; Mary Riordan, grades 7-8, \$50.00, Grafton; Alberta Slaten, grades 5-6, \$50.00, Grafton; Elizabeth Keller, grades 3-4, \$50.00, Grafton; Mazie Coley, grade 2, \$50.00, Grafton; Myrtle Slaten, grade 1, \$50.00, Grafton; Ruth Clements, Independence, \$45.00, Grafton; directors—E. P. Edsall, president, Grafton; Z. D. Bell, clerk, Grafton; Peter Frieman, Grafton; Bird Crull, Grafton; R. C. Mears, Grafton; Max Zoeph, Grafton; C. E. Slaten, Grafton.

OTTER CREEK, T. 7, R. 12

William H. Lehmkuhl, treasurer, Otterville; Samuel Legate, trustee, Grafton; S. F. Busch, trustee, Jerseyville; A. L. Slaten, trustee, Grafton.

Liberty—District No. 44—Tressie Slater, 7, \$45.00, Grafton; directors—Fred Engle, president, Grafton; Fritz Flunker, clerk, Grafton; Mike Hagen, Grafton.

Shiloh—District No. 45—Elsie M. Brown, 7, \$47.00, Dow; directors—Charles W. Noble, president, Dow; E. B. Hart, clerk, Dow; Frank Hooper, Grafton.

Salem—District No. 46—Roy Depper, 7, \$45.00, Dow; directors—R. A. McDow, President, Dow; W. J. Chaplin, clerk, Dow; George Erb, Dow.

Pleasant Grove—District No. 47—Eva G. Spangle, 7, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—Henry Depper, president, Dow; D. J. Osborn, clerk, Dow; Adam Hagen, Dow.

Otterville—District No. 48—Edward S. Terry, principal, 7, \$70.00, Otterville; Charlotte Hageman, 7, \$40.00; Otterville; directors—William F. Lehmkuhl, president, Otterville; Thomas A. Case, clerk, Otterville; C. C. Calhoun, Dow.

Buckeye—District No. 49—Marie Waters, 7, \$40.00, Otterville; directors—W. O. Dabbs, president, Otterville; Don M. Beach, clerk, Otterville; Charles Hutchison, Otterville.

Grant—District No. 51—Louise Nitschke, 7, \$45.00, Jerseyville; directors—A. J. Samps, president, Jerseyville; J. V. Richey, clerk, Jerseyville; Oscar Henson, Jerseyville.

Douglas—District No. 52—Viva Doty, 7, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—John Cummings, president, Jerseyville; William L. Sinclair, clerk, Jerseyville; John Brockmeyer, Jerseyville.

ENGLISH, T. 8, R. 12

Joseph Kallal, treasurer, Jerseyville; Harry Rice, trustee, Jerseyville; J. D. Erwin, trustee, Jerseyville; William Powers, trustee, Jerseyville.

Freemont—District No. 50—Mary Burke, 7, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—Thomas Allen, president, Jerseyville; Walter G. Mowen, clerk, Kane; Fred P. Mowen, Kane.

Buena Vista—District No. 53—William G. Worthy, 7, \$55.00, Jerseyville; directors—Frank Worthey, president, Jerseyville; H. W. Bridges, clerk, Jerseyville; Edwin C. Whitlow, Jerseyville.

Franklin—District No. 54—Emma Bethel, 7, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—Leo Beirmann, president, Jerseyville; George Kessler, clerk, Jerseyville; Joseph Heitzig, Jerseyville.

Washington—District No. 55—Elizabeth O'Donnell, 7, \$50.00, Jerseyville; directors—Peter F. Drainer, president, Jerseyville; Henry Bunse, clerk, Jerseyville; Henry Garrels, Jerseyville.

Central—District No. 56—Eva Bethel, 8, \$40.00, Jerseyville; directors—J. A. Rice, president, Jerseyville; J. V. Kallal, clerk, Jerseyville; A. L. Wiegand, Jerseyville.

Shakerag—District No. 57—Lenora Snell, 7, \$50.00, Jerseyville; directors—Asa Beckner, president, Jerseyville; F. A. Downey, clerk, Jerseyville; Thomas Erwin, Jerseyville.

Hickory Log—District No. 58—Henry W. Beuschel, 7, \$50.00, Jerseyville; directors—Charles C. Harmon, president, Jerseyville; John L. Erwin, clerk, Jerseyville; Algis Willis, Jerseyville.

QUARRY, T. 6, R. 13

John Kaslick, treasurer, Grafton; Oscar Dabbs, trustee, Grafton; Harry Duncan, trustee, Grafton; Albert Journey, trustee, Grafton.

Hartford—District No. 59—Tessie Bethel, 7, \$40.00, Grafton.

Williams' Hollow—District No. 59—Frank A. Lowe, 7, \$45.00, Grafton; directors—Frank Duncan, president, Grafton; Jacob Willman, clerk, Grafton; Charles Franz, Grafton.

ROSEDALE, T. 7, R. 13

William J. Groppel, treasurer, Fieldon; William Legate, trustee, Grafton; William Lawler, trustee, Fieldon; A. J. Thompson, trustee, Grafton.

St. Andrews—District No. 61—Charles E. Lowe, 7, \$35.00, Fieldon; directors—A. J. Dabbs, president, Grafton; P. L. Crull, clerk, Grafton; Jesse Rushton, Grafton.

Meadow Branch—District No. 62—Ida M. Queen, 7, \$50.00, Grafton; directors—William J. Stahl, president, Grafton; Luther Legate, clerk, Grafton; James McCoy, Grafton.

Rosedale—District No. 63—Harry M. Lowe, 7, \$45.00, Rosedale; directors—William Grether, president, Grafton; Ernest Reed, clerk, Grafton; Ezra Crull, Grafton.

Teneriffe—District No. 64—William A. Gettings, 7, \$45.00, Fieldon; directors—Clarence Rowden, president, Fieldon; August Stemmler, clerk, Fieldon; Theodore Fraley, Otterville.

RICHWOODS, T. 8, R. 13

William Baum, treasurer, Fieldon; August Krause, trustee, Fieldon; Alvin Antrae, trustee, Fieldon; Frank Rosenthal, trustee, Fieldon.

Fieldon—District No. 66—Henry L. Schmidt, principal, 8, \$65.00, Fieldon, and August Baum, assistant, 8, \$55.00, Fieldon; directors—Edward Schmidt, president, Fieldon; Dr. C. W. Evans, clerk, Fieldon; J. A. Haushalter, Fieldon.

Lone Star—District No. 67—Clara Lawler, 7, \$50.00, Fieldon; directors—Frank Gunterman, president, Fieldon; J. P. Combes, clerk, Fieldon; Henry Heiderscheid, Fieldon.

Gunterman—District No. 68—Clinton L. Clerk, 7, \$50.00, Fieldon; directors—George Krause, president, Fieldon; Louis J. Krueger, clerk, Fieldon; J. C. Hagen, Fieldon.

Reddish—District No. 69—Jennie McLean Bohn, 7, \$50.00, Fieldon; directors—William Campbell, president, Fieldon; George Medford, clerk, Fieldon; Roy Medford, Fieldon.

Pleasant Hill—District No. 71—Wilma Keely, 7, \$37.50, Fieldon; directors—Lee Devening, president, Fieldon—Thomas Seago, clerk, Fieldon; George Woolsey, Fieldon.

McKinley—District No. 72—Mary J. Campbell, 7, \$40.00, Fieldon; directors—Clifton Schudel, president, Fieldon; James Devening, clerk, Fieldon; Charles Neumeyer, Fieldon.

TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL—DISTRICT NO. 73

Fours Years' Accredited—Jerseyville—D. R. Henry, principal, \$2,000.00; Herbert E. Hopkins, assistant principal, \$1,500.00; J. H. Baldwin, agriculture, \$1,320.00; C. C. Kane, manual training, \$900.00; Florence Palmstrom, Latin, \$945.00; Zella Robbins, history and English, \$900.00; Lillian Kieke, commercial, \$1,125.00; Vera Tritipoe, mathematics, \$900.00; Clara F. Keller, German and Spanish, \$675.00; Helen H. Haeger, English, \$900.00; Ruth E. Ewing, science and physical culture, \$765.00; Gladys M. Kincaid, home economics, \$675.00; Flora E. Ballard, music, \$900.00; Margaret Schmidt, stenography and office, \$540.00; board of education—F. W. Delano, president, Jerseyville; George H. Senior, secretary, Jerseyville; J. R. Fulkerson, Jerseyville; J. C. Downey, Jerseyville; P. J. Fleming, Jerseyville; D. P. Pritchett, Jerseyville; Charles A. Campbell, Jerseyville.

Non-High School—District No. 74—This district includes all ter-

ritory in the county not included in a four year high school district. It is created to pay high school tuition only. Dexter C. Slaten, president, Grafton; J. W. Becker, ex-officio secretary of the board, Jerseyville; Thomas A. Case, Otterville; Ralph R. Smith, Fidelity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON EDUCATIONAL FUND

A trust fund bequeathed by George Washington, a liberated Negro slave, for the higher education of his race. The sum has increased to \$23,000.00. The trustees are appointed by the circuit court; trustees—Harry L. Chapman, president; Charles S. White, secretary-treasurer; Oscar B. Hamilton; A. M. Slaten; D. R. Henry; A. M. Cheney; J. W. Becker.

HAMILTON PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND

A trust fund of \$2,000.00 bequeathed by Dr. Silas Hamilton for the founding of the first free school in Illinois at Otterville. The income accrues to the Otterville school. Trustees—William Dougherty, president; Charles H. Terry, treasurer; Thomas A. Case, secretary; George W. Noble; A. J. Humiston.

JERSEY COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Louis E. Groppel, president; Clara Campbell, vice president; Alice J. Curran, secretary-treasurer. The annual dues are twenty-five cents.

STANDARD SCHOOLS

The following are the Standard schools in Jersey County: Independence, District No. 43; Central, District No. 6; Tolman, District No. 39; Union, District No. 37; Bott, District No. 1; Delhi, District No. 4; Pleasant Hill, District No. 36; Kemper, District No. 20; Fieldon, District No. 66; Lone Star, District No. 67.

DISTRIBUTIVE FUNDS

Receipts

State school tax fund.....	\$8,044.89
Interest on state school fund.....	142.45
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	\$8,187.34

Expended

Ella Long, treasurer, 7-10.....	\$ 522.88
Harry Armstrong, treasurer, 8-10.....	475.76
Thomas B. Ruyle, treasurer, 9-10.....	284.24
J. B. Reintges, treasurer, 6-11.....	448.40
J. E. Dymond, treasurer, 7-11.....	680.96
C. B. Stanley, treasurer, 8-11.....	2,421.36
W. P. Witt, treasurer, 9-11.....	120.08
C. P. Slaten, treasurer, 6-12.....	722.00
W. H. Lehmkuhl, treasurer, 7-12.....	538.08
Joseph Kallal, treasurer, 6-13.....	499.00
John Kaslick, treasurer, 6-13.....	110.96
William J. Groppel, treasurer, 7-13.....	410.40
William Baum, treasurer, 8-13.....	681.22
Tuition account, 1916.....	210.00
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	\$8,125.34

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

Average for men in county.....	\$578.37
Average for women in county.....	409.13
Average for all in county.....	443.27

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOL

Average salary for men.....	\$762.33
Average salary for women.....	502.19

FUNDS RAISED BY SCHOOLS

Bott, \$24.45; Delhi, \$27.00; Eldredge, \$15.70; Paradise, \$2.10; Brush College, \$9.00; Franklin, \$15.00; Fidelity, \$15.00; Oakland, \$12.00; Jefferson, \$12.00; Randolph, \$13.50; Elsay, \$13.50; Plainview, \$10.00; Round Prairie, \$0.75; Webster, \$13.45; Union, \$10.00; Blackjack, \$18.50; White, \$8.00; Clayton, \$5.00; Centennial, \$10.10; Spencer, \$6.50; Pleasant Hill, \$13.00; Victory, \$20.50; White Rose, \$14.00; Washington, \$10.00; Sherman, \$29.30; Independence, \$20.65; Grafton, \$137.00; Shiloh, \$15.00; Pleasant Grove, \$12.10; Otterville, \$21.50; Fremont, \$13.50; Douglas, \$16.00; Washington, \$2.00; Shakerag, \$38.00; Hickory Log, \$8.00; Williams Hollow, \$3.05; St. Andrews, \$1.70; Rosedale, \$5.00;

Teneriffe, \$15.30; Pleasant Cove, \$26.00; Fieldon, \$11.65; Gunterman, \$12.00; Township High School, \$150.00.

ADDITIONAL FACTS FROM CENSUS OF 1917

The boys enrolled under twenty-one years numbered 2,553, and the girls, 2,597, making a total of 5,150; the boys between six and twenty-one, 1,841; girls, 1,856, total, 3,697. In the grade schools there are 1,211 boys; and 1,206 girls, or a total of 2,416. In the high schools there were enrolled 156 boys, and 203 girls, making a total of 359. In the grade and high schools there were enrolled 1,367 boys, and 1,408 girls, making a total of 2,775. In the parochial schools there were enrolled seventy-five boys, and 104 girls, making a total of 179. There were 119 pupils graduated from the grade schools; twenty-six pupils from the two year high school course; and thirty-five from the four year high school course in 1917. There were twenty-three men and ninety-one women teachers employed, making a total of 114 teachers in the county public schools, and seven in the parochial schools. The average salary paid to men teachers was \$578.37; to women, \$409.13, or an average of \$443.27. The total earned by the men teachers was \$13,302.50; and by the women teachers was \$37,230.72, or a total of \$50,533.22. The total days attendance during 1917 was 332,786. Forty-three teachers contributed to the State Teachers' Pension Fund, the amount contributed being \$395.00.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

There are seventy-five school buildings in Jersey County, with a total capacity of 3,338 pupils. The sites and buildings are valued at \$183,475.00, the equipment at \$32,719.00, making a total of \$216,194.00. The bonded indebtedness is \$46,200.00. There are sixty-three libraries connected with the schools of Jersey County, containing in all 4,481 volumes.

Financial Receipts

Balance from 1916.....	\$ 58,212.93
Taxes of 1917.....	81,735.27
State fund 1917.....	7,909.05
Other sources	1,071.39
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	\$148,928.64

Expenditures

Expenses of bonds.....	\$ 1,081.00
Compulsory attendance	88.75
Teachers	49,055.96
Books	1,037.77
Interest	331.73
Janitors	2,339.75
Fuel and supplies.....	4,818.41
Repairs, etc.	12,046.40
Rent	140.00
Miscellaneous	265.51
New sites and buildings.....	16,752.52
New equipment	15,529.16
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	\$103,486.96
Amount of township loanable fund.....	43,731.44

PRESENT CONDITION

And now in its centennial year, Illinois is abreast of any of the older states, in her universities, colleges, high schools, grade, common and district schools; and Jerseyville is now able to answer Dr. Grosvenor's inquiry in the affirmative, with her modern, up-to-date "Jersey Township High School" with its latest improved equipment, and its thoroughly qualified and enthusiastic principal, and corps of professors, whose graduates are fitted to enter upon college or university courses without further preparatory work; in point of scholastic ability and training they are the peers of the finished product of any institution of like grade in this or any of the older states; and of this Jerseyville and Jersey County are justly proud.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

The following is a list of the graduates of the Jerseyville High School from 1878 to 1915 inclusive, and of the Jersey Township High School from 1915 to 1918 inclusive.

CLASS OF 1878

Jennie Anderson, deceased; Leela (Fletcher) Barr, Chicago, Ill.; Linna (Cary) Bartlett, Lima, Ohio; George A. Botherll, Des Moines,

Iowa; Elizabeth (Enos) Coty, deceased; Rosa (Roberts) Cory, Jerseyville, Ill.; Leonard M. Cutting, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charlotte (Pritchett) Darby, Jerseyville, Ill.; Rosa (Terrill) Foster, Charleston, Wash.; Mollie (Bush) Gray, Pittsfield, Ill.; Ormond Hamilton, Meade, Kas.; Frances M. Hassett, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charels W. Keith, Denver, Col.; Austin W. Leigh, Jerseyville, Ill.; Birdie (Todd) Lindley, Batchtown, Ill.; William T. Roach, Carthage, Mo.; Anna E. Spencer, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ella (Casey) Van Horne, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1879

Charlotte (McArther) Bothwell, Omaha, Neb.; George M. Cochrell, Chicago, Ill.; Cora (McKee) Dunsdon, deceased; Douglas Erwin, Fidelity, Ill.; Margaret (Akard) Lurton, Jerseyville, Ill.; Jennie (Reed) Pittman, Benton, Ill.; Fannie (Henry) Potts, Omaha, Neb.; Mabelle Scott, Anchorage, Ky.; Allen B. Seaman, deceased; Thomas Wedding, deceased.

CLASS OF 1880

Rebecca (Lynn) Dare, Grafton, Ill.; Jennie D. Herdman, LeRoy, Kas.; William Edward Kingsley, Scranton, Kas.; Otis D. Leach, Terminal Railroad Association, St. Louis, Mo.; James A. Potts, Barhamsville, Va.; Evelyn (Minier) Rider, Waco, Tex.; Helena Ross, Springfield, Ill.

CLASS OF 1881

John Christy, Alton, Ill.; Loula (McGready) Dunsdon, Jerseyville, Ill.; Perry Erwin, Medora, Ill.; William Hanley, deceased; Herbert W. Miles, Beatrice, Neb.; Cornelius Roach, Jefferson City, Mo.; Hugh Van Horn, Pawnee City, Neb.; Lula (Patton Frasier) Vinson, Venice, Cal.; Mollie (Wedding) Whitenack, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1882

Flora (Miles) Cory, deceased; Lee Evans, deceased; Thomas F. Ferns, Springfield, Ill.; W. L. Leonard, Philadelphia, Pa.; James D. Perrings, St. Louis, Mo.; Harrison W. Pogue, deceased; William A. Potts, deceased; William S. Potts, Pawnee City, Neb.; William P. Richards, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charles H. Strong, New York City, N. Y.; Anna Vinson, deceased; Harriet (Armstrong) Young, Fidelity, Ill.



D.R. Henry.

CLASS OF 1883

Edith (Kennedy) Bothwell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mary (Smith) Dolan, deceased; Florence (Schaaf) Houghtlin, Trenton, N. J.; Clarence J. Miles, Hastings, Neb.; Catherine (Calhoun) McKinstrey, Brenerton, Wash.; Mary J. Paul, Jerseyville, Ill.; Edward D. W. Pogue, Chicago Ill.

CLASS OF 1884

Harry B. Cockrell, Omaha, Neb.; Holland Dunsdon, Jerseyville, Ill.; Edgar M. Dyer, deceased; Bertha (Cockrell) Hamilton, Omaha, Neb.; Lillie (Smith) Hassett, Flora, Ill.; Laura (Daniels) Milton, deceased; Albert W. Newton, Chicago, Ill.; Cornelia (Hamilton) Powell, Jacksonville, Ill.; Louis J. Tyson, Pueblo, Col.

CLASS OF 1885

Kate Augusta (Cory) Barr, Granite City, Ill.; Juliet Bothwell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Harry S. Daniels, Jerseyville, Ill.; Emma (McReynolds) Martin, Kansas City, Mo.; Maud (Perrings) (Angel) Selby, United Railroads Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Edward B. Shafer, Jerseyville, Ill.; Nettie K. (Otto) Turner, Anderson, Ind.; May B. (Cutting) Van Horne, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1888

Blanche (Chappell) Ashford, McClusky, Ill.; Herbert B. Beaty, 4948 Botanical Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Alberta S. Eaton, Hollywood, Cal.; Grace Enos, Jerseyville, Ill.; Thomas S. Ford, Jerseyville, Ill.; Nicholas A. Grosjean, 4900 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Alta C. (Rush) Hamilton, deceased; Frank S. Malott, Oakland, Cal.; Anna (Roach) McClure, deceased; Harriet A. Pogue, Jerseyville, Ill.; David Roach, deceased; Mabel (Van Auken) (Marshall) Rue, Dickenson, N. D.; Harry W. Shafer, Decatur, Ill.; Capitola (Perrings) Skelley, deceased; Clara (Campbell) Sturdevant, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mary L. (Hart) Tyson, Spokane, Wash.; Emma L. Utt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Edward J. Vaughn, Los Angeles, Cal.

CLASS OF 1889

Patrick L. Carroll, N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lora (Richards) Cowan, Jerseyville, Ill.; Flora E. (Reintges) Daniels, Granite City, Ill.; Emma (McReynolds) Ford, Granite City, Ill.; Cath-

erine X. (Maley) Fitzgerald, Alton, Ill.; Valeria Greathouse, Portland, Ore.; Robert M. Howell, Los Angeles, Cal.; Thomas Henry, deceased; George Legate, Mona, Ark.; Clara A. (Sample) Miles, Webster Groves, Mo.; Minnie L. (Holton) Rowray, Delmont, S. D.; Emma (Corzine) Sharp, deceased; Minnie A. (Maltimore) Thatcher, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas Tucker, Palmyra, Ill.; Maude (Webster) (Anderson) Vinson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Sallie (Schwarz) White, Jerseyville, Ill.; Nellie G. Wickoff, Alton, Ill.; George B. Wurtz, Lexington, Ky.

CLASS OF 1890

Mary P. (Mayfield) Allen, New Orleans, La.; Gertrude (Elliott) Bohannon, Los Angeles, Cal.; Fannie E. Bowman, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.; Isabel Catt, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Alice (Fulkerson) Cory, Jerseyville, Ill.; Murray v. Corzine, Peoria, Ill.; Andrew Duggan, Carlinville, Ill.; Cora (Ford) Everts, Jerseyville, Ill.; Cora (Seago) (House) Finch, Jerseyville, Ill.; Joseph R. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill.; Alfred Gowling, Newport, Ky.; Gertrude Greathouse, Portland, Ore.; Walter Hansell, Kansas City, Mo.; Verbena Hammell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Minnie (Bott) Hassett, Brighton, Ill.; Jessie M. Houghtlin, 4708 McPherson Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Sadie F. Maley, Jerseyville, Ill.; George McReynolds, Pontiac, Ill.; Lena B. (Monroe) Purinton, Boston, Mass.; Herbert Stafford, Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Lulu (Bruso) Utt, Collinsville, Ill.; John F. Walsh, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mary S. Wurtz, Joliet, Ill.

CLASS OF 1891

Virginia M. (Weller) Borer, Kane, Ill.; Urban Carr, Kansas City, Mo.; Estelle (Hall) Cockrell, Washington, D. C.; Harry Colean, deceased; Edgar Cook, Upper Alton, Ill.; John A. Egelhoff, Bridgeport, Ill.; Hattie Erwin, Jerseyville, Ill.; Hattie (Foster) Everts, Morgan Park, Ill.; William F. Fahey, Jerseyville, Ill.; Nellie Faherty, St. Louis, Mo.; William Flamm, Weber Implement Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Glossup, Lockport, Ill.; Royal Landon, Jerseyville, Ill.; Edwin M. Long, Medora, Ill.; Dora Nelson, deceased; Fred W. Pike, Keolinz, Ariz.; Emma (Dick) Pope, St. Louis, Mo.; Lelah (Lamb) Post, Partow, Fla.; Ella (Barr) Randolph, Jerseyville, Ill.; Eugene Roach, Carthage, Mo.; George M. Seago, Jerseyville, Ill.; Caroline Schmidt, 4803 Fountain Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CLASS OF 1892

Daisy D. Barry, Jerseyville, Ill.; David E. Beaty, Jerseyville, Ill.; Eva C. Beaty, Knobnoster, Mo.; Charles H. Bridges, Captain in the United States Army; Ethel (Robards) (Gaskill) Blish, St. Louis, Mo.; Alma (Hamilton) Carlin, Jerseyville, Ill.; Nellie J. (White) Catt, Auburn, Ill.; Arthur B. Cook, state of Washington; William Dempsey, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar Dunham, 1709 Carr Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary (Chappell) Duggan, St. Louis, Mo.; Ellie (Noble) DuHadway, Webster Groves, Mo.; Katie A. (Green) Fitzpatrick, deceased; George M. Hassett, Jerseyville, Ill.; Maggie, Kinsella, East St. Louis, Ill.; Caroline (McReynolds) Leresche, Pontiac, Ill.; Maggie (Daniels) McReynolds, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charles N. Noble, Webster Groves, Mo.; Amy (Kehoe) Nutt, deceased; Thomas O'Keefe, Grafton, Ill.; Nellie E. (Allen) Quinn, Jerseyville, Ill.; Herbert A. Ross, deceased; Edwin M. Terry, Otterville, Ill.; Perry Voorhees, Bell Telephone Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Emma M. West, Granite City, Ill.; Justus V. White, Auburn, Ill.; David A. Wyckoff, Alton, Ill.; Antonia D. Young, Oklahoma City, Okla.

CLASS OF 1893

Nellie G. Bowman, Jerseyville, Ill.; Effie Clandennen, Chicago, Ill.; John Duggan, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lulu M. Ely, 5245 Minerva Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Lillie Houghtlin, Jerseyville, Ill.; James Massey, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lewis Y. C. McAdams, Portland, Ore.; Sarah (Vaughn) McNabb, Los Angeles, Cal.; Florence M. (Shafer) Newton, Decatur, Ill.; Clara E. (Legate) Olney, Mena, Ark.; Mark P. Olney, Mena, Ark.; Thoeodore H. Page, Peoria, Ill.; Jennie Randolph, Jerseyville, Ill.; Margaret (Cook) Randolph, Alton, Ill.; Edwin M. Ross, deceased; Louis J. Sutherland, Jerseyville, Ill.; Minnie Terry, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert E. Wahl, St. Louis, Mo.

CLASS OF 1894

Everett L. Alexander, Jerseyville, Ill.; Janette G. (Hanchett) Dodson, Chicago, Ill.; John H. Dressel, deceased; James Edwin Duffield, Oak Park, Ill.; Grace (Robinson) Hamilton, Alton, Ill.; Thomas A. Kraus, Jerseyville, Ill.; H. Pearl Noble, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charles F. Poettgen, 4547 Garfield Street, St. Louis, Mo.; John R. Powers, Springfield, Ill.; Alice C. Randolph, Jerseyville, Ill.; Harriet Randolph, Colum-

bus, Ohio; Thomas F. Roach, Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.; William Rohacek, Greensburg, Pa.; Orville Rice, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ada (Heller) White, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1895

James W. Bell, deceased; Harry L. Chapman, Jerseyville, Ill.; Frank B. Cockrell, Vergeville, Canada; Nellie S. (Richards) Cone, Jerseyville, Ill.; C. Roy Cory, 4800 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary E. Dodge, Jerseyville, Ill.; Nellie F. Dodson, 4635 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Elizabeth (Dickerson) Eaton, Brighton, Ill.; Maude E. (Jenny) Fales, Oberlin, Ohio; Clara Froslich, Madison, Wis.; Alice (Freeman) Gibbs, Pasadena, Cal.; Nina L. Greathouse, Portland, Ore.; Henry J. Grosjean, Alton, Ill.; Mary L. (Clark) Lovell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Dixon G. Mundle, Delhi, Ill.; Nellie H. (Ware) Osborne, Jerseyville, Ill.; Elizabeth Purinton, deceased; O. Hayden Richards, Jerseyville, Ill.; Leonard Roach, Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mary T. (Bertman) Schmieder, Jerseyville, Ill.; Leanna (Cory) Scott, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry F. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; Fay S. Warren, Jerseyville, Ill.; Harry A. Warren, Chicago, Ill.; John I. White, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mary E. (Christy) Wyckoff, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1896

George Brainard, Grafton, Ill.; Myrtle Cowan, Jerseyville, Ill.; James Curran, Jerseyville, Ill.; George Dodge, Chicago, Ill.; Addie Dressel, Kane, Ill.; Marian (Neely) English, Jerseyville, Ill.; Eugene Everts, Jerseyville, Ill.; Fred Hamilton, Robinson, Ill.; William Montgomery, deceased; Cornelia (Gledhill) Newton, Jerseyville, Ill.; Roy Shafer, Rockbridge, Ill.; Aaron Simmons, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Snedeker, Jerseyville, Ill.; Gertrude (Crowell) Voorhees, St. Louis, Mo.; Florence Warren, Jerseyville, Ill.; Eugene Wurtz, Staunton, Ill.

CLASS OF 1897

Minnie E. Barron, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charles A. Bassett, Hoxie, Ark.; Harriet Bowman, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lizzie M. (Downey) Brokamp, Jerseyville, Ill.; Cornelia J. Brownlee, Jerseyville, Ill.; Walter J. Catt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Theodore Chapman, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Corlean, Denver, Col.; Edna L. Curtis, 942 Laurel Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Ed-

ward A. Dodge, Jerseyville, Ill.; Sylvester W. Downey, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jessie G. Hansell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Edna L. (Marshall) Heller, New York City, N. Y.; Daisy Houghtlin, deceased; Truman Landon, Alton, Ill.; Helen Laswell, St. Louis, Mo.; John Mackelson, 2522 Clifton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Minnie E. (Hamilton) Maltimore, Grand Junction, Col.; Mary Helen (Dodge) Porter, Chicago, Ill.; O. Perry Randolph, Jerseyville, Ill.; Scott Rice, Carrollton, Ill.; J. Augustine Roach, Chase Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Minnie D. (Spindler) Shackelford, Chicago, Ill.; Harry E. Stafford, deceased; Louis H. Strasser, 3100 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.; Ruth O. (Stanton) Vinson, Ashland, Ky.; Alma (Chamberlain) Wedding, Seattle, Wash.; Martha W. Wartz, Joliet, Ill.; Terese E. (Cockrell) Wyckoff, Alton, Ill.

CLASS OF 1898

Roy G. Beaty, Denver, Col.; Robert O. Bell, Beardstown, Ill.; William P. Boynton, Alton, Ill.; Jennie (Sisk) Chapman, East St. Louis, Ill.; Margaret C. Curran, Jerseyville, Ill.; James B. Daniels, Granite City, Ill.; Walter S. Daniels, Granite City, Ill.; Robert E. English, deceased; Elmer E. Erwin, Jerseyville, Ill.; Jessie E. Erwin, deceased; Margaret A. Gibbons, St. Louis, Mo.; William O. Hildred, Jerseyville, Ill.; Stella G. Irwin, Kane, Ill.; William P. Jennings, deceased; William J. Kraus, deceased; William I. Maupin, St. Louis, Mo.; Estella M. Meyer, Delhi, Ill.; Charles H. Rowden, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary L. Sweeney, deceased; Mae E. (Greene) Rue, Kane, Ill.

CLASS OF 1899

Charles Barnett, deceased; Susie A. (Wilkerson) Bringhurst, 760 Tuxedo Boulevard, Webster Groves, Ill.; Paul W. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.; Grace L. Cheney, Virden, Ill.; Cora B. Conklin, Jerseyville, Ill.; James C. Downey, Jerseyville, Ill.; Jesse W. Downey, Chicago, Ill.; Walter S. Dressel, Carrollton, Ill.; Anna T. Duncan, deceased; Evaline R. Duncan, Jerseyville, Ill.; Stasia B. Fahey, St. Louis, Mo.; Lewis E. Croppell, Grafton, Ill.; Russell D. Howell, deceased; Walter E. Knight, Dow, Ill.; Julia M. Laurent, St. Louis, Mo.; Oliver J. Miller, Greenfield, Ill.; Albert Eugene McDow, St. Louis, Mo.; Leslie C. Post, St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Charles M. Powers, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lozetta M. (Taylor) Peintges, Fieldon, Ill.; Lee C. Roberts, Albuquerque, N. M.; Wilhelmina C. (Heiderscheid) Schneider, Hardin, Ill.;

Mary P. (Bernet) Scott, Dallas, Tex.; Carrie M. Stalder, Virden, Ill.; Grace M. Sunderland, St. Louis, Mo.; Aldrew Walsh, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charles E. Warren, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1900

May Bassett, Helena, Mont.; Edson J. Boynton, Lincoln, Ill.; Herbert Brinton, Hillsboro, Ill.; Truman Chapman, New York City, N. Y.; David A. Daly, Davenport, Iowa; Anna (McCarthy) Hodges, Jerseyville, Ill.; Clara (Nash) Heller, Los Angeles, Cal.; William J. Herdman, Toronto, Canada; William Holmes, Fidelity, Ill.; Minnie (Hesley), 5866 Ridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Carleton Randolph, Laval, Mo.; Gertrude Richards; Mabel Robings, deceased; Roy Stanley, deceased; Anna L. (White) Todd, Colby, Wash.; Ollie Updike, East St. Louis, Ill.; Susanna (Adams) Warren, Sacramento, Cal.; Samuel Wilcox, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1901

Anna E. Bassett, Helena, Mont.; Charles H. Blish, Shreveport, La.; George W. Campbell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ruth Cook, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lovie E. Erwin, Granite City, Ill.; William F. Fahey, St. Louis, Mo.; Ray A. Hamilton, White Hall, Ill.; Katherine (Fahey) Heffren, St. Louis, Mo.; Lottie E. (Miller) Jacobs, Jerseyville, Ill.; William J. Kraus, deceased; Elmer E. Mayes, Omaha, Neb.; Floyd R. Miller, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ora E. Owens, deceased; Jane P. Shackelford, Chicago, Ill.; Frank S. Snedeker, Jerseyville, Ill.; Richard Voorhees, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1902

Julia I. Bane, Jerseyville, Ill.; John W. Beaty, deceased; William G. Christy, Alton, Ill.; Carrie (Green) Cutler, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lester R. Daniels, Sacramento, Cal.; Fred Decker, Jerseyville, Ill.; Walter C. Ely, Jerseyville, Ill.; Leola C. (Henry) Landon, Marysville, Tenn.; Albert G. Loelike, Hollywood, Cal.; Frank Lovell, Chicago, Ill.; Harry A. Lowe, Roswell, N. M.; Loula D. McKee, Jerseyville, Ill.; Edward L. Parcell, Springfield, Ill.; Clarence G. Reddish, Jerseyville, Ill.; Louise (Dunbar) Scott, Milwaukee, Wis.; Olanis O. Snedeker, Detroit, Mich.; Robert O. Steinman, Jerseyville, Ill.; Arnold P. Tendick, Rockbridge, Ill.; Lee R. Tunehorst, 2362A Pope Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Columbus

C. Van Horne, Springfield, Ill.; Eleanor D. (Shortle) Whitehead, St. Louis, Mo.

CLASS OF 1903

Otis E. Adams, Jerseyville, Ill.; Stella M. (McGinnis) Brinton, Tulsa, Okla.; Loretta Burns, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mae E. Carr, Jacksonville, Ill.; Fannie (Jewsbury) Catt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Anna M. (Hefner) Crone, Kane, Ill.; Bliss M. Dee, Collinsville, Ill.; Thomas Fitzgibbons, 4008 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.; Ethel (Noble) Hamilton, Alton, Ill.; Mary A. (Alward) Henrion, Greenfield, Ill.; Harry Houghlin, Chicago, Ill.; Pearl L. (Nims) Kennedy, East St. Louis, Ill.; Roy J. King, Los Angeles, Cal.; Charlotte D. (Fulkerson) Lowe, deceased; Stella (Parcell) McGee, Springfield, Ill.; Emmett L. Murphy, Chicago, Ill.; May Noble, Jerseyville, Ill.; Janette A. Roach, Jerseyville, Ill.; Martha C. (Burbach) Scott, 720 Belt Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Grace M. (Tucker) Smalley, Carlinville, Ill.; Maria J. (Elliott) Smith, Medora, Ill.; George B. Stanley, Tulsa, Okla.; Jett H. Sunderland, Jerseyville, Ill.; Frank W. Titterington, Omaha, Neb.; Hattie Utt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lillian H. (Catt) Wagner, Litchfield, Ill.

CLASS OF 1904

Mary (Pearce) Barnett, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ernest G. Beatty, Pontiac, Ill.; Louis H. Brockman, Jerseyville, Ill.; Minnie Brockman, Jerseyville, Ill.; Harry C. Coats, Granite City, Ill.; Della R. Conklin, Denver, Col.; Roland Cook, Jerseyville, Ill.; Jessie R. Dasher, Springfield, Ill.; Mary C. Derr; Valeria M. (Bosworth) Giers, Houston, Tex.; Lydia Houghtlin, 4708 McPherson Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Elizabeth C. Kinsella, St. Louis, Mo.; Nelson E. Lurton, Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Ula M. Miller, Detroit, Mich.; Herbert G. Neely, Jerseyville, Ill.; Edith M. (Cory) Post, Jerseyville, Ill.; Leora R. Snell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Floyd A. Sunderland, 2715 Ann Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Edna M. (House) Sunderland, Jerseyville, Ill.; Elizabeth B. (Brainard) Voorhees, Grafton, Ill.

CLASS OF 1905

Emma E. (Parcell) Barnett, Jerseyville, Ill.; Augusta C. (Jones) Beatty, Springfield, Ill.; Thomas H. Coats, Granite City, Ill.; Elmer

Cook, St. Louis, Mo.; Edgar P. Cutler, Pasadena, Cal.; Martin L. Fitzgibbons, 5700 National Bridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph H. Hagerty, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Francis Hargraves, Springfield, Ill.; Augusta R. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ill.; Frank J. Miller, Detroit, Mich.; Lenora T. (Hurd) Nott, Jerseyville, Ill.; Frank S. Parsell, Delhi, Ill.; Julia H. (Sunderland) Randolph, Delhi, Ill.; Wilbur F. Rowden, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charles F. Schroeder, Jerseyville, Ill.; Clara S. (Johnson) Snyder, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mabel C. Utt, deceased; Flora P. (Reddish) Whitehead, Jerseyville, Ill.; John B. Williams, Otterville, Ill.; Eula F. (Thatcher) Montgomery, Parsons, Kas.

CLASS OF 1906

Clara A. (Alexander) Carlin, deceased; Flora V. (Martin) Catt, Moline, Ill.; Sadie E. (Schroeder) Granite City, Ill.; Louis W. Daniels, East St. Louis, Ill.; Paul S. Dee, Marguerite M. Ely, Jerseyville, Ill.; Augusta R. (Lippman) Engel, Jackson, Miss.; Carl L. Finity, Kane, Ill.; Festus L. Florida, St. Louis, Mo.; Verna M. (Hargraves) Frost, Springfield, Ill.; Otis O. Gillworth, Jerseyville, Ill.; Helen E. Laurent, Old Bank of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Will E. Lawrence, Cashmere, Wash.; Florence A. Lowe, Roswell, N. M.; Zella F. (Florida) Lowe, St. Louis, Mo.; Minnie M. (Garrison) Lurton, 3811 Delmar Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Stella F. Miller, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ada Ethel Nail, Jerseyville, Ill.; Elizabeth Jane (Van Horne) O'Haver, Springfield, Ill.; Fred S. Perrings, 5501 Delmar Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Marcus M. Post, Jerseyville, Ill.; Imogene (Stanley) Powell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mary T. (Leigh) Quinn, Jerseyville, Ill.; Annie A. (Heffner) Richey, Eldred, Ill.; Herbert D. Seago, Harlingen, Tex.; Alyda C. D. (Randolph) Seyfardt, Lavallo, Mo.; Ruth M. Smaley, Jerseyville, Ill.; Flora M. Waggoner, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1907

Florence E. Adams, Jerseyville, Ill.; J. Dora (Kirby) Beatty, Fieldon, Ill.; Cornelius E. Brockman, Houston, Tex.; Maurice M. Cory, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Charlotte E. (Post) Crone, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ethel A. Crone, Jerseyville, Ill.; Delia Daly, Jerseyville, Ill.; Fred DuHadway, Jerseyville, Ill.; W. LeRoy Edwards, Delhi, Ill.; Gertrude Fitzgibbons, 4008 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.; James F. Elynn, Jerseyville, Ill.; Don H. Frost, 3903A Lexington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.;

Gertrude (Black) Harmon, St. Louis, Mo.; Gertrude M. (Chappell) Horn, Los Angeles, Cal.; Edith Alice Kaslick, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederica M. Keller, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lawrence P. Powell, deceased; Nannie (Morrison) Reddish, Fieldon, Ill.; Harry Ross, Jerseyville, Ill.; Strait H. Ruyle, deceased; Leslie Spangle, Otterville, Ill.; Lloyd Spangle, Jerseyville, Ill.; Jessie R. Terry, Jerseyville, Ill.; J. Lillian White, Seattle, Wash.; Essie E. (Weller) Wiegand, Jerseyville, Ill.; Fern Wiegand, deceased.

CLASS OF 1908

Theodore L. Conklin, Detroit, Mich.; Edna (Frost) Corns, 3309 Lexington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Alice J. Curran, Jerseyville, Ill.; Fannie L. (Bradshaw) Darby, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ernest Erwin, Detroit, Mich.; Martha J. (Lands) Jewsbury, 1445A Blackstone Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Edward W. Krueger, Jerseyville, Ill.; May E. Kutzenberger, Chicago, Ill.; Metta E. Lurton, Dow, Ill.; Elsie M. McMahan, Jerseyville, Ill.; Susan Bell Nott, Jerseyville, Ill.; Bessie B. Owens, deceased; Nellie L. Rohacek, St. Louis, Mo.; Carrie E. Schneider, Jerseyville, Ill.; Leo D. Sapprowk, Des Moines, Iowa; Florence (Stelle) Sunderland, Jerseyville, Ill.; William Sunderland, St. Louis, Mo.; Edith A. Wadell, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1909

Edna Adams, Jerseyville, Ill.; Florence Beatty, Jerseyville, Ill.; Beatrice Burns, Kansas City, Mo.; Anna (Mode) Butler, Alton, Ill.; Julia Barr Carlin, Jerseyville, Ill.; Florence E. Daly, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lillian F. Daniels, St. Louis, Mo.; May Fenity, Kane, Ill.; Gilbert G. Florida, Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Agnes (Howe) Heffron, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; Marguerite G. Keller, Jerseyville, Ill.; Herbert U. Landon, Jerseyville, Ill.; Alice M. Leigh, Jerseyville, Ill.; Leone A. Marsh, St. Louis, Mo.; Anna McKabney, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lloyd C. Palmer, Piasa, Ill.; Rena B. (Terry) Parsell, Jerseyville, Ill.; J. Harold Perrings, St. Louis, Mo.; Theo. Richards, New York City, N. Y.; Edna (O'Neill) Scheffer, Chicago, Ill.; Henry L. Schmidt, Fieldon, Ill.; Augusta Steckel, 4803 Fountain Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles C. Wiegand, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1910

Fred H. Brockman, Houston, Tex.; Christella A. (Counery) Brown, Farmersville, Ill.; Veda Vee Burns, Kansas City, Mo.; Ernest D. Crone,

Jerseyville, Ill.; Mary E. Curran, Jerseyville, Ill.; Estelle (Million) DuHadway, Decatur, Ill.; Imogene (Witt) Erwin, Kane, Ill.; Frances I. Fales, Jerseyville, Ill.; Thomas J. Fleming, Jerseyville, Ill.; Fannie L. (Rowray) Frost, Pasadena, Cal.; Jesse S. Hewitt, Gary, Ind.; Archie F. Keehner, St. Louis, Mo.; Virginia Landiss, Jerseyville, Ill.; Florine (Ireland) Lurton, Chicago, Ill.; Florence L. McGrath, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charles Powell, Chicago, Ill.; Cornelia F. Powell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Arey Richards, Urbana, Ill.; Bernice Cowen (McReady) Richards, Jerseyville, Ill.; Irene Monica Shortal, Jerseyville, Ill.; Louise Augusta Smalley, Jerseyville, Ill.; Edith Alvira (Rowden) Snell, Monroe, La.; Clara Sunderland, Jerseyville, Ill.; Vira (Brinton) Wedding. Hillsboro, Ill.

CLASS OF 1911

Richard Leo Barron, 5700 National Bridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary Elsie Basset, Helena, Mont.; Estelle Yvonne Burch, St. Louis, Mo.; Virgil J. Campbell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Earl Reuben Cline, Danville, Ill.; Elma Alberta Davis, Bloomington, Ill.; Josephine Fahey, St. Louis, Mo.; Ralph O. Giers, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lucy M. (Loy) Graner, Carrollton, Ill.; Wylma Izzetta Hile, Upper Alton, Ill.; Will D. Holland, Jerseyville, Ill.; Avis Hunter, Denver, Col.; Ada Keehner, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ruth E. Lahey, St. Louis, Mo.; William Schroeder, Jerseyville, Ill.; Harold L. Shortal, Detroit, Mich.; Dorothy M. (Howe) Snyder, Jerseyville, Ill.; Josephine E. Tuetken, Jerseyville, Ill.; William G. Worthy, Jerseyville, Ill.; Amelia C. (Stamps) Zahn, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1912

S. Lorena (Fitzgibbons) Adams, 4008 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.; Clara (Voorhees) Armstrong, Jerseyville, Ill.; Grace E. Baptist, Brookfield, Mo.; Genevra Baxter, Jerseyville, Ill.; Dorothy (Landon) Bull, Jerseyville; Leo E. Burns, Lansing, Mich.; T. W. Butler, Jr., Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.; R. C. Chappell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Helen K. Cory, Jerseyville, Ill.; Hubert A. Davis, Okmulgee, Okla.; Helen Fahey, 5052A Ridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Geraldine J. (Haven) Frost, Grenfield, Ill.; Mildred A. Gibbons, Jerseyville, Ill.; Frederic Gibson, Jerseyville, Ill.; Marie Hardy, Oakland, Cal.; George E. Henneghan, St. Louis, Mo.; Hugo Herold, Detroit, Mich.; Samuel H. Holmes, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter S. Hughes, Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert King,

Jerseyville, Ill.; Florence Kitzmiller, Jerseyville, Ill.; Pearl H. Kutzenburger, Chicago, Ill.; Otis C. Mode, Pasadena, Cal.; Augusta Retterath, Jerseyville, Ill.; Etta L. Searles, Jerseyville, Ill.; Iva E. (Bower) Shank, Kingman, Ariz.; Leo W. Tracy, St. Louis, Mo.; Lucille M. Woodruff, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1913

E. Hamilton Aderton, Okmulgee, Okla.; August G. Baum, Fieldon, Ill.; Charlotte Daly, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ellis V. Day, St. Louis, Mo.; Sylvia N. Dodge, Kemper, Ill.; Richard H. Ely, Detroit, Mich.; John F. Gibbons, East St. Louis, Ill.; Harold Holland, Jerseyville, Ill.; M. Irene Hughes, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mildred R. Jacobs, Jerseyville, Ill.; Elizabeth (Stowell) Jewsbury, Jerseyville, Ill.; Adrian E. Lamb, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Keith Newton, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mary S. Piggott, Jerseyville, Ill.; Cyrena Schattgen, Jerseyville, Ill.; Edward J. Schmidt, St. Louis, Mo.; Florence Stanley, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1914

Beatrice Baptist, St. Louis, Mo.; John E. Butler, Alton, Ill.; Ella B. Carroll, Brownstown, Ill.; Martin Curran, Jerseyville, Ill.; Alice G. Engelhoff, Jerseyville, Ill.; Irene England, Jerseyville, Ill.; Nena Falkner, Jerseyville, Ill.; James Heneghan, St. Louis, Mo.; Margaret Herold, Jerseyville, Ill.; Rachael I. Holmes, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred Houze, St. Louis, Mo.; Francis Leigh, Jerseyville, Ill.; Henry P. Maloney, Beloit, Wis.; Edith M. Medford, Fieldon, Ill.; Francis G. Mitzel, Detroit, Mich.; Charles S. Piggott, Jerseyville, Ill.; Leslie A. Piggott, Jerseyville, Ill.; Harvey L. Rice, Detroit, Mich.; Clifford E. Rogers, Jerseyville, Ill.; Clarence C. Schmidt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Margaret Schmidt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Emma N. Simmons, Jerseyville, Ill.; Bertha C. (Horn) Steckel, Jerseyville, Ill.; Nell K. Wade, Jerseyville, Ill.; Howard L. Warner, Medora, Ill.; Jaunita M. Watson, Jerseyville, Ill.; L. Avery Wilson, Hamburg, Ill.

CLASS OF 1915

Maurice Burns, Detroit, Mich.; Ruth G. (Keehner) Cornelius, Jerseyville, Ill.; Hugh W. Cross, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lola Giberson, Dow, Ill.; Laura E. Griffith, Jerseyville, Ill.; Chester T. Hanley, Jerseyville, Ill.;

Theresa H. Kiely, Jerseyville, Ill.; Jennie E. Kingsley, Scranton, Kas.; Luella E. Landon, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mildred E. (McFain) Massey, Jerseyville, Ill.; Isaac D. McCollister, Anchor, Ill.; Mamie McDaniel, Alton, Ill.; Effie A. McDow, Dow, Ill.; Blanche A. Mitzel, Jerseyville, Ill.; Florence Powell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Wilson Powell, Detroit, Mich.; Lloyd Pruitt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ida Queen, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mary Cordelia Randolph, Jerseyville, Ill.; Henrietta Ione, Jerseyville, Ill.; Chester W. Ruyle, Medora, Ill.; Myrtle Ruyle, Medora, Ill.; Grace Shortal, Jerseyville, Ill.; Eva Spangle, Jerseyville, Ill.; Gladys Spangle, Jerseyville, Ill.; Helen Tracy, Jerseyville, Ill.; Erma Fern (Thurlow) Travers, Colorado Springs, Col.; George H. Van Horne, Jr., Jerseyville, Ill.; Lora V. Wadlow, Kankakee, Ill.; Harold A. Wiseman, Jerseyville, Ill.; Robert M. Wylder, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1916

Gertrude Bowen, Jerseyville, Ill.; Amy Birkenmayer, Jerseyville, Ill.; Clinton Clark, Jerseyville, Ill.; Josie Campbell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Richard Carney, Fidelity, Ill.; Blanche (Wylder) Coulthard, Jerseyville, Ill.; Terry W. Edwards, Jerseyville, Ill.; Albert A. Fosha, Wood River, Ill.; Stella Anna Garber, Jerseyville, Ill.; Howard E. Green, Alton, Ill.; Theodore Groppell, Detroit, Mich.; Charlotte Hageman, Jerseyville, Ill.; Marguerite Hanley, Jerseyville, Ill.; Lucile Herold, Jerseyville, Ill.; Pauline Jacoby, Jerseyville, Ill.; Emily M. Jenkins, Jerseyville, Ill.; Clarence B. Keehner, Jerseyville, Ill.; Otha H. Kirchner, Jerseyville, Ill.; Esther Landon, Jerseyville, Ill.; Katherine Mathew, Jerseyville, Ill.; Wilbur G. Miller, Jerseyville, Ill.; Vivian Robinson, Jerseyville, Ill.; Tacie White, Jerseyville, Ill.; Grace Wiseman, Jerseyville, Ill.

CLASS OF 1917

Alice Adams, Jerseyville, Ill.; Emma Jean Bethal Otterville, Ill.; Eva Jane Bethel, Otterville, Ill.; Carl Francis Busch, Jerseyville, Ill.; M. Hazel Burns, Jerseyville, Ill.; Octie A. Cornelius, Fidelity, Ill.; Stewart D. Daniels, Jerseyville, Ill.; Roy F. Depper, Dow, Ill.; Seward Ford, Jerseyville, Ill.; Cecile Garber, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ada Griffith, Jerseyville, Ill.; Evelyn Alicia Hackett, Jerseyville, Ill.; Darrell Howard, 4038 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; Helen Eugenia Hamilton, Jerseyville, Ill.; Helen Dorothy Hunter, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mary E. Jews-



WILLIAM HILDRED AND FAMILY



bury, Jerseyville, Ill.; Fred Jacobs, Jr., Jerseyville, Ill.; Earl Kiely, Jerseyville, Ill.; Anna Grace Leigh, Jerseyville, Ill.; Doris McMahan, Jerseyville, Ill.; Laverne Middleton, Bunker Hill, Ill.; Floyd A. Mathew, Jerseyville, Ill.; Daisy Wedding Melow, St. Louis, Mo.; Lucile May Mains, Jerseyville, Ill.; Josephine Nitschke, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charlotte Virginia Pritchett, Jerseyville, Ill.; Oscar W. Pope, Kane, Ill.; Grace E. Parsell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Eleanor Knapp Pogue, Chicago, Ill.; Harold Rives, Jerseyville, Ill.; Ruth Virginia Schwarz, Jerseyville, Ill.; Martin Schlieper, Bee Creek, Ill.; Alberta Tuetkin, Jerseyville, Ill.; Russell M. Warner, Challacombe, Ill.

CLASS OF 1918

Mary Allen, Jerseyville, Ill.; Russell M. Bell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Earl F. Burns, Jerseyville, Ill.; Froman Beach, Jerseyville, Ill.; Adelia C. Brockman, Jerseyville, Ill.; Harold B. Brooks, Jerseyville, Ill.; Gladys Campbell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charles L. Gray, Jerseyville, Ill.; Harold E. Cooke, Godfrey, Ill.; Levis Cunningham, Kane, Ill.; Eugene Day, Jerseyville, Ill.; Thornton J. Dolan, Jerseyville, Ill.; Marshall H. Edwards, Jerseyville, Ill.; Marguerite Enos, Jerseyville, Ill.; Eva M. Fleming, Jerseyville, Ill.; Maybelle J. G'Sell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Veronica Gibbons, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mildred S. Hardy, Jerseyville, I.; Katie L. Krueger, Jerseyville, Ill.; G. Anna McDanel, Dow, Ill.; Marie C. Mitzel, Jerseyville, Ill.; Frank Munsterman, Jerseyville, Ill.; Irene H. Nestler, Jerseyville, Ill.; Fred F. Penning, Jerseyville, Ill.; Stewart D. Powell, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mary Margaret Quinn, Jerseyville, Ill.; Clementine Rippley, Grafton, Ill.; Elsie M. Schmidt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Wilmina M. Shade, Grafton, Ill.; Anna C. Schmidt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Paul E. Shortal, Jerseyville, Ill.; Regina C. Tracy, Jerseyville, Ill.; Virginia Woodruff, Jerseyville, Ill.; Clarence Wiegand, Jerseyville, Ill.; Estell V. Woolsey, Kane, Ill.; James Walsh, Jerseyville, Ill.

COLORED SCHOOL

For many years there has been a separate school maintained in Jerseyville for the education of colored children. The taxpayers have been required to pay about \$1,000.00 per annum for its support. In 1917-18 there was an enrollment of eight, and an average attendance of four to six pupils. This school is a wholly unnecessary burden upon the taxpayers. These pupils should be in the regular grade schools of this

city, receiving the same educational benefits as the white pupils, at no additional burden upon the taxpayers or school funds.

Two colored students were enrolled in the Jersey Township High School, the past school year, and there is no sound law or reason why the others should not be enrolled in the grade schools. In the Hamilton Primary School, and in the schools in all of the cities of the same grade as Jerseyville, in this part of Illinois, the colored students are enrolled in the public schools, the same as white students. Is it not about time that this *dark blot* be removed from the otherwise admirable and efficient administration of the school system of our beautiful city; that justice be done to these colored students; and also, to our overburdened taxpayers as well?

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

The school commissioners of Jersey County were as follows: Joseph Crabbe, 1839-43; James Harriot, 1843-47; B. B. Hamilton, resigned in 1848; Hiram Bridges, 1848-57; and H. H. Howard, 1857-59.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

From 1859, when the office of county superintendent of schools was created, until the present time, the following have served Jersey County in this capacity: William J. Herdman, 1859-68; Charles H. Knapp, 1868-74; William H. Lynn, 1874-78; Lott Pennington, 1878-86; Otis D. Leach, 1886-1890; Richard Kieley, 1890-94; Thomas A. Case, 1894-98; James A. Roberts, 1898-1914; and Joseph A. Becker, 1914-1922.

CHAPTER XXII

FINANCIAL INTERESTS

FIRST BANK—AN ILLUSTRATION—GROWTH OF FIRST BANK—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEYVILLE—NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEYVILLE—STATE BANK OF JERSEYVILLE—JERSEY STATE BANK—UNUSUAL SITUATION—THE GRAFTON BANK—BANK OF FIELDON—BANK OF FIDELITY—STEPHEN H. BOWMAN—MARCUS E. BAGLEY—THEODORE S. CHAPMAN—WILLIAM SHEPHARD—GRAFTON BLUFF—WILLIAM H. ALLEN—GEORGE W. WARE—HUGH N. CROSS.

FIRST BANK

The first bank opened in Jersey County was that established at Jerseyville in 1854 by A. M. Blackburn. For more than forty years subsequent to the first settlement in Jersey County there were no banks within the present limits of Jersey County. During the greater portion of this time, there had been little demand for banking privileges. The early settlers were not blessed with any amount of money. What they had they hoarded in secret places until they had enough to go to the land office and pay the entry fee on government land. As soon as their little hoard amounted to fifty or one hundred dollars, they made a trip to the land office and secured either forty or eighty acres of land.

AN ILLUSTRATION

One instance of early financial transactions may here be given, that of the purchase from Philip Grimes of his original settlement by Judge Jehu Brown in 1820. Grimes had selected a very fine location near a spring, and built himself a log cabin. He then commenced working on his land. By trade he was a blacksmith, and set up a forge, and when he sold to Judge Brown, he moved to section 23 in English Township, building another forge on his new land to carry on his blacksmithing. When Brown paid him \$300.00 in silver dollars for his original home-

stead, Grimes took it to his new home, raised the first stone on the top of his forge, and dug a hole under it, and hid the sack of silver dollars under the stone. He replaced the stone, and the money remained there until the land office opened so he could enter his land, which he did in January, 1821. That hole under the stone of the forge was one of the first banks in Jersey County.

Other settlers resorted to various means of secreting what moneys they had until they could put it into land. Grimes was a very industrious worker, and he operated his blacksmith shop during the day for those who called upon him for his services, and then at night he cultivated his land, did his farm work. As soon as he accumulated enough money, he entered land, and at the time of his death he owned over 2,000 acres of land, the greater part of which was in Jersey County.

GROWTH OF FIRST BANK

From 1854 to 1859, A. M. Blackburn continued his bank alone, but in the latter year he took into partnership Alexander B. Morean, William Shephard and Thomas L. McGill, and they operated it for a year, and then in 1860, this bank was merged into the Jersey County Bank with A. M. Blackburn as president, and George R. Swallow as cashier. Under the state law at that time banks were required to deposit state bonds to secure their circulation, and this bank deposited bonds of the state of Tennessee. During the financial panic of 1860 and 1861, these bonds depreciated very materially, and the bank suspended payment.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEYVILLE

In 1859 the Bank of D'Arcy, Tesse & Cheney was organized. The firm was composed of Dr. E. A. D'Arcy, and Tesse and Prentiss D. Cheney, the latter both sons-in-law of Dr. D'Arcy. This bank continued in operation until 1866, when it was taken over by Hugh N. Cross and George R. Swallow, and was operated under the firm name of Cross & Swallow until 1872, when Swallow retired, and the firm became Cross, Carlin & Co. In 1876, this bank was merged into the First National Bank of Jerseyville, with the following as its first directors: Hugh N. Cross, A. W. Cross, W. E. Carlin, J. C. Barr, James A. Locke, Dr. George S. Miles, and J. N. English. Hugh N. Cross was president, and Walter E. Carlin was cashier. Hugh N. Cross died November 21, 1883, and his son, A. W. Cross, succeeded him as president of the bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEYVILLE

In 1894 the National Bank of Jerseyville was incorporated, succeeding the First National Bank, with A. W. Cross as president; Edward Cross, cashier, until 1899, when Daniel J. Murphy became cashier, and held that position until 1906, when A. H. Cochran succeeded him. The present officers of the bank are as follows: D. J. Murphy, president; A. H. Cochran, vice president; F. D. Heller, cashier; and D. J. Murphy, A. H. Cochran, F. D. Heller, P. M. Hamilton, Fred Scheffer, Daniel Sunderland are directors, and Lloyd Spangle is assistant cashier. This bank is the legitimate successor of the first bank started in Jerseyville in 1854 by A. M. Blackburn.

STATE BANK OF JERSEYVILLE

In 1866 William Shephard opened a bank at Jerseyville under the firm name of William Shephard & Co., changing the style in 1867 to that of William Shephard & Son. In 1875 Stephen H. Bowman and George W. Ware, under the firm name of Bowman & Ware, purchased the bank of Shephard & Son. John A. Shephard & Co. organized a bank in 1883, and in 1890 this bank and that of Bowman & Ware were consolidated, and the State Bank of Jerseyville was organized, with a capital stock of \$50,000.00 and a surplus of \$5,000.00. The first officials were as follows: S. H. Bowman, president; John A. Shephard, vice president; and Henry A. Shephard, cashier. On June 29, 1915, there was a reorganization of this bank, and a new charter was obtained. The directors for the new bank were as follows: Stephen H. Bowman, president; Patrick J. Fleming and Harriet C. Bowman, vice presidents; and George W. Campbell, cashier. The board of directors was composed of the following: S. H. Bowman, Harriet C. Bowman, Patrick J. Fleming, Elias Cockrell and Thomas F. Ferns.

JERSEY STATE BANK

On September 6, 1881, Walter E. Carlin and Marcus M. Bagley opened a bank under the firm name of Carlin & Bagley, from which Walter E. Carlin retired March 1, 1885, and Mr. Bagley became the sole proprietor, with Jett A. Kirby as cashier. During the panic of 1893, this bank suspended, and Jett Kirby, the assignee of the bank, closed out the assets in 1896 and 1897. Theodore S. Chapman purchased

the safe, furniture and fixtures of this bank, and in 1903, he, associated with Judge A. M. Slaten, Charles S. White, George H. Dougherty and others, opened the Jersey State Bank, with a capital stock of \$25,000.00. Theodore S. Chapman was president; A. M. Slaten was vice president; Charles S. White second vice president; and R. W. Greene was cashier. In 1904 Mr. Greene retired, and C. G. Reddish was made cashier, which position he still holds. On December 22, 1908, the capital stock was increased to \$50,000.00. President Theodore S. Chapman died December 14, 1914, and A. M. Slaten was elected his successor to the presidency of the bank, and retained that office until April 1, 1916, when Charles S. White became president and is still the chief executive of the bank.

UNUSUAL SITUATION

It will be clearly seen that as the National Bank of Jerseyville is the legitimate successor of the original A. M. Blackburn Bank, the State Bank of Jerseyville is the legitimate successor of the bank of William Shephard & Co.; and that the Jersey State Bank is the legitimate successor of the Carlin & Bagley Bank. It is a very unusual situation for very seldom are the original financial ventures of any community carried on continuously for so many years, with none of them dropping out. The present deposits in these three banks at Jerseyville are about \$2,250,000.00.

THE GRAFTON BANK

The Grafton Bank was opened by William H. Allen and Edward A. Pinero in 1869. In 1873 Mr. Pinero retired, and Mr. Allen operated the bank until July 5, 1883, when Ernest Meysenburg and C. P. Stafford became associated with Mr. Allen. The new bank had the following officials: William H. Allen, president; C. P. Stafford, vice president; and Ernest Meysenburg, cashier. Later Ernest Meysenburg became president, and he still retains that office, his son, Robert Meysenburg being cashier. The capital stock of this bank is \$22,000.00. The building in which the bank was opened was burned, but was rebuilt and is now an entirely fire proof structure. This bank has had a very prosperous history, and has been of great convenience to the people in the southern part of the county, and to those in Calhoun County. It has been associated with the business interests of Grafton, and has

kept in legitimate connection with them, and it rightly deserves the patronage which is accorded it.

BANK OF FIELDON

The Bank of Fieldon was organized as a state bank on November 19, 1910, with William Weighard as president; Louis Krueger as vice president; and Frank Rowden as cashier. The bank has a capital stock of \$25,000.00, and a surplus of \$500.00.

BANK OF FIDELITY

The Bank of Fidelity was organized in 1913, with a capital stock of \$11,000.00, of which John Ewin is president; Charles E. Lowis is vice president; and Ralph R. Smith is cashier. This bank is located at Fidelity, in a very rich agricultural country, and its officials possess the confidence of the entire community.

The above named banks are all within the limits of Jersey County. They are all of them stable and paying institutions, which hold the confidence of the people of the communities in which they are located, and they are in the hands of careful, capable and diligent officials.

STEPHEN H. BOWMAN

Stephen H. Bowman, president of the State Bank, is the oldest bank official of Jersey County, he having been the head of the Bowman & Ware Bank in 1875, and has been continuously associated with the banking business ever since. For four years prior to the organization of that bank, Mr. Bowman was sheriff of Jersey County.

MARCUS E. BAGLEY

Marcus E. Bagley was born July 18, 1828, in New York. In 1850, he came to Jerseyville, and entered into business with A. W. Howe, under the firm name of Howe & Bagley, which association continued until 1855, when Howe retired, and the firm became Bagley, Hurd & Co., being composed of Marcus E. Bagley, J. M. Hurd and C. M. Hamilton. This firm was closed in 1859, and in 1860, Mr. Bagley was elected circuit clerk, and during his term of office was appointed master-in-chancery, and held these offices until 1880. Mr. Bagley was

employed by Theodore S. Chapman on his abstract books and clerked in the bank until his death, March 29, 1915. On February 16, 1860, Mr. Bagley was married to Mrs. Hattie M. Harriman, the widow of Dr. H. C. Harriman, and she was born in Holyoke, Mass. Mrs. Bagley died September 14, 1915.

THEODORE S. CHAPMAN

Theodore S. Chapman came to Jersey County in 1870. He entered into the practice of law, and handled real estate, and pursued both callings quite successfully for twenty-five years. When he came to Jersey County it was as principal of the Hamilton Primary School, and while holding that position for two years, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1874. From 1872 until his death, he continued a resident of Jerseyville. Mr. Chapman was the first treasurer of the George Washington Educational Fund, under the present plan of its operation, and became its president, which position he retained until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Harry L. Chapman. Theodore S. Chapman was elected to the State Assembly as a member of the lower house on the Republican ticket in 1884, and in 1886 was elected on the same ticket to the upper house of the same body. In 1889 he was elected president pro tem of the senate, and presided frequently in the session of that body during the remainder of his term. He was a very useful, energetic attorney and business man after coming to the county, and built up a comfortable fortune which was left to his widow and four sons who survive him. On December 31, 1874, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Sarah Landon, a daughter of the late William D. Landon.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD

William Shephard became connected with the first bank of Jersey County in 1859. He was born at Markington, Yorkshire, England, August 10, 1816, and came to the United States when he was sixteen years of age. His father located at Trenton, N. J., and there William Shephard learned the trade of a shoemaker. Later he removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he lived for three years, and he was then engaged in the construction of the tunnel of the Harrisburg & Lancaster Road. In 1839 Mr. Shephard came to St. Louis, Mo., and worked in a livery stable for a short time. That same year he moved to Coles

County, Ill., and became a contractor under the Internal Improvement System for the construction of roads. His partners were Richard Johnson and David Dunsdon, both Englishmen.

GRAFTON BLUFF

William Shephard and his associate, David Dunsdon, had the contract for the work on the Grafton Bluff, or what was called Rock Hill or Dug Hill in the early days of Jersey County. This was a contract under the Revenue Improvement System, and the original contract for this work was dated February 8, 1840, and it is signed by William Shephard and David Dunsdon as contractors, and Thomas Cummings and Solomon Calhoun, both of Jersey County. In the caption of this agreement, William Shephard and David Dunsdon were parties of the first part, and Thomas Cummings, Solomon Calhoun and Amos Pruitt, commissioners of the county, of the second part, but for some reason Amos Pruitt did not sign the contract. Payments for this work were all to be made by orders upon the agent of Jersey County Internal Improvement Fund, to be paid by him out of said fund upon the completion of the said work, or as the same made progress in such proportions as said commissioners might think fit and proper. The contractors were paid for grubbing on the Grafton road per section as follows: the first section, \$35.00; the third section, \$20.00; for clearing, \$20.00; earth excavations were to be deposited on the lower side of the road embankment for fifteen cents per cubic yard for the first section, and sixteen and one-half cents for the third section. Earth excavations and other embankments on the line of the road were to be sixteen cents per cubic yard on the first section; earth excavations in first section, eighteen cents per cubic yard. Embankments and other excavations on the line of the road in the first section were to be five cents per cubic section. Embankments, per cubic yard, were to be eighteen cents for the first and third sections; quarry work excavation in the first section, forty cents; in the third section, thirty-five cents. Blasting rock excavation work in the first section was to be eighty-three cents; in the third section, seventy-four cents, and for any other work not specified therein, but directed by said commissioners, or their agent, such price was to be paid as the company or the superintendent might estimate and award. All of it was to be paid by order on the agent of Jersey County, out of the Internal Improvement Fund.

This contract, and the original signatures of the contractors and the commissioners, is now in the possession of the circuit clerk of Jersey County.

It is stated in some of the histories of Jersey County that the above mentioned contract for this work was under the United States government, but this is a mistake, as the contract itself shows.

In 1840, William Shephard was married to Anna Maria Gross of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Gross. In 1847, Mr. Shephard engaged in a mercantile business at Grafton, in conjunction with William H. Allen, and there in 1852 he took a contract in connection with the building of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was one of the original incorporators, and for many years president of the Jacksonville, Alton & Chicago Railroad from White Hall to Godfrey, through Jersey County, which was commenced in 1865 and completed in 1866, in the spring of which year, the first passenger and freight trains of this road were operated from Jacksonville to Alton by the Godfrey connection, and he and Col. J. Henry of Joliet, and John J. Mitchell of St. Louis, constructed 100 miles of the Houston & Great Northern Railroad in Texas, which work occupied his time and close attention for several years. He died at his home in Jerseyville, August 12, 1875, and his widow died there March 18, 1890. Mr. Shephard and his family belonged to the Catholic Church of which they were devout members, and the first Catholic service in Jersey County, was held at his residence. He was one of the leading members and contributors to the erection of the Catholic Church of Jerseyville. When Mr. Shephard first came to Jersey County, he was a man of very limited means, like most of the pioneer settlers. From 1840 to 1842, he was constable of Jersey Township, and he served as deputy sheriff during the sessions of the courts while in the office. Later, as has been shown, he was in a contracting business, then became a banker, and was a State Senator for six years. At the time of his death Mr. Shephard was not only one of the most highly respected business men of Jersey County, but was probably possessed of more wealth than any other citizen of the county. The confidence reposed in him has been extended to the members of his family from that time until the present, his son John A. Shephard having been county treasurer for Jersey County for several terms, and he and another son, Henry A. Shephard, having been members of the State Assembly for a number of terms; while his grandson, William F. Shephard, is the present mayor of Jerseyville.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN

William H. Allen, who organized the Grafton Bank, was born in New Bedford, Mass., October 1, 1914. His mother was a direct descendant of Miles Standish, so he came of the original Puritan stock. He was educated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1835, and he then moved to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1840, he came to Jersey County. That same year he was married to Martha Maria Mason, only child of James Mason, who made the original entries of land in and about Grafton in 1832. Mr. Allen was engaged in a mercantile and produce business for some years, and in 1854 he erected a flouring mill at Grafton, which he conducted until 1868, when he was succeeded in business by his son, James M. Allen. He then entered upon the banking business and continued it during the remainder of his period of residence at Grafton, which he left for Los Angeles, Cal., in the nineties, where several of his children had located, and there he died. His widow also died at Los Angeles, and none of his descendants are now living in Jersey County.

GEORGE W. WARE

George W. Ware, who was associated with the firm of Bowman & Ware, bankers, is a native of Massachusetts, as he was born at Westminster, Worcester County, in that state, June 30, 1836. After attending the local and high schools of his native place, he then took a course at Worcester Academy, which he completed in 1854. In 1856, he came to Jerseyville, and in 1857 he formed a partnership with Dr. J. L. White in the drug business, purchasing Dr. White's interest two years later, and becoming the sole proprietor of the business. After conducting it for thirty years, he sold it to G. R. Smith & Co., and was associated with Mr. Bowman in the banking business. In 1890, he retired from it, and in 1900 he opened another drug store under the name of George W. Ware & Son. Mr. Ware's first marriage was to Theodosia M. Beardslee and it took place May 30, 1859. His second marriage which was to Julia Fry, a daughter of Gen. Jacob Fry, took place October 3, 1877. Mr. Ware is still hale and hearty, and still makes his home at Jerseyville, where he has resided for sixty-two years, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of the community. His children are as follows: Della P., who is the wife of Charles W. Keith of Denver, Col.; Lulu H., who is the wife of Edward Cross of Jerseyville; and

Frank M. Ware, who was formerly in partnership with his father and is now his successor in the drug business; and Emily T., who is the wife of Dr. Pickard of Kansas City, Mo.

HUGH N. CROSS

Hugh N. Cross was born December 9, 1817, in Somerset County, N. J., and his mother was Mary (Nesbit) Cross. In 1835 the family removed to Jersey County, settling three miles southeast of Jerseyville, where they resided until 1855, and then moved to the homestead three miles north of Jerseyville, where Hugh N. Cross lived until his death, November 21, 1883. In 1850 his father, J. L. Cross died, the mother having died in 1848. In 1842, Hugh N. Cross was married to Antoinette Van Horne, a daughter of Col. Elijah Van Horne, formerly of Schoharie County, N. Y. They had four children who lived to mature age, namely: Andrew Wilson; Mary N., who is deceased, was the wife of Walter E. Carlin; Edward; and Leslie, who is deceased. Two daughters of Mary N. Carlin, namely: Eugene (Carlin) Vanderburg and Alma (Carlin) Hamilton are living. Andrew Wilson Cross died February 1, 1909, and Leslie in September, 1914. The former succeeded his father as president of the National Bank of Jerseyville, and Edward Cross, his brother, served the bank as cashier under his presidency, but later Edward Cross resigned from the bank, and took up agricultural pursuits in conjunction with operating the homestead in association with his brother Leslie. Later, these brothers took up their residence at Jerseyville, although they continued to supervise the farm.

From these brief sketches some idea may be gathered relative to the sterling character of the men who are responsible for the banking institutions of Jersey County. As was but natural they reflected much of their personality in the formation of their banks, and the standards they then set up are still maintained to the furtherance of the stability of these institutions and the credit of the present officials.

David's M. Hunt and Family



CHAPTER XXIII

PHYSICIANS AND DENTAL SURGEONS

FIRST PHYSICIANS—DRS. SILAS HAMILTON, A. H. BURRITT—E. A. D'ARCY, JOHN W. LOTT—JAMES C. PERRY—EDWIN A. CASEY, R. H. VAN DIKE—ASA SNELL—A. R. KNAPP, JAMES BRINGHURST—R. D. FARLEY—WILLIAM HUTCHINSON—OTHER PHYSICIANS OF THE PAST—JOHN L. WHITE—H. C. HARRIMAN—JOSEPH O. HAMILTON—JOHN B. HAMILTON—W. O. LANGDON—HENRY Z. GILL—CHARLES A. KNAPP—E. L. H. BARRY—PHYSICIANS OF A LATER DATE—GEORGE H. KNAPP—A. B. ALLEN—T. A. KINGSTON—CHARLES W. ENOS—J. F. BUFFINGTON—GEORGE SUMRALL—W. W. ESTABROOK—JONAS L. WARD—ALLEN A. BARNETT—CALEB DUHADWAY—A. A. SHOBE—CHARLES R. ENOS—JOHN S. WILLIAMS—JOSEPH W. ENOS—MISS S. CORDELIA ENOS—LYMAN T. WAGGONER—HENRY R. CLEDHILL—ALBERT M. WILES—JAMES B. VEITCH—JAMES A. FLAUTT—A. D. EWIN—J. TIDBALL—WESLEY PARK—E. F. FRANCIS—S. M. WATSON—JAMES F. GARY—N. T. WINANS—N. F. BRAY—LAURENS ENOS—A. S. HUNT—J. L. THRELKELD—H. R. BOHANNON—MILES B. TITTERINGTON—A. A. MCBRIEN—DENTAL SURGEONS—G. S. MILES—J. T. HUTCHINSON—EDWARD FLANIGAN—W. E. HOLLAND—HENRY W. RICH—GIDEON M. DEMPSEY—H. D. BULL—J. O. RICE—JETT A. SUTHERLAND.

FIRST PHYSICIANS

The first practicing physician in Jersey County was Dr. Silas Hamilton, who settled in what is now Otterville, in 1830, and practiced his profession there until his death, in November, 1834.

Dr. A. H. Burritt was the first practicing physician at Jerseyville. He came in 1833 before the town was laid out, and when it was first settled. His home and office were in a log cabin at the corner of Exchange and Pleasant streets. Dr. Burritt died in 1875.

The next physician of the county was Dr. Edward Augustus D'Arcy, who came to Jerseyville in 1833. He was born at Hanover, Morris County, N. J., April 15, 1796, and he died at Jerseyville, April 25, 1863.

Dr. John W. Lott came to Jerseyville in 1834. He practiced there

only a short time returning then to New Jersey which was his native state.

Dr. James C. Perry, a Scotchman, who had served in the British navy for seven years, came to Otter Creek Township in 1835, to take the practice of Dr. Silas Hamilton, then deceased. He entered the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14—7—12, and lived and practiced his profession there until 1842. Doctor Perry was the first foreign born man to be naturalized in the courts of Jersey County. He moved to Jerseyville in 1842, remaining there until 1854, when he went on a farm in Fidelity Township, and there he died in May, 1859. Doctor Perry was one of the most skillful physicians who ever practiced in Jersey County.

Dr. Edwin A. Casey came to Jerseyville in 1840. He practiced successfully until his death, March 22, 1874.

Dr. R. H. Van Dike came to Jerseyville about the same time as Doctor Casey, and practiced there until his death, September 6, 1845.

Dr. Asa Snell came to Jersey County in 1834. He was married to Priscilla Landon, a daughter of Horace Landon, and settled on section 19—8—11, where he made his home until his death.

Dr. Augustus R. Knapp came to Jerseyville in 1844. He had a large and extensive practice, and died at Jerseyville.

Dr. James Bringhurst came to Jerseyville in 1850, entering into practice with Dr. E. A. D'Arcy. In 1861, he enlisted for service during the Civil War, as a surgeon in the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was later made a brigade surgeon. He died in Ruyle Township, June 23, 1870.

Dr. R. D. Farley came to Jerseyville about 1840. In 1852, he served as county physician. He was born December 3, 1808, and died at Jerseyville, September 27, 1884, and he was the first homeopathic physician of Jerseyville.

Dr. William Hutchinson was one of the early physicians, coming here from his native state of Kentucky. He practiced here until his death, January 24, 1864.

OTHER PHYSICIANS OF THE PAST

Dr. John L. White came to Jerseyville in 1853. He was born in Massachusetts in 1832. In 1870, he moved to Bloomington, Ill., where he remained until his death. He was married in 1858, to Miss Hattie Hawley.

Dr. H. C. Harriman came to Jerseyville in 1854, and practiced here until his death, March 12, 1858.

Dr. Joseph O. Hamilton was born in Monroe, Ill., April 2, 1824, the youngest child of Thomas M. and Apphia Hamilton. During the period between 1843 and 1845, he attended the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. It was founded by his uncle, Gen. John Brown. In 1846, he came to Jerseyville, and practiced under Dr. J. C. Perry. In 1849, Dr. Hamilton took the lectures at the present university in Missouri, and was graduated March 4, 1850. He then commenced practicing medicine at Grafton, in this county. In May, 1851, he was married to Margaret Perry, a daughter of Dr. J. C. Perry of Jerseyville; and in 1852, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, with whom he continued until January, 1854. Doctor Hamilton was very prominent, serving as president of the Illinois Medical society in 1871; he was a delegate to the American Medical Association held at Cincinnati, Ohio, New Orleans, La., Philadelphia, Pa., and San Francisco, Cal.; in 1868, he was appointed surgeon for the United States pension office of his district, and acted as examining surgeon. He was also surgeon for six of the most prominent insurance companies in the United States. He died in August, 1883.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, a son of Rev. B. B. and Mary A. Hamilton, studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. J. O. Hamilton, and was graduated from Rush Medical College, in February, 1870. He settled in Kane, Greene County, Ill., and was there engaged in practice until 1874, when he was appointed assistant surgeon for the United States army. In the latter part of 1875, he resigned that position and came to Jerseyville, and continued in practice here for some time, when he was appointed surgeon of the marine hospital service, and still later, received the appointment as surgeon general of the marine hospital service, which position he held for many years, resigning it to accept that of surgeon of the Chicago branch of the marine hospital service, and professor of surgery in Rush Medical College. Governor Tanner appointed him superintendent of the hospital for the insane, which he held until his death in 1897. Doctor Hamilton was born in December, 1847, in Otter Creek Township, this county. In 1871, he was married to Mary L. Frost, a granddaughter of the late Richard I. Lowe of Jersey County.

Dr. W. O. Langdon practiced his profession at Delhi, coming there in 1870, and remaining for about eight years, when he removed from

Jersey County to Carrollton, Greene County, Ill., and later to Springfield, Ill.

Dr. Henry Z. Gill came to Jerseyville April 26, 1873, from St. Louis, Mo. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 6, 1831, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in his native state. In August, 1881, he was appointed surgeon of the Southern Illinois penitentiary, which position he resigned in November, 1883.

Dr. Charles A. Knapp, son of Dr. Augustus R. Knapp, studied medicine under his father, and after being graduated in medicine, practiced his profession at Jerseyville for two or three years, and then went to California, where he subsequently died.

Dr. Augustus K. Van Horne was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., April 2, 1831. In 1833, he was brought by his father, Col. Elijah Van Horne, to Jersey County, and the family settled near Delhi. After attending the schools of this county, Doctor Van Horne took a lecture course in the Missouri Medical College. He then practiced medicine for one year at Bluffdale, Greene County, Ill., when he took a course at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., from which he was graduated, and from then was actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Jerseyville, until his retirement. He is at present over eighty-seven years of age, and is one of the very highly honored and respected citizens of the county, where for so many years he was one of the most successful practicing physicians.

Dr. E. L. H. Barry was born at Cork, Ireland, and attended St. Stephens Hospital, a Protestant Episcopal school. He emigrated to the United States, and arrived at New York, in June, 1865. In February, 1860, he was graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago, after which he settled at Delhi, Ill. During the Civil War, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but after six months he resigned, and in September, 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, resigning his commission in 1864, and resumed his practice at Delhi. In 1867 he removed to Jerseyville, where he has since been successfully engaged in an active practice. He was married to Amanda E. Black, a daughter of John R. Black.

PHYSICIANS OF A LATER DATE

Dr. George H. Knapp, a son of Dr. A. R. Knapp and his wife, Catherine E. Knapp, was born April 19, 1840, near Kane, Greene County,

Ill. He studied medicine under his father, and afterwards with Dr. A. K. Van Horne, and was graduated from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., in 1861. In the fall of that year he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which Col. J. Frye was the commanding officer. On October 20, 1868, Doctor Knapp was married to Miss Henrietta Veitch of St. Louis, Mo. He returned to Jerseyville, and was engaged in the practice of his profession there until his death, September 20, 1895.

Dr. Albro B. Allen located at Jerseyville in 1875, where he continued in practice until his death, March 25, 1899, when he was fifty-eight years, eleven months and two days old.

Dr. T. A. Kingston was born at St. Louis, Mo., January 22, 1832, and was reared at Collinsville, Ill., where he received his early educational training, and there studied medicine in the office of Doctor Drake. After attending the McDowell Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., he was graduated, and practiced as construction surgeon during the Civil War, under Generals Thomas Vandever, Frank P. Blair, and Kirkpatrick, in the campaigns in Georgia, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina. In 1865, he settled at Fidelity, Ill., where on April 30, 1870, he was married to Miss Kate Frost of that place. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Jerseyville, where he died January 8, 1900.

Dr. Charles W. Enos, a son of Dr. C. R. and Eliza Ann (Thorpe) Enos, was born in Madison County, Ill., December 13, 1849. He located at Jerseyville in January, 1874, following his graduation from the Homeopathic Medical College of St. Louis, Mo. Some years later he went to Denver, Col., where he died recently, having had a very successful career as a physician and surgeon.

Dr. J. H. Buffington came to Jersey County in 1849, first settling at Grafton, from whence he went to Otterville, teaching school at both places. He then went to Jerseyville, where he engaged in the practice of medicine for several years, and there he died. His son, C. J. Buffington, was born at Jerseyville, May 22, 1858, and was graduated from the Missouri Medical College in 1881, following which he practiced medicine for a year at Jerseyville, and later went to Fieldon, and still later to Litchfield, Montgomery County, Ill.

Dr. George Sumrall located at Jerseyville, coming here in 1862, and remained in practice until his death several years later.

Dr. W. W. Estabrook came to Jerseyville from Chicago in 1890. He was of the Homeopathic school. In 1898, he returned to Chicago, where he later died.

Dr. Jonas L. Ward was one of the older physicians who practiced in the western part of the county in the vicinity of Fieldon. He later moved to Jerseyville, where he continued in practice until his death.

Dr. Allan A. Barnett was born at Louisville, Ky., in 1830. In 1853, he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, and was then engaged in the practice of his profession at Oxford, Ohio, until 1862, in which year he came to Jerseyville, and remained until his death which occurred a few years ago.

Dr. Caleb DuHadway, a native of Ohio, was graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, in 1859, and was engaged in an active practice at Hamden, Vinton County, Ohio, until 1862, when he entered the Confederate army as a surgeon of the Ninth Kentucky regiment, and remained in the service until 1864. In September, 1864, he came to Jerseyville, and continued to practice here from that time until his death.

Dr. Abraham A. Shobe was born in Franklin County, Mo., August 24, 1846. In 1862, he entered the Confederate army, and remained in that service until the close of the Civil War. In 1869, he was graduated from the McDowell Medical College of St. Louis, following which he practiced his profession in Franklin County, Mo., up to 1874, in that year coming to Jerseyville, where he was engaged in an active practice until his death.

Dr. Charles R. Enos was born in Madison County, N. Y., in March, 1815. He was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, in 1874. In April, 1882, he came to Jerseyville and was associated with his son, Charles W. Enos, in the practice of his profession. After the removal of the son to Colorado, Dr. Charles R. Enos continued to practice alone until his death.

Dr. John S. Williams was born in Simpson County, Ky., August 27, 1839. When he was fourteen years old, he went to Lincoln County, Mo., later studied medicine and was graduated from the Medical Department of the Iowa State University. In 1865, he came to Jersey County, locating at Otterville, where he practiced his profession until 1891, removing then to Jerseyville, and there, until death claimed him, he continued to practice. Doctor Williams was first married to Miss Millie Close in September, 1867, and she died in February, 1873. In December, 1873, he was married (second) to Miss Maggie Blackstock of Otterville. When Doctor Williams died he was survived by his widow, who is now also deceased, and two sons, John B. and Dalton Hall Williams. Doctor Williams was elected coroner of Jersey County for several terms, and

was surgeon of the C. P. & St. Louis Railroad, and at the same time carried on a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Joseph W. Enos was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago in 1881, following which he was engaged in the practice of his profession in various localities, including Jerseyville, where he remained for some years.

Miss S. Cordelia Enos, a daughter of Dr. Charles R. Enos, was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1891, following which she was engaged in practice at the Enos Sanitarium at Alton, Ill., for four years, and then came to Jerseyville. After two years of practice here, she went to Youngstown, Ohio, but returned to Jerseyville in 1897, and remained here until her death, being engaged until then in an active practice.

Dr. Lyman T. Waggoner was born February 22, 1850, in this county. He was graduated from the Indiana Normal School in 1879, and from the Missouri Medical College in 1879, following which he began the practice of medicine at Otterville. In May, 1901, he removed to Jerseyville, where he continued in practice until 1917, when he went to Wisconsin.

Dr. Henry R. Gledhill was born at Jerseyville, January 15, 1869. In 1887, he was graduated from the Jerseyville High School, and in the fall of that year he entered Harvard University, and after taking the full classical course, was graduated in 1891. In the fall of 1891, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1894. Coming to Jerseyville, in October of that same year, he began the practice of medicine, and has continued it actively ever since.

Albert M. Wiles, D. O., was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., June 30, 1900. He then took a course at the State Normal School of Kirksville, Mo., from which he was graduated, following which he located at Jerseyville, and began the practice of his profession. Here he has since remained, and has been quite successful.

Dr. James B. Veitch came to Jersey County in 1838 and settled in Otter Creek Township. He was married to Marilda McDow, a daughter of Thomas McDow, July 3, 1844. Later he moved to Grafton, where he continued his practice until his death.

Dr. James A. Flautt was born in Maryland in 1848. In childhood, he was taken by his parents to Ohio, and to Wisconsin in 1855. He remained in that state until 1870, when he left and came to Jersey-

ville in 1874. He was graduated from the Iowa Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1881, after which he located at Otterville, and continued to practice until the time of his death. On September 21, 1872, he was married to Mary A. Deming, a granddaughter of Daniel Hamilton, who survives him and continues to reside at Otterville.

Dr. A. D. Erwin was born near Rockbridge, Greene County, Ill., March 21, 1858. He is a son of A. D. Erwin, Sr., and Malinda (Hill) Erwin. In 1864, he removed with his parents to Otterville, where he attended the public schools, and later the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1882. Following his graduation he located at Fidelity, and since 1884 has been engaged in an active practice at that place.

Dr. J. Tidball was born in Ohio in 1848, and remained there until 1864, moving in that year to Mercer County, Ill. In 1868 he went to Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., and during 1871 attended college there. In 1874 he was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in 1878 went to Grafton, built up a large practice, and remained until 1911, when he moved to San Diego, Cal., and there he died in 1913.

Dr. Wesley Park was born in Lincoln County, Ohio, in November, 1833, but when he was nineteen years old he came to Marshall, Clark County, Ill. After reading medicine under Drs. Spellman and Duncan, in 1861 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was later assigned to the hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., having charge of the same for the remainder of his three years service during the Civil War, with the exception of a period when, captured by the enemy, he was in a war prison. On December 31, 1865, he came to Jersey County and practiced medicine until the winter of 1866, when he entered the Chicago Medical College, and was graduated therefrom. Following this, he located at Fieldon. In 1871 he went to Philadelphia, and took a post graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1873, and then returned to Fieldon and resumed his practice. In 1888 he went to Grafton, and continued in practice until his death. He was very successful in the practice of his chosen calling.

Dr. E. F. Francis was born in Monmouth County, N. Y., June 3, 1845, and when he was eighteen years old he went to Indiana. In 1876 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later came to Jersey County, where he was engaged in practice for

some years. He was married to Carrie Jane Chambers, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Chambers.

Dr. S. M. Watson was born at La Grange, Mo., January 26, 1845. He came to Delhi, Ill., where he was engaged in practice for a number of years. He was married to Emma J. Howell on October 13, 1869.

Dr. James F. Gary was born in Macoupin County, Ill., March 4, 1852. In 1878 he was graduated from the American Medical College of St. Louis, and was engaged in practice at Delhi, where he died. He was married to Mary Ingles, a daughter of Frederick Ingles of Alton, Ill.

Dr. N. T. Winans settled at Fieldon during the fifties, and built up quite an extensive practice. His death occurred at Fieldon.

Dr. Warner located at Grafton in 1908, and has built up a large practice in that city.

Dr. Nicholas F. Bray located at Jerseyville for the practice of his profession, and is very successful. He was elected coroner of the county in 1912.

Dr. Laurens Enos was graduated from a Chicago medical school, and in 1917 he came to Jerseyville to succeed his brother, Joseph W. Enos, in his office and sanitarium at Jerseyville, where he has since remained.

Dr. A. S. Hunt located at Jerseyville in 1900 for the practice of his profession, continuing it until 1917, when he enlisted for service during the World War, and was commissioned as lieutenant in the medical department of the National Army. He was married to Miss Tossie Mains, a daughter of Freeman Mains of this county.

Dr. J. L. Threlkeld located at Jerseyville about 1908, and built up a large practice. In 1917 he volunteered as assistant surgeon in the National Army, and is so serving.

Dr. H. R. Bohannon was born in Macoupin County, Ill., September 12, 1876, a grandson of Dr. Asa Snell. In 1904 he was graduated from the Chicago Medical College, and then came to Jerseyville, where he has since been very successfully engaged in practice. In 1917 he was married to Miss Lenz.

Dr. Miles B. Titterington was born in Rock Island County, Ill., July 13, 1870. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Mo., and then in 1874 went to Kansas, and after remaining there for about two years, returned to St. Louis, where he took another course in medicine and surgery. He then settled at Hardin, Calhoun County, Ill., but left it for Jerseyville, October 1, 1898. After practicing for about eighteen months, he and Dr. Joseph W. Enos established the Enos

& Titterington Sanitarium north of the public square. About four or five years ago he left Jerseyville for St. Louis.

Dr. A. A. McBrien formerly resided at East St. Louis, Ill., but came to Jerseyville about 1914, and has been quite successful in his practice. In 1916 he was elected coroner of Jersey County.

There are quite a number of other physicians and surgeons who practiced their profession here for a few years and then removed to other places. Their names and personal histories have escaped the memory of the writer who is therefore obliged to omit a mention of them, although this is not done with any intention of overlooking or ignoring their claims to notice.

DENTAL SURGEONS

Dr. G. S. Miles, D. D. S., was born in Westminster, Mass., October 13, 1832. He attended the Westminster Academy and the Hopkins Academy at Hadley, Mass., and was graduated in his profession when he was twenty-three years old. After practicing his calling for a time at Salem, Mass., in August, 1855, he came to Jersey County, and settled at Jerseyville, where he remained until 1888. In that year he moved to Beatrice, Neb., and there died about 1890. He was married on August 2, 1859, to Mattie DeWolf Warren, a daughter of George E. and Harriet Warren. Doctor Miles was president of the State Dental Society during 1874 and 1875. In 1867 the degree of D. D. S. was conferred upon him by the Missouri Dental College.

J. T. Hutchinson, D. D. S., located at Jerseyville in 1881, and at once began the practice of dentistry. About 1885 he removed to Denver, Col., where he died. He was married to Miss Mary Etta Davis, a daughter of Abijah Davis.

Edward Flanigan, D. D. S., settled at Jerseyville about 1882, and after practicing here for several years moved to St. Louis, Mo.

William E. Holland, D. D. S., settled at Jerseyville in May, 1887, forming a co-partnership with Dr. G. S. Miles, which was dissolved in November, 1888, Dr. Holland continuing alone since then. His offices are in the Odd Fellows' building in this city.

Henry W. Rich, D. D. S., attended the Chicago College of Dental Surgery from 1894 to 1897, and in August of the latter year opened an office at Jerseyville, where he remained in active practice until 1917, when he volunteered for service in the National Army, and was

commissioned a lieutenant. He was succeeded by Dr. R. O. Steinman, formerly of Grafton, Ill.

Dr. Gideon M. Dempsey of Grafton was born and reared at Grafton. After being graduated in dental surgery, he embarked in a general practice in his native city, where he has since continued.

H. D. Bull, D. D. S., after being graduated in his profession, settled at Jerseyville in 1882, and has since then been quite successful in his practice and business operations.

J. O. Rice, D. D. S., born in Jersey County, November 21, 1876, was graduated in dental surgery in 1907, and settled at Jerseyville in 1909, where he has since successfully engaged in practice.

Jett A. Sutherland, D. D. S., born in Jerseyville, has been engaged very successfully in his professional work in his native city. He was married to Miss Dorothy Montgomery, a daughter of H. H. and Lula (Ashford) Montgomery.

CHAPTER XXIV

JOURNALISM IN JERSEY COUNTY

FIRST NEWSPAPER—PRAIRIE STATE—DAILY DEMOCRAT—JERSEYVILLE REPUBLICAN—JERSEYVILLE INDEPENDENT—JERSEYVILLE EXAMINER—JERSEYVILLE REGISTER—JERSEYVILLE EVENING NEWS—DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL—REPUBLICAN CALL—WESTERN FARMER—FREE PRESS—POWER OF THE PRESS—JOSEPH W. BECKER—COL. WILLIAM H. EDGAR.

FIRST NEWSPAPER

The Backwoodsman was the first newspaper published in Greene County. It was issued in 1837, by John Russell, editor, a resident of Bluffdale, Greene County. Bluffdale is more than thirty miles from Grafton, where the paper was published. This was a weekly newspaper, and the editor rode from his residence at Bluffdale to Grafton, to edit it, and after setting up most of the paper, mounted his horse, and rode back to Bluffdale where he spent each week end, after he had "put his paper to bed."

John Russell was a man who was well educated, and he was also quite accomplished from a literary standpoint, for he was an author of considerable merit. Particular attention is called to his article, "The Worm of the Still," which was published in McGuffey's Fourth Reader, in use in all of the early schools of Jersey County. The publication of the Backwoodsman was continued for a time after the organization of Jersey County. This paper was sold to a joint stock company in 1840, and its publication was continued at Jerseyville by A. S. Tilden. At a later date Tilden retired, and Fletcher and Parentau were its publishers and editors. The office of this paper was destroyed by fire, and Fletcher went to Carrollton and published the Advocate in 1842.

PRAIRIE STATE

William H. Allen published the Grafton Phoenix at Grafton, until 1844, when the office was moved to Jerseyville, and in 1849 the name



WILLIAM KIRBY



EXPERIENCE KIRBY

was changed to the *Prairie State*, at which time a man by the name of Conklin became its proprietor and editor, and it was conducted as an independent paper. For a few months, Abner C. Hinton owned the paper, and then it was bought by a joint stock company, with A. C. Clayton as editor. In 1860 its politics were changed, the policy becoming strongly Republican, and in the presidential campaign of that year, it gave unqualified support to Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In 1862, Charles Williams became the editor, and while it was under his charge, the office was burned, and publication of this paper was never resumed.

DAILY DEMOCRAT

The first Democratic newspaper in Jersey County was the *Democratic Union*, issued by Thomas Wright in 1854, at Jerseyville. Its publication was continued for two years, and then it was discontinued for a year. In 1857, publication was resumed by Henry H. Howard, who in 1858 was succeeded by John C. Doblebower, who continued the publication of the *Democratic Union* until 1865, when he retired and the office was taken over by a stock company. The name was then changed to the *Jersey County Democrat*, and Augustus Smith was made editor. He continued issuing this paper for one year, when the stock company was dissolved, and the paper was purchased by Thomas J. Selby, who was editor and proprietor until October, 1869, when he sold to A. A. Whitlock and L. L. Burr. In September, 1870, J. A. J. Birdsall and J. I. McGready became the proprietors. Mr. Birdsall retired a year later, and Mr. McGready continued as sole proprietor until October, 1880, when he sold to J. M. Page, the present editor and proprietor. In September, 1898, the *Daily Democrat* was issued, and its publication has been continued, to the present time.

Joseph M. Page, present editor and proprietor of the *Jersey County Democrat*, was born at Stoughton, Mass., May 20, 1845, and was three years old when he was left an orphan. After attending the schools of Stoughton until he was sixteen years old, Mr. Page was then graduated. At that time he attempted to enlist for service during the Civil War, but was rejected on account of his youth. In the spring of 1863, when only eighteen years old, he came to Illinois, and for a time worked on a farm near Greenville, Bond County. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., and was employed in a wholesale grocery house. On August 3, 1864, he succeeded in being accepted as a soldier and enlisted in the Fortieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and after serving for one year,

was honorably discharged in August, 1865, at which time he returned to his old home in Massachusetts, where he remained until the spring of 1866. He then returned to Illinois, coming to Jerseyville as a stranger, and with only twenty-five cents as his financial capital. Immediately upon his arrival, he apprenticed himself for a period of three years to William Embly, a carpenter, with the understanding he was to receive \$100.00 per year and board. After six months, Mr. Embly discontinued carpentering, following architecture only, and hired Mr. Page out to Nick Smith for fifteen dollars per week. Mr. Page kept to his original contract of two dollars per week and board during the remaining two and one-half years. At the expiration of his three years' contract with Mr. Embly, Nick Smith employed Mr. Page at eighteen dollars per week, showing his appreciation of his services by making him his foreman. Until the spring of 1877, Mr. Page continued carpenter work, and then received the appointment as city marshal of Jerseyville, which office he held for four years, resigning in October, 1880, at which time he purchased the Jersey County Democrat. In 1881, he was elected city clerk and treasurer, and held these offices for five years. For three terms, from 1887, Mr. Page was mayor of Jerseyville, and it was during his administration that the water works system was inaugurated and completed, and he also installed the electric light system, and the Telephone Company of Jerseyville. For the past thirty-eight years he has been editor and proprietor of the Jersey County Democrat, and he has been otherwise prominent, as for thirty-three years he has been master-in-chancery, which office he still holds; for many years he was secretary of the Illinois Press Association, of which he was president for one year, and for about the same length of time he was corresponding secretary of the National Editorial Association. In 1897 he organized the Cold Spring Gold Mining and Tunnel Company with a paid up capital of \$2,500,000.00. On March 17, 1871, he was married to Miss Sadie Remer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Remer of Jerseyville. They have one son, Dr. Theodore H. Page, a physician, who has been practicing his profession in the city of Peoria for many years.

THE JERSEYVILLE REPUBLICAN

In 1863 the Jerseyville Republican was established by a stock company, with E. P. Haughawaut as editor, and it was issued through the campaign of 1864. In October, 1868, the paper was offered for sale.

and Col. George P. Smith, of the Jacksonville Journal, became the proprietor. Afterwards Colonel Smith sold the Jacksonville Journal, and the prospective Jerseyville Republican, to Chapin and Glover, in December, 1868, and on January 1, 1869, William H. Edgar became editor of the Jerseyville Republican, and published the first issue of it. On August 25, 1870, Mr. Edgar became proprietor as well as editor, continuing to edit the paper until September 3, 1880, when the Jerseyville Republican was consolidated with the Examiner, under the name of the Republican Examiner, with William H. Edgar, and Morris R. Locke, former editor of the Examiner, as editors and proprietors. This firm continued until January 12, 1885, when Locke retired, and was succeeded by Frank M. Roberts. Mr. Edgar retired from the new firm, March 27, 1885, and he was succeeded by a Mr. Hedley, the firm becoming Roberts & Hedley. From 1885 to 1891, there were several changes in the proprietorship and editorship of the Jerseyville Republican, and in 1891, the paper was sold to Frank Ladd by Abraham Locke. In 1895, Mr. Ladd sold it to Joseph W. Becker, who continued editor of the paper until its sale to C. F. Kurz. Mr. Kurz remained as editor and proprietor only a short period, then selling to Pinkerton Bros., who published a live, active, newsy paper, Republican in its politics.

JERSEYVILLE INDEPENDENT

In 1877, Col. William H. Edgar of Jerseyville established the Grafton Independent, which was printed at Jerseyville, the first number appearing October 1, 1877. R. R. Claridge appeared as editor of the paper, although it was printed and issued from the office at Jerseyville, and he continued as such until September, 1888, when he purchased the necessary materials and removed his office to Grafton, becoming sole proprietor as well as editor. The Independent continued as a Grafton newspaper until 1880, when it was taken back to Jerseyville, and its name changed to the Jerseyville Independent. In April, 1882, Mr. Claridge retired from the editorship and proprietorship, and Lyman T. Waggoner and Allen M. Slaten, under the firm name of Waggoner, became the proprietors. Soon thereafter, Mr. Waggoner retired from the firm, Mr. Slaten assuming the entire ownership and control. Later he disposed of the paper to J. M. Giberson of Elsah, and C. H. Kelley, also of Elsah, became the editor and proprietor. In the fall of 1885 the issuance of this paper was discontinued.

JERSEYVILLE EXAMINER

The Jerseyville Examiner was established in 1878, by the Jerseyville Publishing Company, and Morris R. Locke, William M. Bartlett, Horace N. Belt, James A. Barr, William H. Pogue composed the company, and J. Stirling Harper was the editor. Mr. Harper issued the paper for two weeks, when he withdrew from the paper, and Morris R. Locke became the editor in December, 1878, continuing as such until 1880, when the Examiner was consolidated with the Republican, as stated above.

JERSEYVILLE REGISTER

The Jerseyville Register was established in the early part of November, 1865, by T. S. Haughawaut, who was editor and proprietor, and it was printed at Jerseyville. The publication was continued until 1868, when Mr. Haughawaut disposed of it to L. Williams, formerly known as "Yank" Williams, who soon afterwards moved to Topeka, Kas., and his son, Charles T. Williams, leased the paper, continuing as its editor and publisher until October, 1868, when the paper was advertised for sale. It was purchased by Col. E. P. Smith of Jacksonville, who established the Jerseyville Republican.

JERSEYVILLE EVENING NEWS

The Jerseyville Evening News was first issued May 25, 1885, by J. A. Walker and J. A. Blannerhassett. On July 13, 1885, the paper was changed to a morning publication. J. A. Blannerhassett retired on August 17, 1885, and Mr. Walker, after publishing it for some time, sold it, and its publication was discontinued.

DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL

The Daily and Weekly Journal, a Democratic paper, was established by J. I. McGready in 1893, but in the fall of 1895, he sold his interest to Walter E. Carlin and A. F. Ely, who in turn sold the plant in September, 1895, to J. M. Page, and its publication was discontinued.

REPUBLICAN CALL

During the campaign of Harrison and Cleveland, the Republican Call was established as a daily and weekly by A. H. Rue, but after about two years, its publication was discontinued.

WESTERN FARMER

The Western Farmer was published for about a year, by Frank Malott, and then was discontinued.

FREE PRESS

The Free Press succeeded the Jerseyville Independent and was edited by E. Thornton. It was soon discontinued.

POWER OF THE PRESS

It will be seen that during the publication of the various newspapers in Jersey County, that from 1866 and 1867, when T. J. Selby became editor of the Jersey County Democrat, and William H. Edgar became editor of the Jerseyville Republican, that the main interest in newspapers has been concentrated about these two publications, and they have had a very extraordinary influence in moulding the opinions and shaping the actions of the people of Jersey County, and in bringing about their present enlightened and progressive condition.

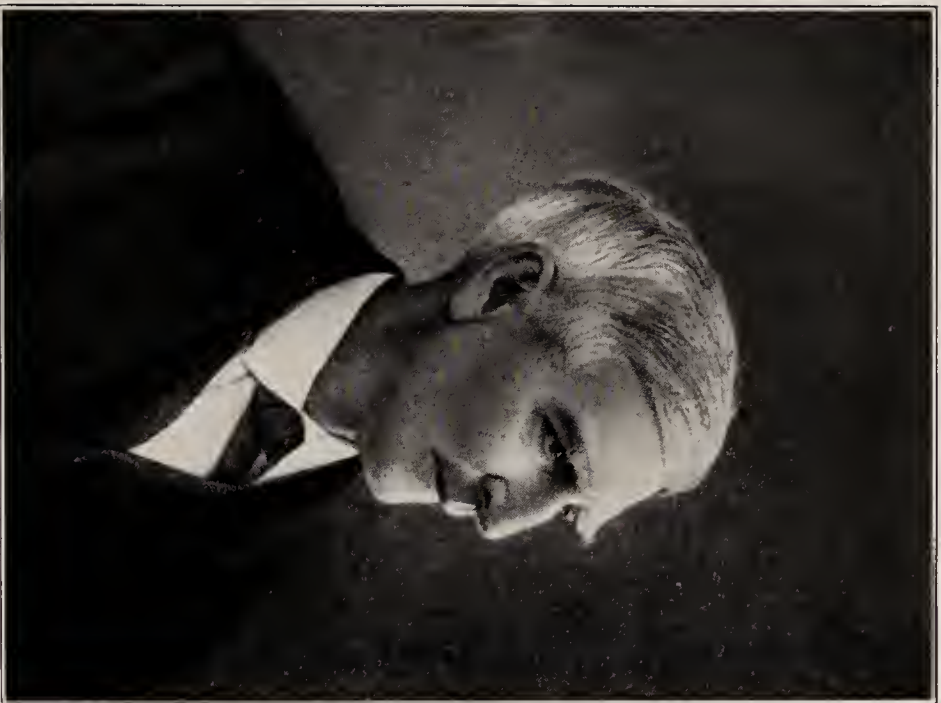
JOSEPH W. BECKER

Joseph W. Becker was born at Silver Creek, Calhoun County, Ill., January 6, 1865. During the summers, he worked on his father's farm, and attended school in the winter months. In 1883 and 1884, he attended the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Mo., and he also attended the Illinois State Normal School, at Normal, Ill. After teaching school for several years, he located at Hardin, Ill., and established the Leader, and in 1895 he became principal of the Hardin high school, which position he held for two years. In December, 1894, he sold the Leader, and in 1895 he became the editor and proprietor of the Jerseyville Republican. In 1902, he was appointed postmaster, holding that office until 1906, and from that date until 1914 he was assistant postmaster under William P. Richards. In 1914 he was elected superintendent of schools for Jersey County, which office he still holds, and during his term of office he has been a very active and efficient official. He is also at the head of the Centennial Commission of 1918, appointed for Jersey County and has been since its organization an active member of the Jersey County Historical Society. It was during his administration as postmaster that the business of the postoffice was increased until Jerseyville was able to come into the second class, and he has also taken an active interest in

the War Savings Stamp movement, and all modern social reforms. In 1889 Mr. Becker was married to Miss Maggie Cloniger of Summit Grove, Calhoun County, Ill. They have two daughters, namely: Mrs. Edwards of Grafton, Ill., and Miss Nellie Becker, who is at home.

COL. WILLIAM H. EDGAR

Col. William H. Edgar not only is remembered at Jerseyville on account of his connection with newspaper history, but because he served as postmaster of Jerseyville from 1882 to 1886, when he was succeeded by Hon. H. O. Goodrich, who held the office from 1886 to 1890. After the expiration of his term of office as postmaster, Colonel Edgar left the state of Illinois, and later went to Nebraska, where he edited a daily newspaper in the interests of the Republican party. Still later he returned to Illinois, and located at Chicago, where he died December 15, 1917. He was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Jerseyville, December 17, 1917.



MATTHEW C. STANLEY



MRS. MATTHEW C. STANLEY

CHAPTER XXV

ANTI-SLAVERY AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—BLACK LAWS—INCIDENTS OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—NO FAILURES.

FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

The first anti-slavery society of Jersey County was formed in 1830 in Lofton's Prairie. Thomas McDow was its president, and James Brown its secretary. In May, 1837, Owen Lovejoy made a speech, probably the first ever made by him in Illinois, at a meeting held by this society in Lofton's Prairie, but it was not the last by several hundred. As a result of the agitation of those times, there was more or less excitement in regard to an underground railroad, having a principal depot at Jerseyville, and branches extending into various settlements of the county. It was even thought that some of the citizens of the county knew more of these dark practices than good, law abiding people should. In those days anti-slavery agitators went a step farther in the slave freeing connection with existing parties, and started one of their own. In the contest during 1840 to 1844, if the Liberty party did not fill as many dates as the others, they made quite as much noise and attracted as much attention as the other parties. The following is a quotation from B. B. Hamilton's History of Jersey County, of 1876, in which he goes on to say:

"Among my treasures there is no work that I value higher than the records of the Lofton Anti-Slavery Society. Very many of that society passed away before the agitation had culminated in the war of the rebellion."

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The murder of Rev. Elijah Lovejoy of Alton, in 1837, and the destruction of his press, intensified the feeling against slavery, especially

in this part of Illinois, and, as has been said above, what was known as the "underground" railroad was agitated and perfected to a certain extent, and in later years was used as a means of assisting runaway slaves from Missouri and other states, to Canada, where their liberties were secure.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

This feeling was further intensified by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law by Congress, which not only gave the slave owners, or the men who claimed to be slave owners, the right to follow runaway slaves into Illinois, but required every citizen of Illinois, and every police officer of the state to assist the so-called slave owner in recapturing and reclaiming his property, without any process of court, or record means of identification.

BLACK LAWS

Black laws were enacted by the State Legislature, prohibiting the bringing of colored people into this state for any purpose. During the years that agitation was being carried on, it is doubtless true that many slaves escaped from Missouri, crossed the Mississippi River, and were assisted on their way to Canada.

INCIDENTS OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The anti-slavery people were very discreet and astute in the management of, and their connection with what was known as the "underground railroad." In Jerseyville George W. Burke, Newell L. Adams, two brothers, Samuel and Isaac Snedeker, and probably others were supposed to be connected with a good many of these transactions; while at Otterville, Hiram White and several others were similarly suspected. The system had its supporters, according to popular supposition, in Lofton's Prairie Settlement, among the McDows and Whites. An illustration of the skill and astuteness with which the anti-slavery people conducted their operations and plans, is related by Barclay Wedding, a son of Benjamin Wedding, to the writer, of a conversation between Thomas Ford, Harley E. Hayes and Benjamin Wedding, the latter the father of the relator. Thomas Ford was a son-in-law of Newell L. Adams, and Harley E. Hayes was a Vermonter and a strong anti-

slavery man. The story was that in the fifties before the Civil War, they had word that there was a runaway negro hiding in the timber on Calhoun Point, between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, where the bottom is very heavily timbered. Ford and Hayes drove in a spring wagon to Mason's Landing, and there getting a skiff, went up the river to Camden, where they crossed to the Calhoun side of the Illinois River. On their trip they had seen a man by the name of Bentley, who was a strong pro-slavery man, and was constantly watching for opportunities to catch runaway negroes. It was in the afternoon when they crossed the river, and they found the runaway negro in hiding. About dusk they started back in the skiff across the Illinois River to the Jersey County side, where they were met by Bentley who was looking for them. He immediately seized the negro, and hitched up his one-horse wagon, put the negro in, got in himself, and drove off home to his residence about six or seven miles away. Some little time after the departure of Bentley, Mr. Ford went back in the skiff to Calhoun Point and taking the fugitive slave brought him to Jerseyville and he was sent from there to Canada. It is needless to say that Bentley had taken away Harley E. Hayes in mistake for the fugitive slave. They had very skillfully blackened Harley's face and hands, and as it was in the dusk of the evening, and Hayes did not utter a word, Bentley did not know he had a white man instead of a runaway slave, until he arrived at his home.

NO FAILURES

The writer does not remember of a single instance of a failure on the part of the anti-slavery men to carry out their plans, once they secured possession of the runaway slave. Of course at the close of the war, these "underground railroads" became obsolete, but up to then, they were operated successfully through the territory covered by Jersey County, and no slaves ever reached Jerseyville, who were returned to their old masters, as far as the writer knows.

CHAPTER XXVI

MILITARY HISTORY

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—WAR OF 1812—BLACK HAWK WAR—MEXICAN WAR—CONDITIONS AT BEGINNING OF CIVIL WAR—CAMPAIGN OF 1860—SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDES—OTHER SECEDING STATES—PEACE CONVENTION—ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERACY—INAUGURAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—FALL OF SUMTER—CALL FOR MILITIA—IMMEDIATE RESPONSE—FURTHER SACRIFICES—JERSEY COUNTY SENTIMENT—JERSEY COUNTY'S QUOTA—THE CONTRIBUTION OF A WOMAN—ROSTER OF JERSEY COUNTY—SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—TWELFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY—TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY—THIRTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY—THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY—SIXTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY—SIXTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—SEVENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY—NINETY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—NINETY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—ROLL OF HONOR—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—WORLD WAR—JERSEY COUNTY'S SERVICE FLAG—EARLY REGISTERED MEN—OTHERS IN SERVICE.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

Some of the soldiers of the American Revolution came to Jersey County early in its history, here died, and were buried in its cemeteries. As far as can be learned, the following list comprises those belonging to this class.

William Gillham, a son of Thomas Gillham, who came from Ireland to Virginia in 1730, later removed to Pendleton, S. C. He espoused the cause of the Colonies, and with his seven sons, and two sons-in-law,

enlisted and fought during the American Revolution. After the close of the war, five of the sons moved to the American bottom, locating there in 1802. In 1820, William Gillham, one of the original brothers, and father of John D. and Ezekiel Gillham, and father-in-law of Judge John G. Lofton and John McDow, removed to lands adjoining his sons, where he died in 1825.

Joseph Chandler was born in Vermont, September 10, 1753, and died at the home of his son, Hiram Chandler, in Otter Creek Township, October 4, 1844, aged ninety-one years and twenty-four days. He had his father were in the battle of Bennington, Vt., during the American Revolution, under General Stark. During this battle, his father was killed, but Joseph Chandler survived and served during the remainder of the war. On May 30, 1899, a tablet was unveiled at the grave of Joseph Chandler, in the Noble Cemetery near Otterville, Ill., and Hon. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was married to a granddaughter of the old soldier, delivered an appropriate address.

William Bates was born in Pennsylvania in 1759. He served during the American Revolution in Col. Charles Pinckney's regiment, First South Carolina, from April to December, 1776. Mr. Bates was pensioned by the government. After his death, he was buried in what is now Elsay Township, in 1848.

Jonathan Cooper was born in Maryland, but served as a drummer boy in a Pennsylvania regiment during the American Revolution. After the close of that war, he went to Kentucky, and from thence to what is now English Township, Jersey County, where he died in 1845. While he was living in Kentucky, he was pensioned by the government.

Josiah Cummings was born in Connecticut, of Scotch parentage. His ancestors were pioneers of New England. During the American Revolution, he served under General St. Clair, and was at the battle of Bennington, Vt., and he also served under Anthony Wayne against the Indians. About 1790, Mr. Cummings came to Illinois, stopping first in Monroe County, from whence he later came to Jersey County, locating on section 11-7-11 in 1819, where he remained until his death.

WAR OF 1812

The soldiers of the War of 1812 who came to Jersey County, and are here buried, are as follows: James H. Wedding, John Brown, Philip Grimes, Francis Colean, Henry Babcock, Horatio N. Belt, Jesse Watson, Aaron Trabue, Richard C. Fuller, Col. Josiah Askew.

BLACK HAWK WAR

Those, who later lived in Jersey County and are here buried, who served in the Black Hawk War, were as follows: Brig.-Gen. James Sample, Robert Latham, Francis Colean, Gershom Patterson, Jonathan E. Cooper, John N. English, Jacob Lurton, G. W. Suttlemier, David Suttlemier, Jesse Watson, Thomas McDow, John R. Black, Thomas H. Chapman, and Samuel C. Simmons.

MEXICAN WAR

The soldiers of the Mexican War who lived and were buried in Jersey County, are as follows: Edward R. Brigham, W. Harrison Slaten, Samuel C. Ellis, Robert McFarland, George Martin, and James E. Suddeth.

In addition to the above, there were a number of men from Jersey County, in the Mounted Rangers, enlisted in 1820, to assist in the protection of the settlers against Indian depredations. Among, and in that force, were Chauncey Brown, and his brother, Elam Brown, Cyrus Tolman, Col. Charles H. Gregory. These men all came to Jersey County from eastern states when they were young men.

Chauncey Brown was born in Massachusetts in 1799, and he, with his brother, came to Illinois before he was twenty-one years old.

Charles H. Gregory was born in Connecticut, May 28, 1797. His father emigrated to Ohio when Charles H. Gregory was a child, and there he resided until 1818, when he, and Chauncey and Elam Brown came down the Ohio River in a canoe, landing at Shawneetown, from whence they walked overland to Wood River, Madison County, Ill.

Cyrus Tolman was also a native of Massachusetts, who settled in Greene County, Ill., in 1820. Later, he was married to Polly Eldred, and removed to what is now Jersey County.

In 1835, Chauncey Brown came to Jersey County, and settled on a farm in Mississippi Township, which he afterwards sold to Addison Green. In 1840, Chauncey Brown and Cyrus Tolman were elected commissioners of Jersey County. They supervised the building of the courthouse and county buildings and the title to the public square was conveyed to them as commissioners of Jersey County. Chauncey Brown was married to Adeline Gorham of Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., in 1825, and in later years, after his removal to Jersey County, on his annual trips to Morgan County to visit his former home, in company with his wife, he would drive from his home to that of Judge Cyrus

Tolman and spend the night there, driving from Judge Tolman's home to Jacksonville the next day. When returning from Morgan County, he made it a point to spend the first night with Col. Charles H. Gregory at Whitehall, returning to his home on the day following. Thus, on these annual trips, he made it possible to have the opportunity of visiting with and recalling reminiscences of their early life with his two pioneer friends.

In 1855 Chauncey Brown removed to Grafton, and in the fall of 1857, he purchased a farm and removed to Calhoun County, where he died in 1878, and was buried at Newbern Cemetery in Newbern Township. Four of his daughters and one of his sons are still living, and two of them in Jerseyville, namely: Mrs. Delia Lurton, who is eighty-three years old; and Mrs. Eliza M. Hamilton, the wife of the writer, who is aged seventy-six years. Mrs. Sarah H. Squier, another daughter, and formerly a resident of Jerseyville, is now living in Calhoun County, aged eighty-one years. The other living daughter of Chauncey Brown, is Mrs. Lucretia Buckstuhl of Louisville, Ky., who is seventy-eight years old, while the son, Thomas Brown, aged seventy-one years, lives in Louisiana. The children of Cyrus Tolman are all now deceased.

CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding states. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures were adopted from time to time to settle this vexed question, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slaveholding states, but as soon as measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no further attempt was made to materialize their threats. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The provisions of this bill opened certain territory to slavery, which under the former act was to be forever free. About the time of the passage of this act, the Whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which was given the name Republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the south

imagined they saw in this new party not only an effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those states in which it already existed.

CAMPAIGN OF 1860

In 1860, four presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republicans; Stephen A. Douglas of the National Democrats; John C. Breckenridge of the pro-slavery interests; and John Bell of the Union party. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or Know Nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to southern bravado, that little heed was given by the North to what it was thought was only bluster.

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "that the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other states of North America is dissolved, and that the state of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent state, with full power to levy war, and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do."

On December 20, 1860, Governor Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent state, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all rights whatsoever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent state."

On December 26, 1860, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote the Secretary of War, as follows:

"When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high, and that we have within 160 yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and finest coverts for sharpshooters, and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, you will at once see that if attacked in force, headed by anyone but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeal for re-inforcements was seconded by General Scott, but

were unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by Secretary of War Floyd.

On December 28, 1860, South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On December 29, John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the President in refusing to remove Major Anderson from the Charleston harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

OTHER SECEDING STATES

On January 2, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia state troops took possession of the United States Arsenal at Augusta and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Governor Ellis of North Carolina seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington, and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of January 4, 1861, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress, telegraphed the conventions of their respective states to secede, as there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment.

On January 7, 1861, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. Secretary Thomas resigned his seat in the cabinet on January 9, on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the same day the *Star of the West*, carrying supplies and re-inforcements to Major Anderson, with her flag at her masthead, was fired into from Morris Island, and obeying instructions, turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band of heroes to the mercy of the rebels and traitors. On the same day, also, the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on January 10, and Alabama on January 11. On the latter day, the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts St. Philip and Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and Fort Pike at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain. Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on January 13. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had drawn his command from Fort McRea to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia convention adopted an ordinance of secession on January 19. On the following day Lieutenant

Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on January 25. On February 1, the rebels seized the United States mint and customhouse at New Orleans.

A peace convention assembled at Washington on February 4, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERACY

On February 9, a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Ala., this being the constitution of the United States, "reconstructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen president; Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, vice president, of the Confederate States of North America. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated on February 18, and on February 25 it was learned that General Twigg, commanding the Department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and had surrendered all the military posts, ammunition and arms to the Texas authorities.

INAUGURAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol at Washington, the ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking his oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude; the American people had awaited with irrepressible interest. With that address and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured, for all doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's president, and himself of the people, the government was safe.

FALL OF SUMTER

Traitors were still busy plotting and planning, as they are today, when this country is again in the midst of a great war. Troops were being mustered in in all of the seceded states. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded, and bravely refused by the gallant Robert Anderson, the heroic commander. Fire was at once opened on the almost helpless garrison by the Confederate forces, numbering several thousand. Resistance for any length of time was useless, and, at last, out of ammuni-

tion, and scarred and scorched by flames from their burning quarters, the little band of heroic men were compelled to give up, and the national colors were hauled down and were trailed in the dust, the dirt and mire not defiling them half as much as the Judas touch of those sworn to defend them. On Sunday, April 14, the news of the surrender was received in all of the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but it was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread throughout the country, the patriotic people were aroused from their dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that, behind that mob, there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of the ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare to question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. The plans of the newly formed Confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter failure, but it took years of the hardest of fighting, and the lives of some of the finest men to defeat these plans.

CALL FOR MILITIA

On Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

“Whereas, the laws of the United States have for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the states of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth the militia of the several states of the Union, to the number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

“The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the state authorities through the war department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces already called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the

utmost care will be observed, consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

“Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the powers in me vested by the constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The senators and representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o’clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

“In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

“Done at the City of Washington, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

“By the President,

“ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

“WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.”

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart, just as it does today. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the schoolhouse, every calling and profession offered the best men, their lives and their fortunes, in defense of the government’s honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America’s soldier statesman: “By the great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved.”

FURTHER SACRIFICES

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion, nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed



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call until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free states to crush the rebellion. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by the plotters of the South, was accepted; not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

JERSEY COUNTY SENTIMENT

Settled as Jersey County was by many from the Southern states, it is in no wise derogatory to her that in the breasts of many of her citizens beat hearts in sympathy with the cause of the Southern confederacy, and that a feeling of ill will should prevail against the radical abolitionists. But to their honor be it said that many of these, who looked upon the movement of the South as being actuated by just motives, with a nobler patriotism, sank all sectional and political feelings in their devotion to the cause of the Union, and the "star-gemmed flag" of their country. Many of the citizens of the County of Jersey, and among them many of the most influential and respected ones, used every honorable means to defeat the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, deeming that his defeat would be for the best interests of the country. But others worked equally hard to elevate the favorite son of Illinois to the executive seat, although a no less distinguished citizen of Illinois was one of his opponents. The vote in November, 1860, best shows the number of those who favored the election of Lincoln, who favored his opponents: for Lincoln, 910 votes; for Douglas, 1,291; for Breckenridge, 11; and for Bell, 105. In the minds of all it seemed impossible that the South would secede, and that this glorious republic would be disrupted, the majority thinking that when the excitement of the political campaign had passed away, peace and prosperity would continue. But when the sad news of Anderson's surrender was made known throughout the land, no greater indignation at the outrage to our flag, was betrayed anywhere than in Jersey County. Political rancor was hushed, partizan feeling was swept away, and pure patriotism animated the whole people.

JERSEY COUNTY'S QUOTA

All throughout the long years that the dark cloud of war covered the country, the enlistment of men, the forming of new companies, the constant stir and excitement was kept up, and men, young, middleaged and old, pressed to the front. Many brave and gallant sons of Jersey County represented her in the ranks of the "blue-coated national defenders," men who stood in the red front of lurid battle, and always took a prominent part. Numbers of them laid down their lives on the altar of their country, and their bones enrich the soil of nearly every Southern state. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, from Albemarle Sound to the Rocky Mountains, have their drums beat, and the ground re-echoed to their tread, and no more heroic soldiers led the van in many a stricken field than did the representatives from this section of the state.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE WOMEN

While the men were away on the tented field, the patriotic women at home were not idle. Although it was impossible to get the county to do anything in an official way for the relief of soldiers' families, many, as private citizens, thought it not only a duty, but a blessed privilege to render all the aid in their power. During the entire four years of war, we think but little actual suffering was experienced by any at home on account of the absence of their natural protectors, who were serving their country. Fairs and festivals were held for the purpose of obtaining sanitary supplies for those in the field, and Soldiers' Aid Societies were constantly investigating and relieving the wants of the needy at home, and in these movements then, as today, the women bore a leading part.

ROSTER OF JERSEY COUNTY

The following is a complete roster of the citizens of Jersey County who, in that trying hour of a nation's need, left wife, children and comfortable homes, and, shouldering the musket, went to the front in discharge of the patriot's duty. This roster is compiled from the Adjutant General's report, and other official and authentic sources. If there are any inaccuracies in spelling names, or omissions, the historian hopes they will be pardoned, as the rolls have been followed as nearly as possible, and no one has a higher appreciation of the "boys in blue," than the writer of these annals.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Company F of the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry had the following Jersey County men: G. W. Bickner, William R. Elliott, J. H. Becker, Christopher Camp, George James, H. W. Phillips, and William James.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Jersey County had only one man in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he was Charles Harris of Company A.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

George Yates of Company E, and Alexander Hamilton of Company I, represented Jersey County in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

The regiment known as the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized for thirty days under what is known as the "Ten Regiment Bill," and was mustered into the state service at Jacksonville, where it rendezvoused on May 4, 1861. On May 25 of the same month it was mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, by Captain Pitcher, of the regular army.

The regiment remained at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, Ill., until the latter part of June, 1861, under instruction in drill and other duties, contingent upon the life of a soldier, but upon the date above, they proceeded to Quincy, Ill., and upon July 5, were transferred to Missouri. The officers at this time were as follows: John M. Palmer, colonel; Amory K. Johnson, lieutenant colonel; Jonathan Morris, major; and Robert P. McKnight, adjutant.

This regiment did some guard duty in Missouri, in connection with the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. On July 16, the regiment marched with other troops, under the command of Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, to Honeyville, Mo., in pursuit of the column under Gen. Martin E. Green, and arrived at that town on September 1, dispersing the forces of the enemy, capturing James Green, who had lately been a United States senator, and was a strong fomenter of secession and rebellion. The regiment then proceeded to Rolla, where it remained but a short time, moving thence to Jefferson City, Mo., there joining with the forces under Gen. John C. Fremont, and participated in the memorable

campaign against General Price. Upon the conclusion of that campaign, the Fourteenth returned and wintered at Otterville, Mo.

In February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to join the forces under General Grant, at Donelson, but arrived at that place one day too late to participate in the engagement. Here it was brigaded with the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and the Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under the name of the Second Brigade, and was assigned to the Fourth Division, under the command of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of this state. In the meantime Colonel Palmer, having been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and Lieutenant Colonel Amory K. Johnson, having been made colonel of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Maj. Cyrus Hall, of the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, was appointed colonel of the Fourteenth.

From Fort Donelson, the regiment proceeded to Fort Henry, where it embarked and was transported by steamboats up the Tennessee River to Pittsburgh Landing. Here, early in the morning of April 6, 1862, the regiment was called into line and marched half a mile to the front, where it met the enemy under General Prentiss. It was assigned a position on the left of the line, in Peach Orchard. The enemy immediately attacked it, but were repulsed; and it held its position from eight o'clock A. M. to three o'clock P. M., only then retiring under orders from Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding the old fighting Fourth Division.

On the morning of the seventh, it held a position on the right of the line, and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory was won. During those two, long trying, bloody days, the regiment behaved nobly and was never broken or was driven back by the enemy, although often most heavily pressed, and this was the first time the regiment had been under fire. They sustained a loss of nearly one-half of the command present, and their colors, which came out of the conflict with forty-two bullet holes through them, fully attest the fierceness of the combat and the gallantry of the men in that memorable struggle. All the historians of this fearfully contested field highly compliment this noble band of heroes, who that day distinguished themselves in a most terrible sacrifice. In the grand charge on the seventh which was the consummation of that splendid victory wrested from the arms of defeat, the Fourteenth Illinois was in the advance, and was led by Colonel Hall. In the official report of General Veach, commander of the brigade, he used the following words in speaking of this favorite body of men: "Colonel Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, led with his regiment that

gallant charge of Monday evening, which drove the enemy beyond our lines and closed the struggle of that memorable day."

The regiment, also, took an active part in the siege of Corinth, during the month of May, 1862, and after the evacuation of that place by General Bragg, they went to Memphis, Tenn., and thence to Bolivar.

On October 4, 1862, the gallant Fourth Division, under General Hurlbut, was ordered to proceed to Corinth, as a forlorn hope, to relieve the beleaguered garrison of that place, but Rosecrans, before Corinth was reached, had already severely punished the enemy, and the "forlorn hope" met its adversary at the village of Metamora, on the River Hatchie. After eight hours hard fighting, a glorious victory was gained, in which the Fourteenth Illinois sustained most nobly the reputation gained at Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing. The regiment constituted a part of the right wing of Grant's army in the march into northern Mississippi, through Holly Springs, to Yocena Pataffa, under the immediate command of General McPherson. General Van Dorn, of the Confederate army, having captured Holly Springs, with its large amount of army stores, and Gen. W. T. Sherman being unable to effect a dislodgement of the enemy from Vicksburg, Grant's army was compelled to retreat, and January 18, 1863, the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment went into winter quarters at LaFayette, Tenn.

Early in the spring of 1863, the regiment was ordered to the lines in front of Vicksburg, and took part in the siege of that stronghold, until its fall, July 4, 1863. After then, the command took part in the expedition to Jackson, Miss., remaining there until the evacuation of that city. In August of that year, it proceeded to Natchez, and formed part of the force that marched across the swamps of northeastern Louisiana to Harrisonburg on the Ouachita River, and captured Fort Beauregard, where, the spring previous, the ram, "Queen of the West," had been sunk. It also took part in the famous Meridian campaign under General Sherman, and on its return from that expedition, the regiment, or a large part of it, veteranized, although its time would have expired in a short period. After a short period of furlough to the beloved northland, they returned to the field refreshed, and anxious for the fray.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, with a force numbering a little less than 100,000 men, with 254 guns, in the spring of 1864, started on his ever memorable campaign to penetrate the heart of the Confederacy, draw off the attention of a large portion of the forces of the south, so that they could not reinforce the hard pressed army of Virginia. The country

to be traversed was almost chaotic in its upheaval. Rugged mountains, deep, narrow ravines, thick, primitive woods, crossed by narrow, ill-made roads, succeeded each other for forty miles, when a like distance of comparatively open country intervened, only to be succeeded by another difficult region of mountains and ravines and passes, reaching nearly to the Chattahoochie River, across which, eight miles distant, lay the important city of Atlanta. The gallant band of heroes called the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, still under the command of Colonel Hall, participated in all of the movements and engagements that led up to the siege of Atlanta, and honorably acquitted themselves in every place they were called upon to act the part of men.

While before Atlanta, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois regiments, which had been together from the autumn of 1862, sharers of each others' sorrows and joys, weary marches and honorably earned laurels, were consolidated into the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Battery, and were detailed to guard the railroad communications at or near Ackworth, Ga., a most important and dangerous duty, as this was the only route by which the supplies for Sherman's army could be brought, and upon the preservation of which depended the subsistence and ammunition of this immense host. In this campaign, when the Confederate general Hood made his demonstration against the rear of Sherman's army, a large number of the battalion were killed, and a large part of the balance captured and sent to Andersonville prison pen. Those who escaped capture were mounted and accompanying Sherman on the ever memorable March to the Sea, acted as scouts, and were continually in the advance. They were the first to drive the Confederate pickets into Savannah, Ga. During the long and weary march through North and South Carolina, this battalion was on duty day and night, being constantly in the presence of the enemy, and gained great notoriety as skillful scouts and skirmishers. They were the first to enter Cheraw, S. C., and later Fayetteville, N. C., and took part in the battle of Bennington, N. C.

At Goldsboro, N. C., the battalion organization was discontinued, a sufficient number of organized recruits, of the one year men, having arrived by way of New York and Morehead City, N. C., to fill up the two regiments. Colonel Hall was again assigned to the command of his old regiment, the Fourteenth. After the capitulation of Johnston, the regiment marched to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the well remembered Review.

It afterwards was transported by rail and steamboat to Louisville,



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Ky., thence by river to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. From this place they marched to Fort Kearney, Neb., and then back. It was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., September 16, 1865, and arrived at Springfield, Ill., where the men received their discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this favorite regiment was 1,980, and only 480 were mustered out.

During the four years and four months of arduous service, this regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail 2,330 miles, and by river 4,490 miles, making in all a grand total of 11,670 miles.

The men from Jersey County who served in the Fourteenth regiment were as follows: Company F, captains, M. S. Littlefield, and John D. Moore; first lieutenants, William H. Scott, T. H. Simmons, and I. B. Stafford; sergeants, A. W. Mendenhall, J. A. Davis, William H. Patton, I. B. Stafford, and T. H. Leonard; corporals, J. M. Drew, J. A. Eberman, J. W. Smith, G. R. Pinckard, R. R. Aullabaugh, William, Catt, J. H. Umphreys, and Brook Stafford; musicians, George Adams and D. P. Smutz. The privates were as follows: George Arkebauer, J. D. Beck, J. L. Brockus, W. W. Berry, Jackson Davis, W. J. Elliott, M. W. Free, O. S. Greene, Franklin Hoag, John Halloran, Alonzo James, S. B. Leonard, T. S. Milliken, Newton Miller, John D. Moore, J. V. Parker, Isaac Rowdan, Charles Rudolph, W. W. Slaten, S. C. Smith, Sr., T. H. Strode, G. W. Vinson, Eliphalet Brower, Edward Brewer, Nicholas Grosjean, Jacob Gill, W. C. Jennegan, J. W. Lane, J. L. Leonard, Franklin McBain, J. R. McGuire, Wyatt Moore, James North, W. E. Pitt, L. P. Richards, W. D. Roody, T. S. Short, James Austin, Mahlon Bright, Ludwig Vallard, Lionel Craig, E. G. Davidson, E. J. Estes, J. G. Freeman, W. A. Hoag, M. J. Hull, John Johnessee, John Keys, Joseph Leigh, John Monk, William Moore, T. A. Price, Alexander Roland, James Rowdan, A. P. Richards, David Stover, S. C. Smith, Jr., G. W. Taylor, Nathaniel Ware, Emory Brewer, G. L. Bigelow, David Gosling, Herman Heberick, J. Q. Jennings, Matthew Loran, Asbury Mott, Patrick Murry, James Moore, C. F. Miner, S. S. Price, Moses Roady, W. P. Randle, John Smith, Patrick Tracy and J. R. Barnes. In Company D, Fourteenth Regiment there were two privates, J. L. Leonard, and J. R. McGuire. In Company E, there were two men, Stephen Della Cella and Barney McDonald.

EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

The men from Jersey County in the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, were six in number, and all served in Company E of that

regiment. They were as follows: John Pegues, T. J. Bean, T. E. Roberts, T. E. Hughes, Samuel Thoads and E. E. Rhoads.

TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

In Company B, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, there were the following Jersey County men: W. H. Edsall, W. A. Butler, John Moore, W. D. Wadlington, Angus McPherson, James F. Crissup, William Sackett and S. E. Jones.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

The Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized with only seven companies at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., August 10, 1861, and ordered to Jacksonville, as a part of the brigade of Gen. John A. McClernard. The officers of the regiment were as follows: Colonel, Napoleon B. Buford; lieutenant colonel, Frazillo A. Harrington; major, Hall Wilson; adjutant, Henry A. Rust.

On September 1, 1861, the regiment proceeded under orders to Cairo, where three additional companies were added, and all moved to the scene of hostilities, and first smelt powder at Belmont, on November 7, 1861, where the regiment bore a prominent part and suffered heavily. On the evacuation of Columbus, Ky., the Twenty-seventh was sent there to do garrison duty. On March 14, 1862, in company with the Forty-second Illinois, the Eighteenth Wisconsin, and parts of the Second Illinois Light Artillery and the Second Illinois Cavalry, it was formed into what was called the Mississippi flotilla, started down the Mississippi River, and remained during the siege of Island No. 10, the Twenty-seventh being the first federal force to land upon the island after its capture.

After crossing the river, the regiment was moved to Fort Pillow, but was recalled and ordered to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and was engaged in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Farmington, May 9, 1862, and followed in pursuit of the enemy to Booneville. It then retraced its steps to Corinth, where it remained for some time. In July, 1862, the regiment received orders to proceed to Iuka, and soon afterwards was distributed along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where it remained until the early part of September, when it crossed the Tennessee River, at Decatur, Ala., under the command of Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, and pushing on made a rapid and

forced march to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived September 12, and where it remained during the time it was cut off from communication with the north.

The Twenty-seventh was also with the advance from Nashville, Tenn., and particularly distinguished itself at the battle of Stone River. On June 24, 1863, it moved with the army against Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and thence to Bridgeport, Ala. On September 2, the corps crossed the Tennessee River, and moved down toward Rome, Ga., below Chattanooga and returned in time to take part in the pursuit of Bragg. For some time General Rosecrans had been gathering a large body of men at Nashville, and had, by threatening the line of communication, caused Gen. Braxton Bragg to evacuate Chattanooga, September 8. General Rosecrans, under the impression that General Bragg's forces in retreat were demoralized, pushed on in his rear, but the Confederate commander, who was an able one, receiving heavy reinforcements, turned and met his pursuer. This he did with so much suddenness and ferocity, that the Union forces narrowly escaped being cut up in detail, as they were scattered along the line forty miles in length. General Rosecrans, who was on hand, rapidly concentrated his forces, and the two armies met at Chickamauga Creek.

The first day's engagement, although a hot one, was indecisive, and on the second day, September 20, 1863, dawn had scarcely come ere the roar of artillery, and the sharp rattle of musketry awoke the slumbering echoes of the "River of Death," the Indian name of the creek bearing that interpretation. All the forenoon the battle raged with unparalleled fury, but about noon the federal line was broken for a few moments by the passing of troops to the then hard pressed left. General Longstreet, of the Confederate army, seized the opportunity, and, hurling the necessary forces on the weakened center, soon swept it and the right wing from the field. The demoralized fugitives, in their headlong flight, carried off General Rosecrans with them. All now depended upon General Thomas, who had command of the left wing, which yet stood steadfast.

All through that long afternoon, the Confederate army surged around that band of heroes, a body of brave men, commanded by as brave a general, who, by the firmness of their front, earned for General Thomas the proud sobriquet of the "Rock of Chickamauga." The Twenty-seventh suffered severely during the fight, and with the balance of the army fell back to Chattanooga, where it remained during the investment of that place, for Bragg, following the retreating forces,

occupied the surrounding hills, threatening the city and garrison with starvation.

Grant was now appointed to supersede General Rosecrans, and hastened to Chattanooga, but being afraid that General Thomas, who commanded after Rosecrans had left, would surrender before re-enforcements could reach him, telegraphed him to hold fast. The old Roman's reply was, "I will stay until I starve." On Grant's arrival things began to wear a different aspect. A corps from the Army of the Potomac, 23,000 strong, came, commanded by Gen. Joseph Hooker, and Gen. W. T. Sherman hastened by forced marches from Iuka, 200 miles away, and communications were again restored.

On November 24, the Twenty-seventh was ordered on duty, and helped fight what will ever be the memorable battle of Lookout Mountain. General Hooker was ordered to charge the enemy, but to stop on high ground, but the men, carried away by the ardor of the attack, swept on, over the crest, driving the enemy before them. The next morning Hooker advanced on the south of Missionary Ridge. Sherman had been the whole time pounding away on the northern flank, and Grant, perceiving that the enemy line in front of him was weakening to repel these attacks on the flank, saw that the critical moment had arrived, and launched Sherman's corps on the center.

"The signals for the attack had been arranged," says B. F. Taylor, in his account of the battle, "six cannon shots fired at intervals of two seconds. The moment arrived. Strong and steady the order rang out: 'No. 1 fire! No. 2 fire! No. 3 fire!' It seemed to me like the tolling of the clock of destiny. And when at 'No. 6 fire,' the roar throbbed out with the flash, you should have seen the dead line, that had been lying behind the works all day, come to resurrection in the twinkling of an eye, and leap like a blade from its scabbard."

The orders were to take the rifle pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge, then halt and reform; but the men forgot all orders, and carrying the works at the base, swept up the ascent. Grant caught the grand inspiration, and ordered a charge along the whole front. Up they went, without firing a shot, over rocks, trees, and stumps, surmounted the crest, captured the guns, and turned them upon the enemy, now fully routed and in disorderly retreat. Although the Twenty-seventh held its accustomed place in these battles, it lost only a few men.

From Missionary Ridge, the regiment was called upon to make a forced march to the relief of Knoxville, then closely pressed by the Confederate forces under General Longstreet, but by the time it reached

the beleaguered city, the enemy had been repulsed. It then returned to Loudon, Tenn., arriving there January 25, 1864, and going into camp, remained there until April 18, when orders were received that caused it to move to Cleveland, Tenn. While at this place General Sherman was collecting his forces and organizing his army for the descent upon Atlanta, and the subsequent March to the Sea, and the Twenty-seventh Illinois was ordered to join the invading force, which it did. At Rocky Face Ridge, May 9; Resaca, May 14; Calhoun, May 16; Adairsville, May 17; Dallas, May 26 to June 4, Pine Top Mountain, June 10 to June 14; Mud Creek, June 18, and at Kenesaw Mountain, this gallant regiment performed prodigies of valor and wrung from a defeated enemy the highest encomiums.

At the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, the Twenty-seventh was in line, and to quote the words of Greeley in his history of the war: "These soldiers stood as still as though bullet-proof." The regiment was relieved from duty at the front, August 25, 1864, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for mustering out, but was detained for a couple of days at Nashville, Tenn., on the way home on account of apprehensions felt in that city, of an attack by the cavalry columns under General Wheeler. It then proceeded to the capital of Illinois, where it was mustered out September 25, 1864.

During the term of service it had the following casualties: Killed or died of wounds, 102; died of disease, eighty; number of wounded, 328; discharged and resigned, 209; transferred, thirty-nine. The veterans and recruits of the Twenty-seventh were consolidated with the Ninth Illinois Infantry, on their comrades leaving for home.

The men from Jersey County who served in the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry were as follows: Company D, second lieutenant, J. W. Brock; first sergeant, A. L. Miller; privates, William Balcomb, W. D. Bell, Nes. Hartley, J. K. P. Kennedy, William Muncy, John Mill, William Trimble, J. W. Bell, G. W. Braydon, W. H. Howard, A. J. Johnson, Vinton Larabee, Edward Paugh, Frank Tower-ville, B. F. Ward, J. S. Brigg, W. L. Green, William Hurk, Charles Lewis, Frank Mott, John Shedler, George Utt, LaFayette Boyles, J. H. Davis, R. P. Hartley, John Kennedy, Henry McIntire, B. F. Reynolds, John Ward, J. T. White and Herman White. Company F, sergeant, D. D. Fisher; corporal, Charles Whitney; privates, C. F. Daudridge, John Hyndman, J. C. Martin, W. C. Nelson, Alfred Ryal, A. A. Smith, W. R. Wood, W. F. Talley, J. W. Darlington, J. W.

Miller, J. P. Martin, N. B. Philbrick, Anthony Shield, J. R. Talley, Francis Harrington, and A. T. Talley.

THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

The one man of Jersey County serving in the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry was Benjamin Strickland of Company I.

THIRTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Jersey County was represented in Company D, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry by the following men: Corporal, J. E. Hannah; and privates Henry Hardy, William Pickett, and Fields Strapps.

THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

The men from Jersey County in the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry were in Company C, and as follows: J. C. Bailey, Leander Curtiss, J. K. P. Kennedy, J. H. Land, J. S. Malott, Jeremiah O'Donnell, M. E. Stringham, J. L. Wilson, H. W. Beck, Linus Humiston, J. W. Lucas, J. A. McGee, Robert Murphy, H. H. Sisson, H. C. Terry, and James Whitaker.

FORTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Jersey County's contribution of the ranks of the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry were Rufus Marks of Company F; and Patrick O'Brian of Company K.

FIFTY-THIRD ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

There were two men from Jersey County serving in the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, namely: Joel Andrews and John Arbogast, both of Company C.

FORTY-NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

The men from Jersey County in the Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry were in Company G, and as follows: Second lieutenant, Joseph Lucas; sergeant, Joseph Lucas; corporal, Henry Spangle; and privates, John Egan and William Gibbs.

FIFTY-NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Jersey County's contingent in the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry were in Company I, and as follows: Jacob Luba, Alonzo Macumber, Alonzo Perry, and Isaac Tuller.

SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

For a history of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, reference is made to Lieut. Leander Stilwell's "History of a Common Soldier," published in 1917, copies of which are in the Illinois and Jersey County Historical libraries. Lieutenant Stilwell enlisted January 6, 1862, at Carrollton, Ill., and served in the Sixty-first regiment until it was mustered out September 27, 1865.

"The Story of a Common Soldier" deals with army life during the Civil War, as also does the interesting diary of Stephen E. Beck, Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. These men were both reared and educated in the Otter Creek community, and attended the Hamilton Primary School.

In the opening chapter of Judge Leander Stilwell's book, he says: "I was born September 16, 1843, in Otter Creek precinct, Jersey County, Ill. I was living with my parents in the little old log house, where I was born, when the Civil War began."

He enlisted in the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, on January 6, 1862; re-enlisted for three years, February 1, 1864; was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service as a first lieutenant, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., September 27, 1865, arriving at his home in Otter Creek Township, the next day. Later he attended the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Kansas in 1867, and settled at Erie, Neosha County, in that state, where he practiced his profession for several years; was elected to the legislature, and later as district judge, which latter office he held for more than twenty years. Still later, he was first assistant commissioner of pensions at Washington, D. C., being appointed for four years during President Taft's administration. At the end of his book, he concludes as follows:

"In conclusion, I will say that in civil life people have been good to me. I have been honored with different positions of trust, importance and responsibility, and which I have reason to believe I have filled to the satisfaction of the public; I am proud of the fact of

having been deemed worthy to fill these different places, but while that is so, I will further say, in absolute sincerity, that to me my humble career as a soldier in the Sixty-first Illinois during the war for the Union, is the record that I prize the highest of all, and is the proudest recollection of my life."

Jersey County furnished the following men to the celebrated Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry: Colonels, Jacob Fry and Jerome B. Nulton; assistant surgeon, George H. Knapp; chaplains, Rev. E. Rutledge and Rev. B. B. Hamilton; Company A, privates, Alfred Cope-land, John Roberts, J. M. Manning, W. H. McCoy, J. M. Shaw, and J. S. Walpole; Company B, privates, Levi Kemper; Company C, captains, Warren Ihrie, J. T. Hesstr; first lieutenants, J. T. Hesser, M. S. Parker, and J. W. Judd; second lieutenants, J. T. Hesser, J. W. Judd, M. S. Parker, Henry Nevius, and John Cooley; privates, R. M. Allen, Henry Bell, W. P. Bates, W. H. Cook, J. H. Campbell, T. H. Chadwell, R. P. Chism, John Carson, Bark Connor, F. M. Dodson, T. N. Dallis, John Enule, Edgar Embly, W. B. Finieye, John Francis, William Gaul, E. C. Gallagher, W. M. Grather, Orange Handling, J. W. Judd, William Linnel, J. P. Loney, M. H. Nott, Leonard Martin, G. L. Briggs J. B. Beale, J. W. Bates, J. H. Cyter, John Cooley, James Cass, J. B. Crain, Frederick Collip, Amos Davis, Jacob Dehner, William Edington, William Elmore, John R. Faulkner, G. B. Ferguson, J. B. Forbes, J. S. Goff, W. R. Griffin, E. E. Hall, Nelson Hegans, Charles Jackson, J. W. Lee, John Martin, B. F. Minor, L. J. Minor, O. T. Myrick, Patrick Mack, J. D. McQuiddy, Henry Nevius, Coleman Ohler, W. F. Post, Commodore Perry, J. T. Piggott, J. H. Reed, Samuel Slover, Joseph Smith, J. B. Stone, William Todrang, I. N. Vinson, J. P. Welch, Hugh Yuard, Alexander Cope, Theodore Dodson, Joseph Hesser, H. F. Milford, B. H. Pritchall, B. C. Milford, William McDow, Edward Nugent, J. N. Nichols, Matthew O'Reilly, M. S. Parker, William Powers, Richard Robbins, J. C. Savage, W. H. Sweeney, G. W. Sansom, J. F. Schuller, J. L. Thurston, J. F. Wentworth, T. H. Chism, John Conoway, S. P. Erwin, John Machel, Oliver Piper, J. F. Scroggins, and H. L. Slaten; Company D, captain, J. H. Reddish; first lieutenants, J. H. Reddish, Leander Stillwell; second lieutenants, W. M. Reddish, Leander Stillwell, E. W. Wallace, C. H. Oberdeik; privates, B. F. Austin, A. P. Allenden, Tillman Bethell, Lemuel Brewer, I. W. Bartlett, F. S. Burnham, J. M. Carroll, James Ellifrity, John Eldridge, T. M. Gates, E. H. Green, W. M. Gunther, A. J. Harris, B. F. Harvill, J. G. Hutchinson, John Jobson, Hugh

Karr, J. E. Robinson, Henry Lippert, J. P. Miller, Henry Minor, Braxton Murphy, Ezekial Montgomery, F. J. Albert, L. W. Bethall, J. A. Barton, R. C. Bingham, Almon Burris, M. B. Corbin, Emanuel Dabbs, Isaac Ellifrity, A. B. Fillay, F. M. Gates, William Donell, Hiram Holliday, J. W. Harvill, Edward Hall, F. M. Hill, C. J. Karr, William King, Samuel Leavitt, William Lee, W. J. Miller, Jackson Medford, James McQuiddy, C. H. Oberdeike, John Richey, James Scott, James Schooley, Leander Stillwell, W. C. Smith, E. W. Wallace, Jonathan Burns, W. B. Burgess, Jr., William Banfield, L. N. Chapman, James Dougherty, David Gilbert, Michael Golden, Q. A. Hull, Joel Powell, James Sapp, Samuel Smith, Albert Schultz, Jasper Timmons, Ephraim Timmons, William Worthy, B. W. Burgess, Sr., John Banfield, Ackron Barrows, John Duggan, William S. Fowler, A. J. Goss, J. J. Hill, Silas Inards, Daniel Rowden, and S. D. Ralston; Company G, second lieutenant, John Powell; privates, W. A. Barber, F. M. Frickwell, John Powell, W. L. Quigley, G. L. Scroggins, J. H. Lofton, Leroy Stephenson, Aaron Briscoe, Simon Grasley, John Lofton, G. F. Blake, Charles Kelch, S. M. Johnessee, L. R. Sturman, G. W. Turpin, John Powell, J. W. Turpin, John Grimm, N. H. Jones, S. R. Roundtree, and William Withrow; Company H, privates, Alexander Campbell, G. F. Grotts, Aaron Pruitt, G. W. Turnpaw, Charles Blakely, Joseph Falkner, Robert Lyons, S. M. Richey, William Talbert, and Joseph Hollen; Company K, privates, William Shepley, Isaac Litural, William Bratton and Napoleon Grimm.

SIXTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Two men represented Jersey County in the Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, they being Samuel McClure and John Pollock of Company C.

SIXTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Company G of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry had the following privates from Jersey County: L. M. Sutton, William Brown, George Frisby, John Nicodemus, William Beeby, S. W. Lynum, W. H. Marshall, G. B. Peter, J. W. St. Clair, W. R. Asher, J. L. Cundiff, Charles Marshall, Charles Smith, R. A. Lovely, D. E. Marshall, Joel Parker, W. M. Peter, H. D. Tally.

SEVENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

One man represented Jersey County in the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry he being W. L. Hall of Company D.

NINETY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

The Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., in September, 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States on September 16, with the following regimental staff: Friend S. Rutherford, colonel; Lewis D. Martin, lieutenant colonel; Stephen W. Horton, major; Victor Vifquain, adjutant; G. C. Cockerel, quartermaster; Samuel Willard, surgeon; and W. M. Baker, chaplain.

On October 3, the regiment started for Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there it marched to Nicholasville, Ky., where it went into camp and remained drilling and doing guard and police duty until November 10, when it was assigned to the division under command of Gen. A. J. Smith, and moved to Louisville, Ky., arriving in that city October 15. On October 17, it embarked on transports and started for Memphis, Tenn., and on its arrival there, went into camp, November 26. Here it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland.

This force left Memphis, Tenn., December 20, and landed near Walnut Hill on the Yazoo River, and occupied a position on the extreme left during the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, but fortunately for them, were not brought into the assaulting column, for this was an impotent and fruitless attack on the most superb fortifications of the south. The sluggish waters of the bayou covered the entire enemy's front, behind which rose the lofty bluffs of the Yazoo. Here the labor of thousands of slaves had been devoted to the complete fortifications of the line for months, until it was perfectly impregnable to the simple assault, yet General Sherman dared the awful hazard of the battle, and hurled column after column of infantry upon them in simple, useless slaughter.

In obedience to orders, the men plunged into the bayou, where both banks were covered by tangled abatis, and where the bayou presents a quicksand bed 30 feet wide, containing water fifteen feet wide and three feet deep. The enemy rifle pits beyond were filled with sharpshooters, whose every bullet drew blood. The gunners had the range of the ford, such as it was, and poured grape and cannister into the

dauntless but rapidly decimated ranks. Toiling like heroes, General Sherman's men essayed to stem the storm until an order was received to fall back. It was raining all the time, and stung by the consciousness that they had fruitlessly thrown away many valuable lives, they retired sullenly from the contest. During the rainy night which followed the battle, the Ninety-seventh Illinois stood or lay without fire, in the swamp bordering the execrated bayou, but the next morning they were embarked and returned to Milliken's Bend. On January 10 and 11, 1863, this regiment took part in the reduction of Arkansas Post, or Fort Hindman as it is sometimes called, where they, as usual, displayed their high courage and valor.

On January 15, the regiment moved down the river to Young's Point, where it remained until March 6, and then returned to Milliken's Bend, and on April 15, marched to Grand Gulf. On May 1, it, together with other troops, was engaged at Port Gibson, Miss., and on May 16, at Champion Hills, where it rendered good service. The regiment arrived in the rear of Vicksburg on May 19, and participated in the siege of that place until its capitulation July 4, 1863.

Scarcely had the Confederate colors been hauled down on this stronghold, than General Sherman started for Jackson, Miss., where General Joseph Johnston was securely fortified, and with General Sherman's column, was the Ninety-seventh Illinois. This regiment participated in all the maneuvers that led to the downfall of Jackson, Miss., and then returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until August 25. On that date, it was embarked for New Orleans, and went into camp at Carrollton, near that city upon their arrival on August 27. The regiment was mustered out of the service July 29, 1865, at Galveston, Tex., and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., August 13, 1865, where it received its discharge.

The men serving from Jersey County in this regiment, were as follows: Company G, privates, J. B. Bell and Samuel Richer; Company H, second lieutenants, L. C. McNeil, and W. L. Martin; sergeants, H. B. Scott and Robert Carr; corporals, John Monk, John White, Patrick Fitzpatrick, Michael Doyle, T. C. Pembroke, Henry McCullom; musician, Thomas Powers; wagoner, Thomas Blackwell; privates, Frank Brooks, Jeremiah Curry, Frank Crocker, Martin Dowdy, William Fuller, Peter Hughes, J. D. Hughes, Randolph Lucker, William Monk, Charles Perry, William Reid, Aaron Smith, Jasper Burnines, John Cummings, George Draper, Michael Fitzpatrick, Michael Guilor, Thomas Haig, G. H. Jackson, Henry Monk, G. W.

Monk, Oliver Perry, Samuel Richer, Ephraim Tucker, Charles Watson, William Woods, William Williams, James Crissip, August Kramer, Martin Woods, James Williams, John Berlien, J. J. Hanna, John Murphy, and E. B. Mason; Company I, privates, Edward Carney, George Edwards, George Hall, C. M. Davis, Francis Grosjean, N. S. Osborn, and Richard Pope; Company K, second lieutenants, S. B. Orem and John Fisher; sergeants, James Francis, H. J. Barnhart and E. D. Lowe; corporals, Charles Ruland, S. L. Massey, C. J. Miller, John Fisher, Joel Burby, J. P. Slaten; wagoner, George L. Noble; privates, Lovin Ballard, A. W. Bingham, Jasper Burnine, Jesse Cockrell, A. J. Clark, M. B. Carroll, L. M. Connor, O. T. Dyke, T. M. Foibush, W. H. Giberson, H. B. Harris, Franklin Hartman, J. F. Hamaker, David Loney, Elliott Macoy, A. J. Milford, J. H. Mayfold, F. F. Ogden, John Pait, John Proe, J. P. Sands, Levi Schultz, J. W. Snyder, James Van Horne, D. S. Williams, Nelson Williams, H. C. Bull, C. A. Bush, J. A. Chaput, J. T. Curtis, John Caslick, A. C. Carson, T. H. Clark, James Ennis, H. H. Giberson, John Globe, Amos Hasselton, John Huffin, J. A. Kelly, Lafayette Lassiter, James McRang, Henry Myers, R. A. Nutt, J. H. Ogden, Thomas Palmer, Z. P. Rowe, I. N. Selby, J. A. Snyder, L. F. Tullis, W. S. Wilson, B. F. Williams, Jacob Waltz, Wiley Wade, C. F. Wiser, J. W. Whitlock, J. K. P. Court, Philip English, Thomas McBride, J. W. White, J. G. White, Osborn Worthy, R. W. Van Pelt, Harrison Garrick and William Stephen. In addition to the above the following men served, but were unassigned: Andrew Brown, John Davenport, W. McConrock, Alec Clark, James Hunter and G. W. White.

NINETY-NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

The Jersey County men serving in the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry were as follows: First assistant surgeon, John T. Curtiss; Company H, privates, Edward Lowe, M. M. Pennick, Dennis Smith, Jeremiah Pennick, John C. Smith and C. H. Wedding.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

The regiment which was known as the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was organized at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, Ill., in August, 1862. The officers of the regiment were as follows: John T. Rinaker, colonel; James F. Drish, lieutenant colonel; J. F. Chapman, major; H. G. Kaplinger, adjutant.



FRANK I. LOWE

On October 8, the regiment moved to Columbus, Ky., and from there to Trenton, Tenn. On November 12, Companies A, D, and F moved to Humboldt, that state, but upon December 18, the regiment was transferred to Jackson, to defend that place against Forrest. They marched in pursuit of the enemy as far as Lexington, Tenn., but returned to Jackson, December 21. In the meanwhile, the enemy, under General Forrest, captured Trenton, together with the sick in the hospital at that place, among whom were Major Chapman and sixty men of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois. On learning of this catastrophe, the remainder of the regiment set out in pursuit of General Forrest's command, on December 27. On December 31, the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois was engaged at Parker's Crossroads, in conjunction with detachments from the Thirty-ninth Iowa, Fiftieth Indiana, and Eighteenth Illinois regiments of infantry, and captured seven pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners. The loss of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois was one officer and twenty-two privates killed, and fifty-six wounded. Colonel Rinaker was severely wounded.

On February 17, 1863, the regiment moved to Corinth, and on April 15, it left Corinth, being engaged at Town Creek on April 25. It moved to Saulsbury on June 25, and to Iuka on October 30, Colonel Rinaker commanding the post at each place. The regiment did effective service in this line of duty, and during the summer of 1864, Companies E, H and K were engaged in defending Paducah, Ky., against the assaults of General Forrest, and in repelling three attacks on Fort Anderson. On June 26, 1864, it was transported to Memphis, Tenn., and was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, and joined the command of Gen. A. J. Smith.

On July 14, the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois was engaged at Tupelo, Miss., and met with the loss of Capt. Josiah Burroughs and nine enlisted men killed and twenty-three wounded, and returned to Memphis, arriving there July 23. It was also engaged in garrison and guard duty at Holly Springs, Ark., and on September 8, moved to Cairo, Ill., and on September 12 to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. It was a participant in the campaign in Missouri, during 1864, which consisted principally in a pursuit of General Price. The regiment embarked for Nashville, Tenn., November 24, 1864, and on December 15 and 16, was engaged in the battle of Nashville, at which time General Thomas gathered all the men within reach, for the defense of that city, and among the regiments thus called to him was the One Hundred and

Twenty-second Illinois, whose men did valiant service upon that sanguinary field. On December 16, the battle raged with increasing fury, until General Thomas ordered a grand charge, during which the Confederate forces were driven out of their entrenchments in headlong flight. The Union cavalry thundered on their heels with remorseless energy, the infantry following closely behind. Almost the entire Confederate force was dissolved into a rabble of demoralized fugitives, who, at last, escaped across the Tennessee. The war in the west, so far as the great movements were concerned, was practically at an end, but the gallant One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois was not through with its days of battle, for, on April 3, 1865, it joined the forces before Fort Blakesley, and upon April 9 participated in the assault upon that stronghold, losing twenty killed and wounded. On April 12, it marched to Montgomery, Ala., arriving there on April 26, where it remained until the latter part of May. On June 4, it embarked at Providence Landing, and steamed down the Alabama River to Mobile, where it was mustered out of the service, July 15, 1865.

The men from Jersey County who served in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry were as follows: Company C, second lieutenant, S. L. Chapman; sergeant, Asa Powell; corporal, W. W. Miles; privates, S. A. Ayers, William Bult, Daniel Cassey, S. P. Davis, Philip Egelhoff, J. D. Miles, Elijah Matthews, Samuel Ryan, J. D. Sego, T. J. Upton, J. D. Carll, D. B. Davis, William Davenport, W. L. Jackson, W. C. Osborn, Sam Arter, M. A. Bill, G. R. Clowers, Garrison Eveland, J. W. Fitzgerald, W. H. Myers, J. M. Phipps, W. L. Spear, A. J. Spencer, J. H. Withrow, Elias Dabbs, Absalom Davenport, George Gertimer, John Luft, and H. L. Weman.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., in September, 1862, with the following regimental officers: Thomas J. Sloan, of Chicago, colonel; John H. Howe, lieutenant; R. P. Pattison, major; and William E. Smith, adjutant. It was mustered into the service of the United States by Lieutenant DeCoursey, September 10, 1862. On October 3, the regiment received orders to go to the front, and leaving Camp Butler moved to Jackson, Tenn., where it arrived October 9, and was assigned a place in the Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. On November 14, it moved to La Grange, and on November 28, drove

the enemy across the Tallahatchie River and advanced to the Yacona River. The regiment was then in the First Brigade, Col. John E. Smith; Third Division, Brig. Gen. John A. Logan; of the Seventeenth Army Corps, Gen. James B. McPherson.

On February 13, 1863, they moved down the Mississippi River to Lake Providence, and on March 17, went into camp at Berry's Landing. On April 18, the regiment moved to Milliken's Bend, and on April 25, commenced with the other troops the campaign that ended in the surrender of Vicksburg. On April 30, it took part in the sanguinary and hotly contested battle at Thompson's Hill, and gained imperishable laurels. In the engagement at Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills, May 12, 14 and 16, respectively, during the entire siege of Vicksburg, including the assault on Fort Hill, they performed a heroic part. After the surrender of that redoubtable place, they rested until August 31, when they entered upon the campaign to Monroe, La., and thence to Brownsville, and were engaged in the two days' battle at the latter place on October 16 and 17. The regiment went into camp at Black River, November 7, and on November 27, engaged in a prize drill with five other regiments, and carried off the palm.

At a subsequent contest for a prize banner, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois received the flag inscribed, "Excelsior Regiment, Third Division, Seventh Corps," from the hands of Maj. Gen. McPherson, for excelling in soldierly appearance, discipline and drill. On February 3, 1864, the regiment entered upon the famous Meridian expedition, and returned to Vicksburg, March 4. It was engaged at Benton, May 7 and 10, once more returning to Vicksburg on May 21, and in July moved with General Slocum in his Jackson campaign, and was engaged in the sharp fight at Jackson Crossroads on July 5 and 7. In October, the regiment was in the campaign to White River and Memphis, when once more a return was made to Vicksburg, where the regiment remained until February 25, 1865, doing guard and provost duty, when it was moved to New Orleans. On March 12, it embarked for Mobile, Ala., moved to Dauphin Island, and up Fish River, and commenced the siege of Spanish Fort. The regiment was the extreme left of the investing line, and, with one-half deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy within their fortifications. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, August 15, 1865.

The men who served from Jersey County in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry were as follows: Company C, first lieutenant, John W. Terry; sergeants, N. C. Beatie and J. J. White;

corporals, B. F. Goodman and LaFayette Hegans; musician, B. E. Bartlett; privates, Frederick Austin, S. E. Beck, Eli Cadwallader, H. P. Daggott, W. S. Hesser, Thomas Hughes, A. C. Johnson, John Nelson, G. W. Perrigs, L. N. Smith, J. H. Slaughter, R. C. Vance, M. C. Brown, H. W. Beck, Charles Barton, W. H. Bartlett, Levi Crane, William Gaston, C. H. Howell, Thornton Hughs, J. C. Motherly, Nelson Phillips, G. W. Rutherford, James Smirl, Albert Truman, W. S. Walker, J. C. Barley, P. S. Barton, J. K. Cadwallader, J. W. Lucas, J. J. H. McDow, John Malone, Robert Murphy, John Riley, M. E. Stringham, James Whitaker, J. K. P. Kennedy, Leroy Lamb, J. S. Malott, J. H. McGee, Jeremiah McDonnell, H. H. Sisson, H. C. Terry, and J. L. Wilson.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Jersey County furnished the One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry with the following officers and men: H. A. Folger, first assistant surgeon; Company H, first lieutenant, Peter A. Hoffman; corporals, N. C. Stoner, J. E. Dupy, Michael Charney, and Christian Roady; privates, B. F. Christopher, C. J. Davidson, W. A. Everman, T. B. Elliott, Jasper McCumber, G. A. Pease, T. J. Rhoads, John Tunstall, C. S. Drury, E. A. Dodge, John Ennis, Joseph McCurdy, W. T. Holowell, J. L. Medley, W. E. Palmer, J. L. Simmons, and C. E. Wales.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Company A, privates, J. E. Andrews, Solomon Craig, Morris Harrington, H. G. Tully, J. A. Bechtill, J. R. Denny, Jr., Alfred Ryall, and J. E. Waggoner; Company B, George Austin, Edward Crabtree, Robert Fitzgerald, J. L. Hueston, S. W. Hueston, Andrew Nelson, W. W. Rowden, J. S. Snedeker, Z. T. Bell, Thomas Doyle, H. B. Harris, C. W. Hueston, Samuel Jones, Jackson Porter, J. R. Rowden, Perry Spangle; Company D, William Bailey, J. C. Reed, Clark Van Pelt, C. H. Fredenberg, T. O. Proctor, William Trager, W. H. Kendall, John Richard, John Rumerfield, J. A. Guthrie, Benjamin Proctor, T. L. Burritt, T. C. White; Company F, Christian Boedy, Myron Brown, J. T. Crowder, Joseph Capp, William Edington, J. H. Funk, William Holmes, W. N. Jones, John Manning, A. N. Murphy, C. L. Morse, Isaac Pollard, G. W. Ratcliff, Henry Scroggins, R. J. Sheff, William S. Sunderland, W. F. Shields, C. M. Tack, T. F. White, John Ward, Clinton Fizer, Martin

Furlong, C. A. Jewett, Colby Buffington, A. Bonjour, W. D. Crowder, Denny Crocker, G. S. Fisher, T. R. Gilleland, J. F. Hart, Asbury Mott, M. A. Murphy, W. H. Murphy, James O'Neal, John Parks, William Ryan, John Scerie, William Sunderland, L. H. Sison, Anderson Scroggins, Thomas Wilkinson, Henry Weigel, Stephen Dolson, John Fizer, John House and James Powrey; Company G, C. F. Bull, Samuel Close, Robert Danridge, Charles Emery, W. T. Granger, Andrew Giles, W. H. Lane, W. H. Moore, A. K. Minard, W. J. Orr, Henry Peters, W. H. Rue, H. L. Sunderland, Blaney Shook, Thomas Cope, Leonard Cope, Martin Cope, J. M. Dunsdon, J. H. Ford, John Gier, Martin Kinsella, James Moore, E. A. McFain, J. C. McFain, J. M. G. Proctor, A. F. Pitt, J. P. Randle, J. J. Sherfey, John Smith, John Slattery, E. E. Wilson, J. W. McGee, and G. A. Ford; Company H, captain, William E. Pitt; privates, T. W. Ayleard, J. H. Gier, Shadrach Hand, John Litter, T. S. Nicholas, John O'Donnell, M. K. Pistole, W. A. Reed, C. C. Smith, G. W. Travis, J. E. Vinson, William Welsh, Henry Winger, S. T. Caldwell, James Gibbs, A. F. Pitt, George Sanford, Louis Green, Almarion Green, Samuel Hartley, William McDow, Michael O'Neil, James Owen, G. M. Piggott, W. W. Shaw, Thomas Sheeney, John Tearney, W. A. Willis, Isaac Willis, G. L. Briggs, Coe Edsall, W. J. Nutt, John Stilwell, S. A. Shaw, J. W. Sunderland; Company I, captain, J. D. Moore; second lieutenant, W. H. Hutchinson; privates, L. N. Bidwell, David Batersbey, James Crain, G. W. Dobbs, Solomon Gray, Richard Jennings, S. Little, W. H. Lemkuhl, J. H. Simpson, Noah Burlew, Patrick Carroll, J. W. Crabtree, W. H. Dowdall, B. F. Harvill, T. W. Lyles, Isaac Miller, S. W. Ford, and J. Macumber.

ROLL OF HONOR

George W. Bickner, died November 28, 1861.

H. W. Phillips was killed at Allatoona Pass, Ga., October 5, 1864.

Daniel P. Smutz was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

John Johnessee died August 24, 1863.

N. Ware was killed April 6, 1862.

Emory Brewer was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

Edward Brewer died December 22, 1861.

Herman Heberick was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

John Smith died August 18, 1863.

William D. Wadlington died at Mound City, October 30, 1861.

William D. Bell died at home, November 10, 1863, from wounds.

William L. Green died July 2, 1864.

W. Trimble died of wounds, November 21, 1861.

George Ult was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.

Serg. George W. Brayden died at Bridgeport, August 25, 1863.

Andrew J. Johnson was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Henry McIntyre died of wounds at Newton Barracks, April 14, 1864.

Charles F. Daudridge was left wounded on the battlefield of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Benjamin Strickland was killed at Grand Junction, January 18, 1863.

William H. McCoy died at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862.

James M. Shaw died at Little Rock, Ark., May 6, 1864.

Capt. Warren Ihrie died September 9, 1862.

Robert M. Allen was left wounded on the field at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

John W. Bates died at St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1862.

John H. Cyter died at Duvall's Bluff, September 2, 1863.

John Francis died at St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1862.

Julius S. Goff died at St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1862.

Edward C. Gallagher was killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Nelson Hegans died at Savannah, Ga., April 12, 1862, of wounds.

John Martin died at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 25, 1863.

Serg. Benjamin B. Minor died at Memphis, Tenn., February 1, 1864.

Corp. Leonard Martin was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Joseph Smith died from wounds received at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Samuel P. Irwin died at St. Louis, Mo., May 12, 1862.

Benjamin H. Prichall died at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., May 8, 1862.

John F. Scroggins died at Franklin, Tenn., August 6, 1865.

Frank J. Albert was killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862.

Benjamin F. Austin died at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 30, 1862.

Moses B. Corbin was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

James M. Carroll was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

Corp. Hiram Halliday died at Macon, Ga., August 14, 1862, while a prisoner of war.

Andrew J. Harris was reported dead.

John Jobson died July 25, 1863.

Samuel Leavitt died at Mound City, Ill., May 10, 1862.

Joel P. Miller died at St. Louis, Mo.

Braxton Murphy was missing at Pittsburg Landing, and was reported dead.

Ezekial Montgomery died February 3, 1862.

Samuel Smith died at St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1862.

James Schooley died of wounds, April 30, 1862.

James Dougherty died at Duvall's Bluff, Miss., September 22, 1864.

Daniel Rowden died while in the service.

Charles Kelch died while a prisoner of war.

William L. Quigley died at Hamburg, Tenn.

William A. Rowden died at Paducah, Ky., February 8, 1865.

Leroy Stephenson died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 29, 1865.

Noah W. Jones died at Owl Creek, Tenn., June 1, 1863.

Alexander Campbell died at the hospital of the Good Samaritan,
April 3, 1862.

Robert Lyons was reported dead.

Aaron Pruitt was killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Corp. George W. Turnpaw died while in the service.

William Beeby died while at Piasa, Ill., of wounds, September 4, 1864.

James W. St. Clair died at Louisville, Ky., July 14, 1864.

William L. Hall died at Columbus, Ky., September 28, 1862.

George Draper was killed accidentally, November 1, 1863.

William Reid was accidentally killed November 1, 1863.

Charles Watson died at his home October 8, 1862.

William Woods was accidentally killed November 1, 1863.

John Berlieu was killed at Fort Blakeley, Ala., April 9, 1865.

James Crissip died at Morganza Bend, La., October 6, 1864.

Edward Carney died at Morganza Bend, La., August 3, 1864.

Newton S. Osborn was killed accidentally, November 1, 1863.

Edwin D. Lowe was killed April 9, 1865, while planting the colors
on Fort Blakeley, Ala.

Christopher J. Miller died while in the service.

John P. Slaten was accidentally killed November 1, 1863.

Andrew J. Clark died March 23, 1863.

Thomas H. Clark died March 15, 1863.

James Enos died August 15, 1863.

Henry H. Giberson died January 23, 1863.

LaFayette Lassiter died April 6, 1863.

Elliott Macoy died February 8, 1863.

James McRang died February 8, 1863.

James H. Manyfold died of wounds, July 28, 1863.

Isaac N. Selby died January 23, 1863.

Benjamin F. Williams died February 14, 1863.

Jacob Waltz died March 23, 1863.
Osborn Worthy died April 3, 1863.
J. K. P. Court died February 13, 1863.
R. W. Van Pelt was killed at Fort Blakeley, Ala., April 9, 1865.
Andrew Brown died at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., March 10, 1864.
Daniel Cassey died at Eastport, Miss., January 26, 1865.
Garrison Eveland died at Memphis, Tenn., November 5, 1862.
Philip Egelhoff died of wounds, January 1, 1863.
Samuel Ryan died September 29, 1862.
John H. Withrow died at Trenton, Tenn., November 15, 1862.
Frederick Austin died at Detroit, Mich., September 8, 1863.
Charles Barton died at Lake Providence, La., March 10, 1863.
William Gaston died at Vicksburg, Miss., September 27, 1864.
Thorton Hughes died at Memphis, Tenn., July 14, 1863.
J. C. Motherly died at Laclede, Mo., September 15, 1863.
Nelson Phillips died of wounds, July 28, 1863.
R. C. Vance was killed at Vicksburg, Miss., June 26, 1863.
Christian Boedy was killed at Alton, Ill., March 27, 1865.
William Sunderland died at Plainview, Ill., January 22, 1865.
Almarion Green died at Alton, Ill., July 14, 1865.
Thomas S. Nicholas died at Alton, Ill., January 12, 1865.
John E. Vinson died at Fieldon, Ill., December 2, 1864.
James Gibbs died at Alton, Ill., February 1, 1865.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

As to the Spanish-American War, there was no military organization in Jersey County, and there is no data by which the soldiers in that war can be traced correctly. There were a number of persons volunteered for that service, but there is no record of their military or naval history.

THE WORLD WAR

The United States of America is now engaged in the greatest war the world has ever known, ranging itself on the side of the Allies, against the Central Powers. In this struggle for the rights of mankind, our country has called upon every section to supply the necessary man power, and financial aid, as well as support in the conservation work, and as usual Jersey County is not behind in patri-

otism. Its men have proven themselves loyal beyond any doubt, the younger contingent now serving in the different branches of the army and navy; the older ones giving the government an effective support in every possible way. Not only have many of the women entered the service as nurses, but they are also taking the places of the men in different callings; working strenuously in behalf of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Liberty Loans and other drives. All are united in an earnest effort to bring about as speedy a termination of the war as is consistent with an honorable and decisive peace.

JERSEY COUNTY'S SERVICE FLAG

Up to and including July 18, 1918, the following men and women of Jersey County are serving their country during the World War:

A

Amburg, Fred M., Grafton; Anderson, Charles R., Andrews, J. E.; Angel, James McDow; Arter, Henry J.; Arter Thomas; Ashford, Raymond R.; Atchison, John G.; Ayers, Lee R., Fieldon; Ayers, E. L.; Aylward, John R.; Aylward, James.

B

Baird, Benjamin; Bailey, Thomas E. (Watt); Baptist, Beatrice, nurse; Baum, August, Fieldon; Bayer, Clarence; Bell, James K.; Bell, Leslie, McClusky; Beatty, Lester; Beatty, J. Fred; Beatty, W. J.; Bell, Orville A., Alton; Beiderman, William August; Birkenmayer, R. C., Fidelity; Bland, Robert, Dow; Blay, Earl E.; Boynton, Will; Bray, Fred; Bray, Edward; Breitweiser, Orville; Bridges, Col. Charles; Bridges, Walter H.; Bridges, Leslie E.; Bridges, William A.; Bringhurst, Harry, Fidelity; Brockman, Fred H.; Brockman, Cornelias E.; Brockman, Roy; Brown, Harry O.; Brown, H. A., Vermont, Ill.; Brower, Bernard, Grafton; Bunse, Joseph, Godfrey; Burch, Estelle, nurse; Burmeister, Gustave, Dow; Burns, Maurice; Burns, Leo; Bushka, William, Grafton; Butler, T. W., Jr.; Butler, John; Butt, Henry John, Grafton.

C

Callahan, Jessie (Silver star) Grafton; Campbell, O. J., Grafton; Campbell, Virgil; Cary, Henry, Grafton; Casten, Leslie, Grafton; Chap-

pell, LaVerne; Chapman, Theodore, Chicago; Christen, William; Christen, F. M., Fieldon; Clark, Glenn; Clark, Harvey; Colean, Russel; Coleman, Eugene, Cambridge; Coleman, Michael H.; Coleman, James D.; Coleman, Matthew F.; Compton, F. L., Grafton; Coonrod, William, Delhi; Conkin, Ted; Cope, Alvest, Grafton; Cope, Daniel, Alton; Cope, Clinton, Grafton; Cornelius, W. H., Dow; Cory, Leslie R., Grafton; Cox, Roy; Cox, Henry E.; Craig, Archibold, Fidelity; Cray, Leslie (Gold star); Crawford, Joseph G.; Coulthard, Will; Crone, Ernest D.; Cronin, John M., Elsay; Cummings, Justin F.

D

Dabbs, Henry E., Dow; Daly, Delia; Daly, David; Daly, Charles; Daniel, Louis W.; Darby, William; Davis, Lester R.; Davis, Farmersville; Day, Elis; DeFoshia, Leroy; Deichler, William H.; Dempsey, Edward J., Grafton; Derby, Henry Rufus; Dickerson, Claude O.; Doty, Fay C., Brighton; Dowdall, Fred, Grafton; Downs, E. F., Delhi; Dougherty, Leslie; Drainer, Victor C.; Dunham, Lester, Fieldon; Dunlope, F. O., Grafton; Dunlope, Harry, Grafton; Dunlope, J. H., Grafton; Dunsing, William C.; Dunsing, J. F., Otterville; Dunsing, Charles I.

E

Ebbler, Fred W., Dow; Edwards, W. L., Delhi; Egelhoff, August W.; Elliott, Monroe, Kemper; Ely, Richard H.; Emmons, John T., Delhi; Erwin, Morris; Evans, Glenn; Ewin, Charles, Piasa; Ewing, J. A., Medora.

F

Farmer, George; Feldhaus, Lawrence; Feldhaus, John M.; Ferguson, Clifford, Dow; Feyerabend, Bert; Finkes, Joseph, Dow; Fisher, Arthur; Fitzgerald, John, Fidelity; Flamm, Thomas J.; Flautt, James, Otterville; Flautt, Harold, Otterville; Fleming, Thomas J.; Florida, Gilbert G., St. Louis, Mo.; Flory, Arthur W.; Flynn, Robert E.; Forbes, Louis, Grafton; Forbes, William B., Grafton; Fraley, Mark H.; Frazier, C. H. McClusky; Fredenburg, C. M., Otterville; Freeman, Roy; Freiman, R. J., Grafton; Freiman, Mark L., Grafton; Fraiman, Curtis, Grafton (Silver star); Freis, Leo F.; Frost, George M.

G

Gaither, Earl; Garber, Will; Geers, Herman; Gowin, George, Fieldon; Gibbons, Joseph F., Delhi; Gibbons, John; Giberson, John F.,

Alton; Gibson, Fred; Giers, Harold L.; Giers, Carl (Earl); Goodrich, E. R., Grafton; Grantham, A. S.; Greeling, J. E., Dow; Green, Herbert M., Grafton; Green, Clyde, Grafton; Green, Allen, Grafton; Griffith, Clyde; Griswold, Lloyd R., Medora; Griswold, Warren.

H

Hagen, John; Hageman, H. H., Otterville; Hamilton, Best; Hanley, William; Hanley, Chester; Hamlin, Everett; Hand, Harold; Harding, Lieut. Alba E.; Harmon Truman; Hart, Clayton A., Grafton; Hart, John, Grafton; Hardy, William; Hayes, Lloyd D.; Heffron, Mabel, nurse; Heiderscheid, C. M., Fieldon; Heinzerling, Robert, Grafton; Hembrow, William R.; Hembrow, Charles; Hemphill, Munroe, Virden; Heneghan, George; Heneghan, Leo; Hensler, E. H., Fieldon; Herold, Hugo; Herold, Fred; Herzberger, Carl; Hewitt, Paul F.; Hewitt, Jesse; Hewitt, John F.; Hetzel, John; Hetzel, Levi Leslie; Highfill, A. T., Grafton; Highfill, H. B., Grafton; Hill, Robert R., Grafton; Hills, Guy R.; Hoelker, Joe; Holland, Harold; Holtsworth, F., Fieldon; Hoots, Roy; Hoots, Curtis; Hoots, Harry; House, Oliver; Houze, Fred W.; Howarton, Elmer, Alton, Ill.; Huber, Frank H., Brighton; Huber, Anthony, Brighton; Huff, William Henry; Hughes, Walter S.; Hunt, Lieut. A. S.; Hunt, Charles W.; Hunter, J. B.

I

Ingham, Roland B.

J

Jennings, Frank; Johnson, Albert E.; Johnson, Clifford, Grafton; Johnson, James, Grafton; Jokers, Walter, Dow; Jokers, Charles R., Dow; Jones, Thomas J.; Jones, Philip, Godfrey; Junette, Earl, Delhi; Junette, John, Delhi.

K

Kallal, John F.; Kappell, Hugh E.; Kaslick, Dan, Grafton; Keehner, Archibold; Kennedy, Cecil; Keown, Thomas E., Kane; Kirchner, J. V., Otterville; Koffman, P. B., Grafton; Kramer, Joe Page; Krueger, Walter, Fieldon; Kruse, Charles F.; Kyte, Robert A., Kane.

L

Langley, James S.; Lanham, J. H.; Lahey, Philip, Fidelity; Lahey, Robert L.; Laubscher, Del., McClusky; Laurent, Ludovic; Lawrence,

Walter; Leeson, James J.; Legate, Wesley; Leigh, Harry, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lenz, Charles W.; Lewis, Lieut. C. F.; Lewis, C. E., Grafton; Lewis, Claude, Grafton; Libscomb, Melvin; Liter, Lloyd H.; Leollke, Frank; Loellke, James, Loellke, William F.; Long, J. W., Brighton; Long, Orval; Loy, James E., Kane; Luker, F. P., Brighton; Lynn, Marion (Gold star); Lynn, H. M., Otterville.

M

Madden, J. H., Kemper; Maguire, John; Mains, Lloyd, Medora; Major, Lawrence E.; March, Harrison, Dow; Marshall, Ashland, Grafton; Mason, Elmer H.; Matthews, Mark, Fieldon; Matthews, Floyd; Martin, F. E.; Medford, Charlwa W.; Meier, Marvy G., Grafton; Merrill, Russell; Merrill, Kenneth; Meuth, John T.; Meyer, Henry; Meyer, Fred; Meysenburg, R. L., Grafton; Middleton, William R.; Middle-dorf, William F.; Miles, William, Fieldon; Miller, Ed. J., Grafton (Gold star); Miller, C. Stanley; Miller, Joseph Frank; Miller, Allen R.; Mitzel, Francis; Modlin, Harry; Monk, Lester C.; Moran, H. E., James; McCollister, Isaac F.; McDow, Clyde H., Dow; McDow, Byron K., Fidelity; Moore, Alvah H., Moore, Verne; Moses, Leroy; McCauley, Dow; McFain, Charles August; McFain, William H.; McGrew, Clayton; McKabney, Leon S.; McLean, O. C.

N

Navosal, Mike, Elsay; Nelson, Orlan; Nevlin, Claude L., Fieldon; Newton, Kieth; Nitschke, Charles Frank; Norton, John, Brighton; Novotny, Frank.

O

O'Donnell, J. T.; Osborn, Paul, Grafton; Oscar, John.

P

Page, Capt. T. H., Peoria, Ill.; Palmer, Cleon C., Dow; Palmer, Edgar C., Dow; Patton, Samuel, Grafton; Pennington, George; Perrings, Lieut. Fred.; Perrings, Leslie; Perry, Charles; Pickett, Ralph R.; Pierre, Rainer G.; Pittman, Prentiss; Powers, Edward; Powers, Francis J.; Powel, Charles A.; Powel, Harold; Powel, Wilson; Price, Clifford M.; Price, John H.; Pritchett, Gilbert; Proffer, John W., Grafton.

Q

Quirk, William F.



James F. Maine.



Stella M. Mains.

R

Ralston, Ralph, Grafton; Rands, W. E., Rockbridge; Reddish, Jacob; Redlich, Roy A.; Reeder, Raymond W.; Reister, Albert, Dow; Render, James O., Grafton; Reno, Charles; Reno, Otis; Reynolds, Lloyd, Grafton; Rice, Harvey; Rich, Major H. W.; Ridenour, Elmer, Otterville; Rivard, Joseph, Grafton; Rintoul, Robert, Dow; Rippley, John M., Grafton; Rippley, George, Grafton; Roach, Marcus M.; Robb, Francis; Roberts, Lester; Robinson, George H.; Rodell, Winifred J., Fidelity; Rogers, Ralph H.; Rohacek, Harry; Rose, Charles H.; Rosenthal, L. F., Fieldon; Rosenthal, Amiel, Fieldon; Ross, Herbert Lee (Gold star); Ross, Harry E.; Rowling, Walter C.; Ryan, Everett J., Medora.

S

Sanger, Louis, Delhi; Schafer, William E.; Schattgen, Harry; Schlansker, J. B., Grafton; Schmeider, Carl J.; Schmidt, Clarence; Schreiber, Julius; Seago, Allen; Sears, James Roberts; Sears, Raymond; Seehausen, William H., Fieldon; Seik, Edward, Grafton; Shackelford, Will; Shafer, Will; Shafer, Ross; Shaw, Catlie, Grafton; Shea, Dennis; Shephard, J. E., Medora; Sherman, John, Grafton; Shortal, George; Shortal, Harold; Shortal, Joseph; Sikes, Joseph, Grafton; Slaten, Miss E., nurse; Slaten, Morton, Grafton; Slaten, Edward E.; Slaten, Byron, Grafton; Smith, Harry F., Fidelity; Smith, Clifford R., Fidelity; Smith, Estell; Smith, Henry; Smith, Edward J.; Snow, L. E.; Sougianis, John; Spangle, Walter J.; Spencer, Roy; Spencer, Reuben L., Fieldon; Spriggs, H. L.; Spriggs, E. L.; Springman, C. C.; Fieldon; Springman, J. W., Otterville; Springman, Victor H.; Stanley, Charles E.; Stout, Major Oscar P.; Summers, William H.; Summers, Fergus (Silver star); Sunderland, James W.; Sunderland, Wayland; Sunderland, Wilbur W.; Sweet, Milo.

T

Taylor, John; Terry, Miles, Dow; Tendick, Floyd William; Threlkeld, Lieut. H. F.; Thurm, Louis, Fieldon; Tober, Clifford, Kemper; Tonkinson, Theodore; Tonsor, Henry A.; Tonsor, Joseph; Tracy, Francis B.; Tracy, Leo; Tschambers, W. J., St. Louis, Mo.; Tucker, H. B., Delhi; Tunehorst, Earl G.; Tuohy, John A.

V

Valentine, John C.; Vahle, George.

W

Waggoner, R. F., Grafton; Wagner, William; Wagner, Fred; Wahl, Normon, Grafton; Walsh, Matthew J.; Warnick, Edward H., Grafton; Watts, James S.; Watts, John W.; Watson, Lieut. Joseph E.; Watson, Elmer E., Fidelity; Wayne, Richard, Grafton; Webb, Harry; Wedding, James, Jr.; Wedding, R. S., Fieldon; Weigle, Albert, Delhi; Welch, John J., Godfrey; Welch, R. M., Fort Madison; Welsh, Lawrence; Weule, Russel; Whalen, Thomas M., Grafton; Wheaton, August, Fieldon; Whitlock, Dee F.; Whitlow, Earl; Whitley, Homer E.; Winters, Charles E.; Wiseman, Charles E., Elsay (Silver star); Wiseman, Harold; Wock, Edward W.; Wock, Louis; Wood, Scott; Wood, Glenn; Wood, Max; Wood, Mark; Woods, Lloyd L.; Worthy, Fred; Worthy, Harold; Worthy, Lester; Worthy, Newell J.

Y

Yost, John; Yost, John F., Brighton.

Z

Zeller, Frank.

NEWLY REGISTERED MEN

Under date of July 18, 1918, the following appeared in a Jerseyville paper:

“The following is the order in which the newly registered men have been drawn by the war department for service. The list is not official as it was compiled from a list furnished by the metropolitan papers. For example there were two 59's and two 43's. The majority of the numbers will stand as they appear, but the entire list is subject to some change when the official list is received by the local exemption board. The first number is the order in which the men registered and the second is the order in which they were drawn and will be taken for service. 10—1 Harry W. Eastham, Jerseyville; 29—2 Oscar W. Frazier, Jerseyville; 17—3 George H. Van Horne, Jr., Jerseyville; 74—4 Robert M. Wylder, Jerseyville; 57—5 Henry E. LaMarsh, Grafton; 76—6 Clarence William Godfrey, Delhi; 78—7 Elmer L. Hanold, Brighton; 4—8 Ralph N. Monk, Jerseyville; 70—9 John Elston Flamm, Jerseyville; 28—10 Frederick Shaw, Grafton; 65—11 Loren E. Stanley, Jerseyville; 45—12 Charles Desherlia, Grafton; 72—13 Andrew L. Kitzmiller, Jerseyville; 61—14 James Edwards, Jerseyville; 51—15 Edward Westfall,

Fieldon; 63—16 Harry A. Schattgen, Jerseyville; 41—17 Charles E. Lock, Jr., Dow; 32—18 Walter R. Ryan, Medora; 66—19 Floyd L. Steinkuehler, Jerseyville; 16—20 John Wahle, Otterville; 82—21 Olin Long, Jerseyville; 59—22 William Stanley Miller, Jerseyville; 33—23 John Ferenback, Jerseyville; 56—24 Robert Goodrich, Grafton; 48—25 William B. Whalen, Grafton; 13—26 Clarence Brocken, Jerseyville; 3—27 Roy Spencer, Fieldon; 64—28 Frank X. Fleming, Jerseyville; 11—29 Patrick L. Coleman, Jerseyville; 69—30 Russel Powell, Jerseyville; 35—31 Robert E. Breitweiser, Jr., Dow; 62—32 Charles W. Bradley, Fieldon; 18—33 Frank Orban, Jr., Delhi; 54—34 Carl Emil Meyer, Jerseyville; 81—35 William K. Kallal, Jerseyville; 39—36 Charles Hagen, Dow; 30—37 Preston Bligh, Jerseyville; 49—38 Lee R. Young, Kane; 25—39 Hugh A. Roberts, Jerseyville; 58—40 John B. O'Donnell, Jerseyville; 12—41 Fred Widman, Dow; 34—42 Frank D. Brown, Eldred; 2—43 Clarence Keehner, Jerseyville; 77—44 James P. Jennings, Delhi; 43—45 Theodore J. Boehler, Delhi; 8—46 Amil A. Darr, Jerseyville; 67—47 George W. Barnett, Delhi; 40—48 Clarence N. Johnson, Dow; 38—49 Lawrence F. Finkes, Dow; 7—50 Isaac F. McCollister, Jerseyville; 27—51 Robert Frazier, McClusky; 1—52 Walter G. Krueger, Fieldon; 52—53 Thomas E. Tuohy, Jerseyville; 6—54 Lloyd Coltenberger, Jerseyville; 24—55 William E. Miller, Fieldon; 14—56 Perry E. Sunderland, Jerseyville; 71—57 Charles W. Day, Jerseyville; 19—58 Charles Rothe, Delhi; 59—59 D. H. McDow, Grafton; 37—60 Len H. Schoeberle, Brighton; 36—61 Charles Boushka, Kane; 68—62 Everett Parsell, Jerseyville; 44—63 Walter Dependahl, Delhi; 79—64 Theodore L. Groppel, Jerseyville; 15—65 Paul L. Feyerabend, Jerseyville; 26—66 William J. Ritchey, Kane; 31—67 Truman Liles, Jerseyville; 53—68 George Albert Hardy, Jerseyville; 46—69 Leslie C. Carpunky, Grafton; 80—70 Chester Darr, Jerseyville; 23—71 James G. Wilton, Kemper; 22—72 Louis T. Walters, Rockbridge; 21—73 Louis K. Erb, Dow; 75—74 Ralph V. Large, Brighton; 50—75 Joseph R. Lillis, Medora; 47—76 Herbert F. Watson, Jerseyville; 60—77 William Earl Hughes, Jerseyville; 73—78 Fred E. Bridges, Jerseyville; 9—79 Pearl I. Jones, Jerseyville; 20—80 Raymond E. Cory, Grafton; 5—81 Hugh Ware Cross, Jerseyville; 42—82 Willie Rister, Elsau."

OTHERS IN SERVICE

Under date of August 1, 1918, the following lists were published in a Jerseyville paper:

The following men went to Camp Taylor on August 1, 1918: Ernest L. Ferenbach, Frank F. Loy, Thomas E. Lanham, Louis H. Vahle, Roy B. Piggott, Louis Lee Davis, Bernard J. Kallal, Henry Lee Massey, Edward Hagen, Andrew A. Hetzel, Blaine Thompson, John H. Feyerabend, Charles Henry Beach, Harry Oberlin, John J. Welsh, Wesley G. Jones, Harry W. Nickens, Henry Bechtold, Charles Seehausen, John R. Lock, Clyde L. Felter, Charles W. Boehler, William Steckel, Tony Vahle and Dr. Lorens Enos, first lieutenant. There were five limited service men who left at the same time as the Camp Taylor contingent bound for Syracuse, N. Y., to do guard and fire duty at ports of embarkation, as follows: John Seimer of Grafton; Russell Matthews, Ralph Giers and Charles Anderson of Jerseyville; and John E. Greeling of Dow. On August 3, 1918, two colored men, Amos Fairfax and Edward Brown left Jerseyville for Fort Dodge, Iowa, for general duty.

SIGNING OF ARMISTICE

By the surrender of the German empire through the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, by the German envoys, the last and mightiest champion of autocracy has been vanquished, and a new birth of freedom has been vouchsafed to the people of the old as well as the new world. With the signing of peace, it will be made possible for all nations to organize governments of the people, by the people, and for their people, without fear of interference therewith, or the destruction thereof, by kings, potentates, or any other autocratic power, nor by armies led by them. A new era of freedom, and an uplift, by the grace of God, has been vouchsafed to the children of men, and a new epoch in history, has been established for Him, which includes prosperity, happiness, and a just and lasting peace. Therefore, all nations, and all people of the earth, may appropriately join in the angelic chorus, sung at the birth of the Prince of Peace, upon the plains of Bethlehem:

“Glory to God in the highest.

Peace on earth; good will to men.”

CHAPTER XXVII

CONDITIONS IN JERSEY COUNTY DURING 1863-1866

GENERAL OUTLOOK—UNUSUAL CONDITIONS—THE CARLIN RAID—DEPOSITION OF J. O. SMITH—CORONER'S INQUEST—NOLLE PROSSED INDICTMENTS—POSSE OF SUBSTANTIAL CITIZENS—AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT—HISTORY OF INDICTMENT OF MOSS—ANOTHER DESPERATE AFFAIR—JERSEYVILLE SELF-PROTECTING SOCIETY—JERSEY COUNTY HORSE THIEF DETECTING SOCIETY.

GENERAL OUTLOOK

From the issuing of the preliminary proclamation by President Lincoln in September, 1862, warning the states in rebellion that unless they laid down their arms and returned to their allegiance to the Union, on or before January 1, 1863, a proclamation would be issued by him as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, that all slaves in the territory occupied by them would be forever free, there were many people whose sympathies were with those of their former homes in the southern states then in rebellion. Others, from political motives, opposed the President's policy; and there was another class of lawless, vicious, idle persons, some of whom had deserted from one or other of the armies. Some others were officers who had resigned their commissions and returned home.

Jersey County, being separated from Missouri by the Mississippi River only, the lawless and vicious class had but to cross that river to be beyond the reach of the law, the effect of which was to develop the lust of the desperado for any form of crime, especially for larceny, robbery, horse stealing, gambling, murder, etc.

UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

The intemperate conversation and acts of many of our best citizens, although perhaps not intended to be taken exactly as they were, gave the lawless class encouragement in their vicious conduct. In some locali-

ties the tension and friction between them and the law abiding people were very great. Persons were arrested and confined in jail, to be released in a day or so. It seemed almost impossible to enforce the law through the instrumentality of the courts. As demonstrating the correctness of these statements, an indictment was found by the grand jury against John Barnes, who was county jailor under Sheriff T. J. Selby, for permitting persons to escape, to which indictment he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

THE CARLIN RAID

In August, 1864, quite a number of these lawless and vicious desperadoes, under the leadership of John Carlin, son of ex-governor Thomas Carlin, made their way from Montgomery County into the northeastern part of Jersey County, and in conflict with armed citizens, the leader, John Carlin, was shot and mortally wounded, after which his forces gradually dispersed. The excitement throughout the county, growing out of this raid, was intense, and towns and neighborhoods organized for protection, among them being Otterville. Guards were placed on all roads leading through the community. What happened, except in so far as the statements attributed to Osear B. Hamilton (which are untrue) are sufficiently correct as given by J. O. Smith in his postmortem statement, contained in the "Democratic Union" of Jerseyville, Ill., published Saturday, August 27, 1864, as follows:

"DEPOSITION OF J. O. SMITH, AUGUST 19, 1864

"J. O. Smith, being duly sworn, says: 'I went to William Cummings on Monday night; Tuesday started for home about three o'clock; was stopped by a lot of armed men at Caleb's corner, taken to the stone schoolhouse, threatened to be mobbed. Osear Hamilton said that they had got me and they would finish me. They stripped me of my pocket-book and contents. I wanted to send to Jerseyville for Esquire Hurd. Shephard and one or two others. They said it was useless, for they were no better characters than I was.

" 'Henry Dougherty brought down Parker, a lieutenant or captain, and five or six soldiers. They took me up in the chamber of the stone schoolhouse; then went to work, put up a curtain to the windows, examined the scuttle hole, put a round stick across it, and ordered me to sit down at the table. Asked me who I went with to the guerilla camp.

I answered, I have never been to their camp. Parker, the provost marshal, said I was a '—— ——— liar'; asked me what I said to the men I had followed to the burying ground the other night. I said I had not followed or been with them at all.

" 'Inspector-General Stratton said, "I had as soon kill him now as at any other time, and would rather do so than take him to Alton. I will kill you before tomorrow night." He then took me under the trapdoor and put a rope around my neck; he hung me up, but I caught the rope with my hands. He then let me down and tied my hands behind me; then said: "Do you belong to the Washington Club?" I answered, I did. That was after I came to. He then said, "I have a list of all of them."

" 'He then asked me if I could convict William Cummings; he said that if I could convict Bill, I need not convict myself. I said that I did not know that Bill had done anything wrong. He then hung me up again and I lost all consciousness. I came almost to, and tried to rise and someone kicked me and said, "Get up you ——— bushwacker." He then showed me some letters concerning pistols, and I admitted and did not deny that I bought them; they were charged in William Cummings' name, and I sold them to citizens. They took one away from me that morning.

" 'They then started with me on a big bay horse to Kane, a horse that had fallen so that it had skinned its knees, throwing the soldier about ten feet that rode him; he rose my horse. Went to Col. Frey's and stayed all night near there. I was satisfied they wanted me to try to get away. I overheard them say they wanted to get rid of me before tomorrow night; they started with my horse's halter tied to ring of the saddle of a soldier; when he came to a brushy place he would untie the halter. We ran around in the brush and came out near Col. Frey's in the road. We came across about 100 men in the vicinity of Carrollton; they used a great deal of language about killing me; said they did not like bushwhackers.

" 'We started towards Green's, five or six of the boys from Gullem (Otterville) in the rear. The inspector-general rode back and ordered these boys to ride on ahead of us, leaving no citizen, but only the soldiers behind me; my halter strap was then tied to the soldier's saddle; the soldier then untied my halter and held it in his hand, and then started my horse in a gallop. We then passed on until we got 300 yards by Green's, horse on a lope; while trying to hold in the horse, to keep him from stumbling, I was shot in the arm. I turned my face and said,

“For God’s sake, don’t shoot me!” The next shot struck me in the side and I fell to the ground. The captain said, “Why do you shoot a man when he is down?” A soldier then said, “I wanted to kill the _____.”

“When I fell, my horse was straight in the road; they then took me up to Green’s and put me in the porch. Pogue was there when I was shot and saw the whole of it; he was ahead with the officers.

“One circumstance I forgot. At Gullem (Otterville), Parker called me into the anteroom and ordered me to go to the end and ordered a soldier to go to the opposite end; I begged him not to shoot me.

“The inspector general asked me if I had a family. I said I had a wife and nine children, one over twenty; then the inspector general said he could take care of my family. When Parker told me to go to the other end of the room, I did not want to; he then said, “Get down on your knees and beg my pardon.”

“I have never done an unconstitutional act, and I love the government of our fathers. I expect to die soon; I can’t stay long.”

“Being questioned by Lawyer Pogue, he said, ‘My horse was not out of the line. I fell square in the road. I did not say that I got out of the line because I was afraid that the soldier’s horse would stumble on me. I forgive my murderers.’

“(Signed) J. O. SMITH.

“State of Illinois, }
Jersey County } ss.

“I, J. M. Hurd, a justice of the peace of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement was made, subscribed and sworn to before me, by the said J. O. Smith at the National Hotel in Jerseyville, in the presence of Dr. J. L. White, J. C. Dobelbower, and the wife of the said Smith, this nineteenth day of August, 1864, about five o’clock.

“(Signed) J. M. HURD, J. P.”

CORONER’S INQUEST

The substance of the evidence at the inquest of the body of J. O. Smith, held August 20, 1864, was as follows:

“Dr. James Bringham, sworn, says Smith’s death was the result of a shot through the body, entering near the backbone, and coming out in front, near the side. ‘I first saw him on Wednesday, at Kane; I found a shot through the arm, and the one above described through the body; gave strict directions to have him kept as quiet as possible, and very much to my surprise I found him the next day at Jerseyville; had

been brought in a spring wagon; do not know but he may have died of the wound if kept quiet; but think his chance very much lessened by his being moved when he was.'

"Dr. J. L. White, sworn, corroborated the statement of Dr. Bringhurst in regard to the cause of his death.

"L. Kirby, sworn: says he was not with the company that shot Smith and Mr. Parker of Jerseyville was not with them. Saw the man Smith at Judge Green's, on the porch, after he was shot; heard a man dressed in soldier's clothes, say, 'I shot him; I was placed there for that purpose; he tried to get away.'

"William H. Pogue, sworn, says: 'I was ahead in the squad of men that shot Smith; saw him lying on the ground very near the middle of the road soon after he was shot; did not see him shot; the squad belonged to Captain Stratton; heard a soldier say he had shot Smith for trying to get away; don't know the soldier's name. Smith said he did not try to get away. Lieutenant Parker was not with us when Smith was shot.'

"Tell Noble, sworn, says: 'We were riding in a gallop, citizens all in front of Smith, riding two and two; I was on the right and the man that led Smith's horse was one or two behind me, and Smith's horse on the left; heard two reports of pistol or carbine, looked around, found my horse was shot in the rump; saw Smith lying, I should think, about three feet from the middle of the road; his horse standing by him with his head turned to the left a little out of line; do not know which shot hit my horse.'

"Virgil Stillwell, sworn, says: he saw about the same as Tell Noble.

"State of Illinois,)
Jersey County } ss.

"August 20, 1864.

"We the undersigned, summoned and sworn as a jury of inquest to inquire how and in what manner, and by whom, or what, J. O. Smith, came to his death, find, after examining the body and mattresses, that the said J. O. Smith came to his death by being shot, either by pistol or carbine, in the hands of soldiers under the charge of Captain Stratton and Lieutenant White, while said Smith was in their custody in the southern part of Greene County, Illinois.

"P. C. WALKER,
"ROBERT WHITE,
"JAMES ROSS, SENIOR,
"O. P. POWELL,
"M. L. HILL,
"C. H. KNAPP,

J. N. MAUPIN,
J. F. SMITH,
C. M. HAMILTON,
L. M. CUTTING,
EDWARD TRABUE,
CYRUS TOLMAN, Foreman."

NOLLE PROSSED INDICTMENTS

At the October term, 1862, indictments were found against Captain M. S. Littlefield, of Company F, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Lieutenant W. H. Scott for bringing negroes into the state of Illinois. These indictments were continued from term to term and finally were nolle prossed. Indictments were also found in that term against ex-Lieutenant Mortimer B. Scott for receiving stolen property—buying a stolen mare—and later for larceny. These indictments were continued from term, and then were also nolle prossed.

POSSE OF SUBSTANTIAL CITIZENS

There were a great many horses stolen and other robberies committed, and other lawlessness prevailed to such an extent throughout the county, with which it was rumored that ex-Lieutenant Mortimer B. Scott was connected, that a posse of substantial citizens of Jersey County, headed by Hon. William Shephard, Hugh N. Cross, David B. Beaty, Benjamin Wedding, Levi D. Cory, and many others of similar standing from Jerseyville and vicinity, surrounded the Scott residence on his farm west of Delhi, and there arrested Scott and some of his associates, among whom were one called "Tom Moss," and another called "Henderson." Some stolen horses were found there and information secured through which other stolen horses were secured. Henderson, Moss and Scott were brought to Jerseyville, but, owing to the general excitement caused by these proceedings, and for fear that Henderson would be mobbed, he was taken to the military prison at Alton. The others were kept in jail here. Scott gave bail, Moss escaped from the prison at Jerseyville, and Henderson from the military prison at Alton. Later Henderson and Moss returned in disguise to Jerseyville. Henderson was recognized by some of the people of Jerseyville, and Lieutenant Parker, provost marshal, undertook to arrest him, and was shot by Henderson in the arm, who then escaped and went to Fidelity in the eastern part of the county, where he and Moss, on November 7, 1864, in a drunken spree, came into conflict with the citizens of Fidelity, during which three men were killed, namely: Robert Watson, Wilbur A. Hoag, and George Miller, the latter a merchant who was operating a store there. These desperadoes escaped across the line into Macoupin County, where they were followed by a constable and posse from Fidelity. Another posse had gone from Rhoades Point and had found Henderson, who

was wounded, in a house near Macoupin Creek. He was taken into custody by the Rhoades Point posse, but was later turned over to the constable and posse from Fidelity, who were returning with him to Fidelity, when he was shot and instantly killed by some person. The corpse was taken back to Fidelity, put in a coffin, and later taken to near what is now the cemetery at Medora, and there buried. There was no mark put on the grave, and no trace can now be found of its location. The story told relative to Henderson's being shot on the county line is not true.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT

The facts herein given are obtained from the only survivor now living in the county who was present during the transaction, according to the best knowledge of the writer. Moss escaped, but later was arrested and incarcerated in the jail at Jerseyville, and tried at the special August term in 1865, convicted, and was executed on September 1, 1865, by hanging in the courthouse. Hon. T. J. Selby was sheriff of this county at that time. This is the only execution of the death penalty within the limits of Jersey County since its organization.

HISTORY OF INDICTMENT OF MOSS

During the time of the last incarceration of Moss before his trial and execution, citizens voluntarily contributed a fund to keep a close guard around the jail to prevent his escaping a second time. Moss was indicted under the name of William A. Brown, alias Tom Moss, alias Amci Moss. Henderson, his associate is said to have also been going under an assumed name. These two men were from Missouri, and were desperadoes of the most pronounced character. The indictment against Moss for shooting Robert Watson, was found April 20, 1865. George H. Jackson is endorsed as foreman of the grand jury, and William Brown was the state's attorney. Witnesses endorsed on the indictment are: Wilson T. Whitfield, Quinn M. Hauskins, Isaac Christopher, Dr. B. Hudson, James Hauskins, Dr. James Bringhurst, Dr. John L. White, and Henry Folger.

ANOTHER DESPERATE AFFAIR

In April, 1866, there was a spirit of extreme tension and unrest in the district along the rivers above Grafton, growing out of several

robberies, horse stealings and other crimes perpetrated in that vicinity by night prowlers, and lawless and vicious persons, the result being that in order to make an end of these conditions, a posse of citizens took the law into their own hands and killed Charles Parker, Thomas Dunoway, George Clifton, James Fairburn and William Rollins. The latter had escaped, but was brought back to Grafton, and was in the custody of Sheriff T. J. Selby, who surrendered him upon the demand of a delegation from the posse. Rollins was put on a horse and taken up the hollow a short distance and shot to death in plain hearing of the sheriff and persons who were with him. Later the grand jury returned an indictment against John Murphy for the murder of William Rollins; against Nicholas Caslick, Jr., and William Smith for the murder of George Clifton and James Fairburn. The trial of Caslick, Jr., and Smith was had at the special December term, 1866. The jury was as follows: J. T. Hauskins, Theodore Updike, P. C. Walker, Peter P. Voorhees, Wesley Updike, Silas Bates, Samuel R. Marshall, Thomas Kirby, William Davison, J. M. Terry, Isaac McAllister, and Henry Turner. Their verdict was not guilty. The trial of John Murphy for killing William Rollins was at the April term, 1867. The jury were: J. P. Bell, W. E. Keller, Charles T. Edee, Lewis Kirkpatrick, Sidney Liles, N. E. Landon, William Kelly, Levi Halliday, B. F. O'Rourke, Richard Quinn, Francis Schattgen and James Thrush. They returned a verdict of not guilty. Hon. William Brown was state's attorney and prosecuted these cases.

In order to show clearly the condition of the public mind and spirit of anxiety and unrest felt by all of the better class of citizens at that time, the proceedings of public meetings held at the courthouse in Jerseyville, in August, 1864, as printed in the "Democratic Union" of August 27, 1864, are given as follows:

JERSEYVILLE SELF-PROTECTING SOCIETY

"At a meeting of the citizens of Jerseyville and vicinity held at the courthouse in said town on the 17th day of August, 1864, C. H. Goodrich was chosen chairman, and Benjamin Wedding secretary.

"The object of the meeting was explained by D. E. Beaty to be for the purpose of organizing the whole community for mutual protection of persons and property against any unauthorized raid, or threatened raid, in said county, and against any horse thieves and lawless characters generally. On motion of W. H. Pogue the chair appointed a committee of four: G. G. Lyon, David E. Beaty, Peter P. Voorhees



G. A. Pearce



Mattie S. Pearce

and E. M. Smith to draft resolutions for the government of said organization. In absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by John C. Dobelbower, E. Trabue, R. M. Knapp, William Shephard, Smith M. Titus, Job Collins, C. H. Goodrich and others. Mr. Goodrich said he had not lost confidence in the people of Jersey County, that the unity of sentiment upon the subject, for which the meeting was called, was just what he knew it would be from his long acquaintance with the citizens of the county. The committee's report:

"Resolved: That we organize ourselves into a club for the purpose of protecting our persons and property, to be governed by the following rules:

"First. A committee of six (three from each political party) shall have the control and direction of said organization, said committee shall have full power to divide said organization into as many sub-divisions as they may think that the exigencies of the case may require.

"Second. All men enrolling themselves, shall be the duty of all, to properly arm themselves.

"Third. Each member shall pledge his honor as a gentleman, to faithfully obey all orders given by said committee, and to abstain from all political conversation while on duty. That all insinuations as to the actions of any member of said company detailed for any duty, shall be strictly prohibited, believing that said censure should come from the commanding officer; after an investigation of the matter.

"On motion of W. H. Pogue, D. E. Beaty, Levi Cory, E. M. Smith, S. M. Titus, W. H. Pogue and B. Wedding were appointed the committee in accordance with rule 1st.

"On motion of William Shephard, the committee was authorized to make rules and regulations in accordance with the above report, for the government of said club, to report at the next meeting.

"On motion of E. Trabue, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Democratic Union.

"Adjourned to meet Friday evening, August 19, at the courthouse at seven o'clock.

"C. H. GOODRICH, Chairman,

"B. WEDDING, Secretary."

"Jerseyville, Ill., August 19, 1864.

"The citizens met pursuant to adjournment, the chairman being absent, John C. Dobelbower was appointed president, pro tem.

"The committee on organization reported the following:

“Rules and regulations for the government of the Self-Protecting Society of Jerseyville Precinct.

“Rule 1st: The general signal shall, for an en masse meeting of the members be as follows:

“At night, a red light on the courthouse and firing of cannon three times.

“In the day, a white flag on the courthouse and the firing of cannon twice.

“Rule 2nd: A badge shall be furnished by said committee, to be furnished to members detailed at the time duty is required of them.

“Signed, S. M. Titus, E. M. Smith, Benjamin Wedding, D. E. Beaty, W. H. Pogue.

“Which on motion was adopted.

“The meeting then proceeded to appoint a committeeman to fill the vacancy caused by L. D. Cory, Esq., who declined to act, when, on motion, P. P. Voorhees was appointed.

“On motion of Mr. Voorhees, it was agreed that all members of said society should be above the age of eighteen years.

“On motion of George Wharton, the committee on organization was authorized to enroll those who willingly consent to become members of said society.

“The roll was then presented and fifty-six citizens enrolled themselves.

“On motion adjourned to Wednesday evening, August 24, 1864.

“JOHN C. DOBELBOWER, Chairman,

“BENJAMIN WEDDING, Secretary.”

“Jerseyville, Ill., August 24, 1864.

“The society met pursuant to adjournment, J. C. Dobelbower in the chair; the minutes of last meeting were read and after discussion, approved. On motion of William Shephard, the society’s committee was constituted a board of enrollment. J. A. Davies moved that the committee appoint a commanding officer of the society, for the purpose of drilling, which motion, after a thorough discussion, was laid on the table. Job Collins moved that the committee be instructed to select six, twelve or twenty-four members, to be ready for any emergency that might arise, which also was tabled.

“In the opinion of a large majority of the members present, J. A. Davies was guilty of violating Rules 3 and 4 of our organization, when, on motion of Mr. Pogue, it was resolved that,

“J. A. Davies, having used language derogatory to the character of a gentleman, and contrary to the rules of this body, he be and he is hereby expelled.

“On motion of Mr. Walker it was agreed that each member pay fifty cents to the committee for incidental expenses.

“On motion adjourned to meet on call of the committee.

“J. C. DOBELBOWER, Chairman,

“BENJAMIN WEDDING, Secretary.”

JERSEY COUNTY HORSE THIEF DETECTING SOCIETY

From the time the first settlers located in what is now Jersey County, there had been horse thieves harassing them. These thieves were first Indians, and later white men. Such conditions led to the formation of societies for detecting horse thieves, in the older settlements, and later in Jerseyville, which later became the head association with branches in the other settlements in the county. These societies had their regular officers, and when a horse was stolen, the president notified the members, and a chase after the thief was started. This chase did not stop at the river; it was continued as long as any substantial trace could be found. Horse and thief were frequently returned. In some instances the horse was returned with the report that the thief got away; when, sometimes later perhaps, the body of a man suspended from a limb of a tree, would be found. These societies were maintained with much rigor until after the close of the Civil War. The following roster of members of the main society was framed and preserved by Capt. Jonathan E. Cooper, towit:

List of members of the Jersey County Horse Thief Detecting Society: Robert L. Hill, president; Isaac Harbert, Jr., secretary; Thomas L. McGill, treasurer; and John Frost, Joel Corey, Isaac Darneille, George H. Collins, Edward A. D'Arcy, John Kimball, Sidney A. Potts, Albert G. Miner, Hugh L. Gross, Nathaniel Miner, Joseph Dundan, William Hamilton, Harrison Colean, Solomon Calhoun, Julius C. Wright, James Harriott, Francis Colean, William H. Frost, Caleb Stone, N. L. Adams, C. B. Fisher, Cyrus Tollman, John Carpenter, E. Van Horn, James A. Goodrich, Thomas Cummings, William Lavender, C. D. W. Warren, Benjamin F. Massey, Isaac E. Foreman, John M. Brown, John Brown, Peter Voorhees, Richard Johnson, John Cowen, Jacob Van Dike, Asa Snell, Horatio N. Belt, William S. Wilson, R. Henderson, John Cope, Joseph Robbins, Robert Whitehead, John N. English, John L. Terrill,

Aaron Rue, Joseph McReynolds, James T. Post, Abijah Davis, J. Van Lew, George W. Lowder, James C. Perry, Isaac Baird, C. H. Goodrich, Cyrus Morrell, Alexander Coles, James A. Potts, Murray Cheney, George H. Jackson, John M. Smith, William Kelley, James Downey, Samuel L. McGill, Joel Hinson, Samuel T. Kendall, Henry Cope, James McKinney, Amos Pruitt, John Anderson, Harman P. Crum, R. H. Van Dike, Melane Anderson, Jonathan E. Cooper, James C. Graham, Robert B. Robbins, Perley Silloway, Warren A. Smith, A. D. Holliday, Joshua Allen, David T. Bonnell, Thomas Perrine, William D. Landon, John Denfer.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATION—OBJECT—REQUISITES FOR MEMBERSHIP—OFFICIALS—LIST OF OLD SETTLERS—OTHERS WORTHY OF A PLACE IN THESE RECORDS—REMINISCENCES—CHARACTER AND CUSTOMS OF EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER APPLIANCES—HOME INDUSTRIES—PRIMITIVE SCHOOLHOUSES—LACK OF MILLS—PIONEER AMUSEMENTS—MANNERS AND EQUIPMENT—UNUSUAL POEM.

ORGANIZATION

The survivors of the early settlers of Jersey County long felt the need of an organization whose object would be the preservation of the recollections connected with their first coming to the county. To supply this want, The Old Settlers' Association was organized October 7, 1871, and was known as The Old Settlers' Society of Jersey County, Ill.

OBJECT

The object of the society was declared to be the perpetuation of the memory of the pioneers and old settlers of the county; to collect and preserve the history of the settlement and progress, and of interesting events connected with the same; to revise and keep alive by annual meetings, old friendships, and the memory of bygone days; and to obtain and record, as far as practicable, the names and ages of the early settlers in the state and county, the place of their nativity, the date of their location in the county, the record of their deaths, and other matters of similar interest.

REQUISITES FOR MEMBERSHIP

By the provisions of the original constitution adopted, all persons residing in the State of Illinois in 1840, who were then twenty-one years of age, and who have resided in the counties of Greene and Jersey

for twenty-five years, were entitled to become members by enrolling their names on the rolls of the society. The constitution has since been amended in this respect, so that the persons entitled to become members include all "who were residents of the state of Illinois in 1840, who were then of lawful age, and who have resided in Jersey County for twenty-five years, and all persons from within the limits of the state prior to January 1, 1831, and have had a like residence of twenty-five years in the county."

OFFICIALS

The officers of this society consist of a president, thirteen vice presidents, one elected as far as possible from each township, and a secretary.

The first officers elected were as follows: Cyrus Tolman, president; Benjamin F. Slaten, Brook Stafford, George Stafford, William Hackney, Thomas McDow, John M. Hull, Thomas Wedding, Jeremiah Bell, J. E. Cooper, John Brown, Z. Reddish, D. P. Pritchett, and William Waddle, vice presidents; and George H. Jackson, secretary.

Mr. Tolman continued the president until 1876, when Jonathan E. Cooper was elected and filled that position. In addition to the gentlemen named above, Samuel Erwin, William McDow, William Kellar, Moses Cockrell, William Chapple and J. N. English acted as vice presidents. George H. Jackson has continued the efficient secretary.

An annual meeting and picnic are held, and the society has been the means of reviving no little interest in matters relating to the early settlement of Jersey County. Since the organization of the society in 1871, all original members have died; and the rapid inroad of the hand of death in the ranks of those who took part in the first settling of this portion of the state, suggests that the time has arrived when the events connected with the pioneer times of Jersey County are matters of tradition only, and the eye witnesses and participants in the doings of a century ago are gathered to their fathers.

Below we append a list of the old settlers who have been connected with the Old Settlers' Society, when born, and where, the year in which they came to Illinois, and also the year in which they came to Jersey County.

Adams, Newell L., born Wyndham Co., Vt., 1796; came to Illinois, 1831; came to Jersey County, 1833.

Adams, Z. H., born Oneida Co., N. Y., 1798; came to Illinois, 1832; came to Jersey County, 1833.



A. B. Biggs



Elizabeth J. Biggs

- Allen, Joshua, born Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1806; came to Illinois, 1832; came to Jersey County, 1857.
- Bell, Jeremiah, born Georgia; came to Illinois, 1811; came to Jersey County, 1819.
- Barton, E. H., born Juniata Co., Pa., 1815; came to Illinois, 1836; came to Jersey County, 1837.
- Bowman, Elisha, born Royalton, Vt., 1795; came to Illinois, 1836; came to Jersey County, 1836.
- Brown, John, born Pendleton Co., S. C., 1790; came to Illinois, 1820; came to Jersey County, 1822.
- Buffington, J. H., born Chester Co., Pa., 1812; came to Illinois, 1838; came to Jersey County, 1838.
- Black, John R., born Lancaster Co., Pa., 1797; came to Illinois, 1815; came to Jersey County, 1822.
- Blaney, John, born Ireland, 1807, came to Illinois, 1836; came to Jersey County, 1837.
- Bates, William, born Pendleton Co., S. C., 1812; came to Illinois, 1818; came to Jersey County, 1821.
- Baily, William W., born Essex Co., N. J., 1814; came to Illinois, 1835; came to Jersey County, 1835.
- Brock, T. F., born Franklin, Va., 1802; came to Illinois, 1825; came to Jersey County, 1829.
- Burke, G. W., born Addison, Vt., 1807; came to Illinois, 1834; came to Jersey County, 1834.
- Burley, Daniel, born Adams Co., Ohio, 1816; came to Illinois, 1834; came to Jersey County, 1834.
- Brock, Robert T., born Greene Co., Ill., 1829; came to Jersey County, 1829.
- Beeman, Mrs. Orman, born North Carolina; came to Illinois, 1804.
- Bonnell, D. T.
- Cockrell, Moses, born Scott Co., Ohio, 1806; came to Illinois, 1833; came to Jersey County, 1833.
- Cornelius, Daniel, born St. Clair Co., Ill., 1820; came to Jersey Co., 1830.
- Cooper, J. E., born Henry Co., Ky., 1807; came to Illinois, 1829; came to Jersey County, 1829.
- Cheney, Murray, born Addison Co., Vt., 1809; came to Jersey Co., 1833.
- Corey, Joel, born Somerset Co., N. J., 1805; came to Illinois, 1834; came to Jersey County, 1834.
- Cope, Jacob, born Rowan Co., N. C., 1808; came to Illinois, 1827; came to Jersey County, 1827.

- Casey, E. A., born Kent, R. I., 1811; came to Illinois, 1836; came to Jersey County, 1839.
- Colean, Edwin, born Greene Co., Illinois, 1830; came to Illinois, 1830; came to Jersey County, 1830.
- Carroll, Selenda, born New York.
- Cowan, Mrs. Martha.
- Cummings, Josiah, born Greene Co., Ill., 1825; came to Illinois, 1825; came to Jersey County, 1825.
- Duncan, Delilah, born St. Charles Co., Mo.; came to Illinois, 1820; came to Jersey County, 1820.
- DeLong, John, born Wheeling, Va., 1814; came to Illinois, 1832; came to Jersey County, 1832.
- Davis, Abijah.
- Davis, John, born Rowan Co., N. C., 1819; came to Illinois, 1835.
- Darlington, Sarah.
- English, J. N., born Henry Co., Ky., 1810; came to Illinois, 1820; came to Jersey County, 1824.
- Erwin, A. D., born Franklin Co., Tenn., 1827; came to Illinois, 1827; came to Jersey County, 1828.
- Erwin, Melinda, born Greene Co., Ill., 1833; came to Illinois, 1833; came to Jersey County, 1833.
- Erwin, Samuel, born Wilson Co., Tenn., 1811; came to Illinois, 1828; came to Jersey County, 1829.
- Fisher, C. B., born Somerset Co., N. J., 1809; came to Jersey Co., 1838.
- Falkner, James, born Tioga Co., Pa., 1814; came to Illinois, 1820; came to Jersey County, 1820.
- Falkner, William, born Madison Co., Ill., 1822; came to Illinois, 1822; came to Jersey County, 1824.
- Fields, Sarah.
- Ford, Thomas, born Monmouth, N. J., 1811; came to Illinois, 1834; came to Jersey County, 1835.
- Gunterman, John.
- Greene, Addison, born Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1810; came to Illinois, 1837; came to Jersey County, 1845.
- Gillham, Marcus, born Madison Co., Ill., 1810; came to Illinois, 1819; came to Jersey County, 1819.
- Grimes, J. T., born Greene Co., Ill., 1820; came to Illinois, 1820; came to Jersey County, 1820.
- Gowan, Nathan, born Rockingham Co., Va., 1793; came to Illinois, 1828.

- Gardner, Robert, born Columbia Co., Pa., 1817; came to Illinois, 1835; came to Jersey County, 1835.
- Hackney, William, born Schenectady, N. Y., 1789; came to Illinois, 1836; came to Jersey County, 1836.
- Hayes, Harley E., born Addison Co., Vt., 1813; came to Illinois, 1837; came to Jersey County, 1840.
- Hurd, J. M., born Madison Co., N. Y., 1809; came to Illinois, 1830; came to Jersey County, 1830.
- Hamilton, Joseph O., born Monroe Co., Ill., 1824; came to Illinois, 1824; came to Jersey County, 1831.
- Hawley, William S.
- Hartwick, James, born Middlesex Co., N. J., 1811; came to Illinois, 1838; came to Jersey County, 1838.
- Hamilton, N., born Washington Co., Ohio, 1814; came to Illinois, 1818; came to Jersey County, 1829.
- Howell, U. D., born Somerset Co., N. J., 1815; came to Illinois, 1836; came to Jersey County, 1836.
- Jackson, Elizabeth, born St. Charles Co., Mo.; came to Illinois, 1829; came to Jersey County, 1829.
- Jackson, George H., born Philadelphia, Pa., 1813; came to Illinois, 1833; came to Jersey County, 1833.
- Jackson, John, born 1817; came to Illinois, 1834; came to Jersey County, 1834.
- Jarboe, W. P., born Clark Co., Ohio, 1818; came to Illinois, 1827; came to Jersey County, 1844.
- Kellar, William, born Rowan Co., N. C., 1801.
- Knapp, Charles H., born Delaware Co., N. Y., 1811; came to Illinois, 1839; came to Jersey County, 1841.
- Kelly, William, born Ireland, 1801; came to Illinois, 1832; came to Jersey County, 1836.
- Kirby, William, born Monmouth Co., N. J.; came to Illinois, 1838; came to Jersey County, 1838.
- Keith, William, born Fleming Co., Ky., 1812; came to Illinois, 1836; came to Jersey County, 1847.
- Keith, Sarah L., born Rose Co., Ohio, 1819; came to Illinois, 1833; came to Jersey County, 1847.
- Knowland, Martha.
- Karr, Joseph.
- Kirchner, George C., born Prussia, 1816; came to Illinois, 1836; came to Jersey County, 1836.

- Levi, William P., born Tennessee; came to Illinois, 1827; came to Jersey County, 1877.
- Levi, Alafair, born Tennessee; came to Illinois, 1827; came to Jersey County, 1877.
- Lucas, N. B., born Scioto Co., Ohio, 1807; came to Illinois, 1833; came to Jersey County, 1833.
- Lowder, George W., born Harlan Co., Ky., 1804; came to Jersey County, 1827.
- Lurton, Jacob, born Jefferson Co., Ky., 1805; came to Illinois, 1817; came to Jersey County, 1817.
- Latham, R., born Rowan Co., N. C., 1793; came to Illinois 1820; came to Jersey County, 1825.
- Lurton, N. M., born Greene Co., Ill., 1830; came to Illinois, 1830; came to Jersey County, 1830.
- Lewis, Allen, born Ulster Co., N. Y.; came to Illinois, 1825; came to Jersey County, 1837.
- Lurton, J. C., born Greene Co., Ill., 1831; came to Illinois, 1831; came to Jersey County, 1831.
- Little, Irvin, born Rowan Co., N. C., 1803; came to Illinois, 1831; came to Jersey County, 1831.
- McDow, William, born Madison Co., Ill., 1808; came to Illinois, 1808; came to Jersey County, 1824.
- Marshaw, William, born Greene Co., Ill., 1827; came to Illinois, 1827; came to Jersey County, 1827.
- McFain, D., born Columbia Co., Pa., 1815; came to Illinois, 1837; came to Jersey County, 1837.
- McFain, Mary E., born Henry Co., Ky., 1823; came to Jersey County, 1835.
- Miner, Nathaniel, born New York, 1801; came to Illinois, 1832; came to Jersey County, 1832.
- Miner, Martin B., born Addison Co., Vt., 1805; came to Illinois, 1837; came to Jerseyville, 1840.
- McDow, Thomas, born South Carolina, 1795; came to Jersey County, 1823.
- Martin, George, born St. Louis, Mo., 1818; came to Illinois, 1824; came to Jersey County, 1837.
- Massey, John, born Franklin Co., Mo., 1818; came to Illinois, 1824; came to Jersey County, 1837.
- McCollister, Isaac, born Lewis Co., N. Y., 1817.

- McReynolds, A. A., born Tennessee, 1819; came to Illinois, 1835; came to Jersey County, 1835.
- McReynolds, Thomas J.; came to Illinois, 1835.
- Nevius, Wiliam B., born Somerset Co., N. J., 1813; came to Illinois, 1837; came to Jersey County, 1837.
- Newberry, Henry, born Hartford, Conn., 1806; came to Illinois, 1838; came to Jersey County, 1838.
- Potts, George W., born Iredell Co., N. C., 1818; came to Illinois, 1834; came to Jersey County, 1834.
- Pruitt, Mrs. Mary.
- Piggott, N. Isaac, born St. Clair Co., Ill. (then Northwest Territory), 1793; came to Illinois, 1821; came to Jersey County, 1821.
- Piggott, James A., born St. Louis Co., Mo., 1814; came to Illinois, 1819; came to Jersey County, 1827.
- Pritchett, D. P., born Montgomery Co., Ky., 1816; came to Illinois, 1830; came to Jersey County, 1838.
- Plowman, Jonathan, born Somerset Co., Pa., 1818; came to Illinois, 1839; came to Jersey County, 1839.
- Post, James T., born Vermont.
- Rhoads, John C.
- Randle, James.
- Reddish, Zaddock.
- Rue, George S., born Monmouth Co., N. H., 1804; came to Illinois, 1840; came to Jersey County, 1840.
- Richey, William P., born Pendleton Co., Ky., 1817; came to Illinois, 1830; came to Jersey County, 1830.
- Rue, Alfred, born Monmouth Co., N. J., 1813; came to Illinois, 1835; came to Jersey County, 1835.
- Rusk, James, born South Carolina, 1811; came to Illinois, 1831; came to Jersey County, 1831.
- Rusk, Emily, born Jersey Co., Ill., 1825; came to Illinois, 1825; came to Jersey County, 1825.
- Randolph, Lewis, born Somerset Co., N. J., 1808; came to Illinois, 1827.
- Ross, James, born Somerset Co., N. J., 1803; came to Illinois, 1839; came to Jersey County, 1839.
- Ross, Alletta, born Somerset Co., N. J., 1803; came to Illinois, 1839; came to Jersey County, 1839.
- Sidway, G. D., born Orange Co., N. Y., 1804; came to Illinois, 1831; came to Jersey County, 1831.

- Smith, John M., born Monmouth Co., N. J., 1811; came to Illinois, 1835; came to Jersey County, 1836.
- Scott, Joseph C., born Somerset Co., N. J., 1809; came to Illinois, 1835; came to Jersey County, 1835.
- Slaten, Benjamin F., born St. Clair Co., Ill., 1820; came to Illinois, 1820; came to Jersey County, 1829.
- Simmons, J. H. H., born Montgomery Co., Md., 1814; came to Illinois, 1830; came to Jersey County, 1830.
- Shepherd, William, born Yorkshire, England, 1816; came to Jersey County, 1839.
- Simmons, R. J., born Montgomery Co., Md., 1808; came to Illinois, 1830; came to Jersey County, 1830.
- Slaten, W. D. F., born Jackson Co., Ga., 1808; came to Illinois, 1822; came to Jersey County, 1829.
- Short, Glover, born Pittsylvania Co., Va., 1800; came to Illinois, 1826; came to Jersey County, 1842.
- Silloway, P., born Sullivan Co., N. H., 1812; came to Illinois, 1837; came to Jersey County, 1837.
- Smith, J. F., born Spartansburg, S. C., 1811; came to Illinois, 1829; came to Jersey County, 1847.
- Simmons, S. C., born Montgomery Co., Md., 1807; came to Illinois, 1830; came to Jersey County, 1830.
- Stryker, William C., born Somerset Co., N. J., 1808; came to Illinois, 1840; came to Jersey County, 1840.
- Stout, John P., born 1819; came to Illinois, 1839; came to Jersey County, 1839.
- Stafford, Brook, born New Jersey, 1808; came to Illinois, 1836; came to Jersey County, 1836.
- Sinclair, Mrs. Isaac, born Tennessee; came to Illinois, 1806.
- Sisson, John W.
- Spangle, Andrew.
- Slaten, John W., born Jackson Co., Ga., 1810; came to Illinois, 1818; came to Jersey County, 1829.
- Terry, J. M., born Hardin Co., Ky., 1811; came to Jersey Co., 1828.
- Tolman, Cyrus, born Bridgewater, Mass., 1793; came to Illinois, 1818; came to Jersey County, 1821.
- Terrell, John L., born Caroline Co., Va., 1800; came to Illinois, 1836; came to Jersey County, 1836.
- Utt, John, born Scioto Co., Ohio, 1790; came to Illinois, 1835; came to Jersey County, 1835.



Joseph D. Powell.



Nathaniel V. Powell

- Utt, Jacob, born Northampton Co., Pa., 1809; came to Illinois, 1833; came to Jersey County, 1833.
- Van Liew, Jeremiah, born Somerset Co., N. J., 1792; came to Illinois, 1839; came to Jersey County, 1839.
- Van Horn, James E., born Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1812; came to Illinois, 1833; came to Jersey County, 1833.
- Wedding, Thomas, born District of Columbia, 1808; came to Jersey Co., 1835.
- Waddle, William C., born South Carolina; came to Jersey County, 1808.
- Wyckoff, Ambrose S., born Schoharie Co., Ohio, 1806; came to Illinois, 1832; came to Jersey County, 1832.
- Whitlock, John C., born Russell Co., Va., 1809; came to Illinois, 1825; came to Jersey County, 1826.
- Walker, P. C., born London Co., Va., 1811; came to Illinois, 1835; came to Jersey County, 1838.
- West, John C., born Warren Co., Ky., 1812; came to Illinois, 1818; came to Jersey County, 1839.
- Woolsey, J. B., born Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1809; came to Jersey Co., 1835.
- Williams, L., born Greene Co., Ill., 1822; came to Illinois, 1822; came to Jersey County, 1822.
- Williams, Sol., born Greene Co., Ill., 1824; came to Illinois, 1824; came to Jersey County, 1824.
- Whitehead, Margaret, born Somerset Co., N. J., 1810; came to Illinois, 1837; came to Jersey County, 1837.
- Whitlock, Daniel, born Madison Co., Ky., 1799; came to Illinois, 1831; came to Jersey County, 1831.
- Warren, George E., born Franklin Co., Ohio, 1817; came to Illinois, 1835; came to Jersey County, 1837.

In addition we subjoin, from a list compiled by Capt. J. E. Cooper, the names of some old residents of Jersey County, who do not appear on the records of the Old Settlers' Society. These persons, in 1870, had resided for at least forty years in the state of Illinois, were at that time fifty years of age or over, and residents of Jersey County. Where Greene County is mentioned as the place of settlement on coming to Illinois, it refers in many instances to what in 1839 became Jersey County.

- Allen, Mrs. Wm. H., born in Illinois; settled in Madison Co., 1820.
- Allen, Mrs. Joshua, born in North Carolina; settled in Union Co., 1819.
- Beeman, John, born in Illinois; settled in Madison Co., 1817.
- Brown, John, born in South Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1820.

- Beeman, Mrs. Orman, born in North Carolina; settled in Wayne Co., 1818.
- Bell, Mrs. Jeremiah, born in Kentucky; settled in St. Clair Co., 1812.
- Bridges, Mrs. Hiram, born in Tennessee; settled in Gallatin Co., 1814.
- Bradshaw, Mrs. Jonas, born in South Carolina; settled in Wayne Co., 1818.
- Brock, Mrs. Tarlton F., born in Georgia; settled in St. Clair Co., 1817.
- Brown, Mrs. Joseph, born in South Carolina; settled in Wayne Co., 1818.
- Belt, Mrs. H. N., born in Virginia; settled in St. Clair Co., 1817.
- Cope, Joseph, born in North Carolina; settled in Union Co., 1819.
- Cope, George, born in North Carolina; settled in Union Co., 1819.
- Cope, James, born in North Carolina; settled in Union Co., 1819.
- Chance, Ezehiel, born in North Carolina; settled in Madison Co., 1828.
- Collins, Mrs. Job, born in New York; settled in Greene Co., 1820.
- Cartwright, Mrs. John, born in Ohio; settled in Pike County, 1826.
- Calhoun, Mrs. J. W., born in New York; settled in Greene Co., 1831.
- Corey, Mrs. Joel, born in New Jersey; settled in Greene Co., 1834.
- Chance, Mrs. Ezekiel, born in Tennessee; settled in Madison Co., 1816.
- Cooper, Mrs. J. E., born in New Hampshire; settled in Greene Co., 1831.
- Campbell, William, born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1830.
- Carrico, John C., born in Missouri; settled in Greene Co., 1830.
- Cowan, Mathew, born in Virginia; settled in Madison Co., 1812.
- Cope, Lewis, born in Illinois; settled in Union Co., 1831.
- Cartwright, John, born in Pennsylvania; settled in Madison Co., 1812.
- Cummings, Mrs. Thomas, born in New Jersey; settled in Greene County, 1820.
- Carroll, Mrs. Thomas, born in New York; settled in Madison Co., 1820.
- Davis, Mrs. Samuel, born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1826.
- D'Arcy, Mrs. E. A., born in New Jersey; settled in Greene Co., 1834.
- Davis, Samuel, born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1826.
- Dodson, Aaron, born in Missouri; settled in Greene Co., 1824.
- Davis, John, born in Kentucky; settled in Greene Co., 1825.
- Farley, Mrs. R. D., born Vermont; settled in Greene Co., 1831.
- Gilworth, John, born in Virginia; settled in Greene Co., 1820.
- Gibbs, John, born in Illinois; settled in Madison Co., 1818.
- Gunterman, Mrs. John, born in Virginia; settled in Madison Co., 1817.
- Grimes, Mrs. Jarrett T., born in Missouri; settled in Greene Co., 1826.
- Hull, John M., born in Illinois; settled in Monroe Co., 1823.
- Hart, John, born in Tennessee; settled in Greene Co., 1830.
- Henson, Mrs. Samuel, born in Kentucky; settled in Greene Co., 1820.

- Henderson, Mrs. Richmond, born in Vermont; settled in Greene Co., 1831.
Henson, Mrs. James, born in Virginia; settled in Greene Co., 1823.
James, Mrs. Joseph, born in Ireland; settled in Greene Co., 1831.
Johnisee, N. P., born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1827.
Jackson, Mrs. Geo. H., born in Missouri; settled in Greene Co., 1820.
Kellar, Mrs. William, born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1825.
Lurton, Mrs. N. R., born in Tennessee; settled in Greene Co., 1830.
Lofton, Mrs. Katherine, born in Ohio; settled in Greene Co., 1818.
Lurton, Mrs. Jacob, born in Illinois; settled in Madison Co., 1810.
Legg, John, born in Maryland; settled in Greene Co., 1828.
Marshall, Thomas, born in Delaware; settled in Madison Co., 1830.
McKinney, Mrs. James, Sr., born in Tennessee; settled in St. Clair Co., 1811.
McDow, Mrs. William, born in Virginia; settled in Greene Co., 1828.
Myers, Mrs. Emeline, born in Kentucky; settled in Greene Co., 1817.
McGill, Mrs. T. L., born in Massachusetts; settled in Greene Co., 1817.
Neely, Joshua, born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1830.
Nail, Daniel, born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1830.
Nail, Mrs. Daniel, born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1830.
Osborn, Francis, born in Ohio; settled in Sangamon Co., 1826.
Palmer, William, born in Vermont; settled in Greene Co., 1829.
Pruitt, Mrs. James, born in Kentucky; settled in Madison Co., 1811.
Pote, Mrs. Jane, Alabama; settled in Jefferson Co., 1823.
Reddish, John H., born in Kentucky. settled in Greene Co., 1828.
Reddish, Stephen, born in Kentucky; settled in Greene Co., 1828.
Rowden, James S., born Illinois; settled in Madison Co., 1818.
Rice, Solomon, born in Tennessee; settled in Greene Co., 1829.
Ryan, Richardson, born in Ohio; settled in St. Clair Co., 1819.
Rice, Henry, born in Tennessee; settled in Greene Co., 1829.
Randle, Mrs. J. G., born in Illinois; settled in Madison Co., 1809.
Rowden, Mrs. James S., born in Illinois; settled in Madison Co., 1818.
Reddish, Mrs. Zaddock, born in Illinois; settled in Madison Co., 1818.
Richard, Guy C., born in New York; settled in Morgan Co., 1823.
Rhoads, Richard, born in Kentucky; settled in Greene Co., 1828.
Sinclair, Isaac, born in Tennessee; settled in Greene Co., 1820.
Seago, Thomas, born in Tennessee; settled in Greene Co., 1828.
Swan, James G., born in Illinois; settled in St. Clair Co., 1814.
Smith, Mrs. John F., born in Tennessee; settled in Marion Co., 1829.
Thurston, Lewis Co., born in Ohio; settled in Pike Co., 1824.
Terry, Isaac, born in Kentucky; settled in Greene Co., 1830.

Vaughn, Mrs. John, born in Tennessee; settled in St. Clair Co., 1811.
Ward, Moses, born in Indiana; settled in Greene Co., 1821.
Watson, Sebastian, Illinois; settled in Greene Co., 1817.
West, William L., born in Kentucky; settled in St. Clair Co., 1818.
White, Mrs. Jesse, born in Kentucky; settled in Greene Co., 1824.
White, Mrs. Josiah, born in Kentucky; settled in Greene Co., 1824.
Whitlock, Mrs. J. C., born in Illinois; settled in St. Clair Co., 1817.

The following, also taken from Captain Cooper's list, comprises persons residents of Jersey County, who in 1870 had resided thirty-five years in the state.

Bradshaw, James, born in Kentucky; settled in Greene Co., 1834.
Bray, Isaac, born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1831.
Brown, Dennis, born in Illinois; settled in Greene Co., 1823.
Dougherty, John G., Mississippi; settled in Greene Co., 1833.
Farley, R. D., born in Vermont; settled in Greene Co., 1831.
Hamilton, John, born in New Jersey; settled in Madison Co., 1836.
Henderson, Richmond, born in New Hampshire; settled in Greene Co., 1832.
James, Joseph, born in Ireland; settled in Greene Co., 1831.
Jones, George; born in Kentucky; settled in Greene Co., 1832.
Lyons, Thomas, born in Ireland; settled in Greene Co., 1835.
Landon, Norman E., born in Vermont; settled in Greene Co., 1834.
Landon, William D., born in Vermont; settled in Greene Co., 1834.
McQuire, James, born in Pennsylvania; settled in Greene Co., 1832.
McCann, George, born in Illinois; settled in St. Clair Co., 1827.
Noble, Caleb, born in Mississippi; settled in Greene Co., 1833.
Noble, Sidney, born in Mississippi; settled in Greene Co., 1833.
Post, James T., born in Vermont; settled in Greene Co., 1832.
Spaulding, Richard, born in Ohio; settled in Greene Co., 1833.
Snell, Asa, born in Vermont; settled in Greene Co., 1834.
Stillwell, Jeremiah, born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1834.
Thompson, George, born in North Carolina; settled in Greene Co., 1831.
Wedding, Benjamin, born in Ohio; settled in Greene Co., 1834.
Worthey, Absalom, born in Georgia; settled in Jefferson Co., 1835.

At the various meetings held by the Old Settlers' Society, delightful reminiscences were exchanged by the members, and from some of them are culled the following brief statements regarding some of the manners and customs of those early days now so far in the past. These reminiscences are worthy of preservation for they give a picture of times now

historical and permit the descendants of the pioneers to contrast those days with the present, and to realize the debt this generation owes to the one now gone.

CHARACTER AND CUSTOMS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS

The early settlers of Jersey County, in common with the pioneers of the western country, were a free-hearted, generous and hospitable people. Each man was willing to render every assistance possible to his neighbor without hope or expectation of pecuniary reward. It was not an unusual circumstance to go fifteen miles to help raise the log house of a newcomer. Friendship was something more than a name, and manifested itself by kindly acts which bound whole settlements together in close and neighborly relations.

PIONEER APPLIANCES

The teams were mostly oxen. The modern wagon was a thing almost unknown in the early pioneer days. Ox carts were used instead. Very little wheat was raised, and the small quantity which was produced was cut with the sickle or the cradle, tramped out on the ground with horses, in a yard prepared for that purpose, and winnowed by means of a sheet, held by a man at each end, while another poured out the wheat from a vessel held at some distance overhead in order to give it a sufficient fall. There were few, if any, fan-mills in the county at that time. The plows used were called the barshare, with a wooden mold-board, and sometimes a single shovel plow was used. There were but poor implements as compared with the plows and cultivators of the present day. With the present farming tools one man can cultivate three times the quantity of land that it was possible to cultivate then, with the crude agricultural implements, and this one man can do it better too.

HOME INDUSTRIES

The people in those days were all on an equality, and were proverbially honest. They manufactured cloth from cotton, flax and wool, and the clothing for men, women and children was made up by hand. The women attended to the making of the cloth and the clothing, and the men to the farming, the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes. They had hogs and cattle for home use, but there was no cash market for the overplus of product. The country abounded in wild game, such as

deer, turkeys, prairie chicken, quail and rabbits, which were suitable for food; and panthers, catamounts, wild cats, the fox, coon, opossum, groundhog, and numerous wolves. The otter, beaver and muskrat were also found. Swarms of wild bees made honey plentiful.

PRIMITIVE SCHOOLHOUSES

The early settlers of Jersey County were mostly from southern states, and the majority of them favored education. The schools were held in log houses. On one side of the building a log was usually left out, and this space was pasted over with greased paper, thus making the only window of which the schoolhouse could boast. Inside the building, under this window, a large puncheon board was placed entirely across the room, and this served as a writing desk for the entire school. The floor was composed, even in the most pretentious of these schoolhouses, of hewed puncheon boards, and the only door was made of long clapboards got out for that purpose.

The room was heated by means of a large, wooden fireplace at one end of the room. The teacher frequently had a hard time of it to judge from the accounts handed down from early times. It was the usual custom for the "scholars" to turn the teacher out at Christmas, and thus compel him to give a vacation through the holidays. The schools were, of course, subscription, or pay, schools; free schools were the outgrowth of a later period. Dilworth's speller was the most common book used; though some had Webster's; and the New Testament was used as a reading book. The teachers themselves commonly made no very great pretensions to having any thorough education. A great many knew nothing of the correct sounds of the vowels, and in going through the reading lesson each word was given a long, short, sharp or flat sound, just as it happened, mixing things up not a little, and thus the teachers' instructions proved of no great value in the way of giving the pupils an idea of correct pronunciation.

LACK OF MILLS

The need most seriously felt in the community was for mills. Up to 1829, the people in the southern part of the county were accustomed to go to Woodriver, in Madison County, where there was a mill, the motive power of which was an incline wheel trod by oxen. At this mill there was no means of bolting, and the flour was very coarse and dark. The



Gerald G. Reardon.

old settlers say that the meal was so coarse that it could be heard to rattle in the sack, but even flour such as this could not always be obtained, and the settlers would do without bread for weeks, except what was made from flour or meal grated on a grater, made of an old piece of tin bucket or a pan, with holes punched in it, fastened on a board. There was also what is known as a stump mortar, which, on a pinch, could be used to crack corn, but only corn. This was formed by balancing a heavy log or beam on a stump, and the up and down motions of this log caused it to fall like a crude pestle on the corn, placed in a hole scooped in another underneath stump.

PIONEER AMUSEMENTS

The people in those days seemed to enjoy life. House raisings, quiltings and corn pickings were of frequent occurrence. These gatherings were invariably succeeded in the evenings by what were called "frolics," in which the young people would heartily engage. The dances consisted of a "French four," an eight-handed reel or jig. They knew nothing of waltzing, the cotillion, quadrille or lancers, or the modern innovations. What is now known as a saloon or coffee house was then called a "doggery." Lamps were unheard of. A teacup partly filled with cornmeal dough, in which was stuck a stick, around which a rag was wrapped, was filled with coon or opossum oil, or hog lard, and this lighted gave a tolerably good light, but would undoubtedly be considered very unsatisfactory in these days of gas and electric lights. In the fall season, a scooped out turnip was used instead of the teacup, as being more economical, many families possessing so few teacups that one could scarcely be spared from the table.

MANNERS AND EQUIPMENT

During the early years of the settlement of Jersey County, it had no buggies. An ox cart carried the family to meeting, or else the settlers walked or rode on horseback, if there were any horses. The horse collars were made of corn husks or bark; rawhide tugs or chains were used for traces, and were fastened by hooks to large wooden hames. The harrows and rakes were made with wooden teeth. The manners of the people were plain and simple, but kind and courteous. A majority had but a limited education. There were but few old bachelors and old maids in the community. When a girl was about to marry, she did not

take into consideration how well off was her expected husband, nor his ability to support a wife, but her question was whether he was honest and industrious, and she expected to work and help support herself. Hired girls and female servants were not known. Every woman did her own work, or in the case of sickness, she was assisted for the time being by her kind-hearted neighbors. There were no lawyers in the county until about 1840, and no doctors until about 1830.

JERSEY COUNTY OCTOGENARIANS

A

Albrecht, Louis, Grafton.
Ames, Mrs. Lucy V. Semple, Elsay.

B

Barlow, James, Grafton.
Barlow, Mrs. Dicey, Grafton.
Barry, Edward L. H., Jerseyville.
Bartlett, Mrs. Julia, Jerseyville.
Bothwell, Mrs. Mary, Jerseyville.
Briggs, Enoch, East Newbern.
Brigham, Mrs. Jane, Fieldon.
Brown, John (col'd), Jerseyville.
Brummer, John, Brighton.

C

Campbell, Mrs. Eliz., Jerseyville.
Catt, Charles, Jerseyville.
Coats, Mrs. Mary, Jerseyville.
Cockrell, Elias, Jerseyville.
Cory, Levi D., Jerseyville.
Corzine, Mrs. Catharine, Jerseyville.
Cray, Tissier, Jerseyville.
Cummings, Mrs. Phoebe, Jerseyville.
Cyter, Mrs. Margaret, Jerseyville.
Cooke, Mrs. Palmira, East Newbern.

D

Darr, Madison, Jerseyville.
Darlington, Mrs. Mary, McClusky.
Derby, Mrs. Margaret, Jerseyville.
Donelly, Lydia, Jerseyville.

E

Eastman, Mrs. Elizabeth, Grafton.
Edsall, William H., Grafton.
Edwards, William W., Jerseyville.
England, George, Jerseyville.
Erwin, Thomas J., Kane.

F

Farley, Mrs. Elizabeth, Elsay.
Flynn, Michael, Jerseyville.
Fritz, Godfrey, Jerseyville.
Fulkerson, William H., Jerseyville.
Fuller, William, Otterville.

G

Gleason, Charles, Jerseyville.
Gleason, Philip, Otterville.
Gettings, Ozias D., Otterville.
Gill, Mrs. Emily, McClusky.
Goetten, Mrs. Christina, Fieldon.
Gowins, Paris M., Grafton.

H

Hamilton, Oscar B., Jerseyville.
Handler, Charles, Jerseyville.

Hansell, Lloyd S., Jerseyville.

Herdman, George W., Jerseyville.

Hartwick, Mrs. Mary, Jerseyville.

Harmon, George A., Jerseyville.

Haynie, Ormsbie, Jerseyville.

Hooper, Henry, Jerseyville.

J

Jennings, John, Delhi.

Jones, Mrs. Caroline, Jerseyville.

K

Kessler, Theodore, Jerseyville.

King, Jefferson (col'd), Jerseyville.

Kingsley, Mrs. Jennie, Jerseyville.

L

Lamb, Mrs. Ann F., Jerseyville.

Laresche, Paul, Jerseyville.

Leek, William, Jerseyville.

Lurton, Mrs. Delia P., Jerseyville.

M

Maples, James, Jerseyville.

Marston, Joseph G., Jerseyville.

McClusky, Mrs. Mary A., McClusky.

Morgan, Alfred, Jerseyville.

McCauley, Mary Ann, Grafton.

Myer, Anton, Jerseyville.

N

Nalley, William G., Grafton.

Nelson, Conrad, Grafton.

Norris, Mrs. Sarah B., Grafton.

P

Piggott, George M., Elsah.

Phillips, Solomon K., Rosedale.

Powell, John, Jerseyville.

Pickett, Mrs. Emaline, Jerseyville.

Q

Quinn, Richard, Jerseyville.

R

Renfro, Mrs. Mazarette, Elsah.

Rice, Andrew J., Jerseyville.

Reihl, E. A., Elsah.

Ritchey, John, Jerseyville.

Robinson, Mrs. Caroline, Grafton.

Ross, Dr. William H., Jerseyville.

S

Seago, James L., Jerseyville.

Seagraves, James, Elsah.

Sheehy, Mrs. Mary, Ruyle.

Short, G. M., Fieldon.

Show, Mrs. Jane, Rosedale.

Spencer, Mrs. Elizabeth, Jerseyville.

Sweeney, John, Jerseyville.

T

Terry, Jasper A., Elsah.

Thomas, Mrs. Mary J., Grafton.

Turner, Henry, Jerseyville.

Tonsor, John, Jerseyville.

V

Van Horne, Dr. Augustus K., Jerseyville.

Van Dyke, Charles H., Jerseyville.

Vanausdall, Allen M., Jerseyville.

W

	Wolfe, George H., Jerseyville.
	Wolfe, Mrs. Sarah, Jerseyville.
Ware, George W., Jerseyville.	Woodruff, George, Jerseyville, the
Watson, Thomas C., Jerseyville.	last named being aged ninety-five
White, John I., Jerseyville.	years.

UNUSUAL POEM

In conjunction with this chapter on the Jersey County Old Settlers' Society, and the manners and customs which prevailed during the period when they were bringing this locality into the ranks of civilization, it is appropriate to give in full a poem read by the author, Hon. Ed. Miner, at the anniversary meeting at the courthouse in Jerseyville, in 1895, which is so unique as to command universal attention and bring forth praise from all who either read it or hear it read.

JERSEY COUNTY FARM LIFE

Sixty (Eighty-three) Years Ago

- “Out on the prairie, about a mile to the west
 Of where we're now met, further knowledge in quest,
 Stood a little log cabin in the prairie grass tall,
 Where your speaker arrived one night in the fall,
 In destitute plight, without money or clothes,
 A pitiable object, as you well may suppose.
 And to add to his misery—and these are bald facts—
 He was barren of hair as the poll of an ax,
 And shy on teeth, too, for this luxury then
 Was with him like unto the proverbial hen.
- “That cabin stood low, squarely facing the south,
 And built to withstand either flood or a drouth;
 One door and two windows furnished ingress and light,
 While the fireplace covered quite all else from sight.
 The door on two wooden hinges was hung,
 But the windows were “set” and refused to be swung;
 And a rough puncheon floor, laid down without sills,
 Answered well enough there for skirts without frills.
- “A ridge pole projected at either end of the hut,
 And a chimney loomed up, belching cinders and soot.



Fernando González

On one end of the ridge pole, a hen and her brood
Roosted safe from the varmints 'round hunting for food,
While a gobbler, whose mate on Christmas eve died,
Held the other end down, thus preventing a slide.
With these simple adornments, the outside was complete,
While the interior lacked not in ornaments neat.

“From the rafters o’head there hung in festoons
Long skins of dried apples and dried skins of raccoons;
While over the fireplace, from pegs in the logs,
Swung strips of dried venison and jowls of dead hogs.
In one corner a barrel, with cover weighted with chunks,
To keep the meat under brine and secure from skunks,
Held in pickle the pork for next summer’s use,
And served at times as a stand, or at least an excuse
For this useful adornment, and often at night,
Held the saucer of grease that furnished the light.

“Then a little pine table, one bed, and some chairs,
And an old wooden clock much in need of repairs,
And a bucket and gourd, and an old spinning wheel,
And hanks of white yarn just fresh from the reel,
And a shotgun transformed from a rifle, smooth bore,
Which hung within reach just over the door,
And a powder horn made from the horn of an ox,
Embellished with pictures of a hound and a fox,
And suspended near by, to be ready in case
A big buck glided by, to get out and give chase—
Embraced about all the household effects
Save a few ancient dishes little better than wrecks.

“No, there’s another adornment I cannot forget,
For its memory looms up, clinging close to me yet,
And that’s the cradle of boards, shy of satin or silk,
Where your speaker got started, dealing wholly in milk;
At which avocation he throve well for a time,
Had things his own way, and enjoyed it prime,
Until there came to the cabin, one dark night in June,
Another toothless young scamp with lungs all atune,
Who got red in the face, yelled and kicked with such vim,
That he turned the milk business straight over to him.

“Thus a farm life in Jersey, three score years ago,
Your speaker began, and would now have you know
That milk rations cut off, his chances to win
Were, to put it quite mildly, most deucedly thin,
For did he take other diet and thereby grow fat,
Then his mother would worry to know ‘where he was at,’
Did he chance to stroll out, looking tempting and sweet,
Lest a prowling she wolf snap him up for her meat.

“But he grew on apace with other stock on the farm,
Had the croup and the measles, which did him no harm;
Fought whooping cough hard, and chickenpox spurned,
Fed the chickens and pigs, rocked the cradle and churned;
Went out on cold mornings, ground covered with sleet,
Drove the hogs from their beds and there warmed his bare feet;
Brought the cows from the pasture and on errands ran,
Until but one thing was lacking to make him a man.

“That ‘one thing’ he found in the summer one day,
When a man from the town came out to cut hay,
Who, to pay him for some little errand he did
Gave a piece of tobacco, just enough for a quid.
Now then, thought your speaker, this surely’s not bad,
I’ll be a man now not less bigger than dad.
He put the stuff in his mouth, to the stable went straight,
Leaned against the pigpen and did there ruminate;
Till a darkness came o’er him that could almost be felt,
And a queer sort of feeling flitted under his belt,
Which caused him to tremble, his knees to grow weak,
Filled his soul with dismay and with pallor his cheek;
Until, hanging limp o’er the rails of that pen,
Gave his quid and his dinner to the pigs, there and then.

“But this little experience didn’t seem to suffice—
He was bent on acquiring and holding the vice.
So he sought the same reptile that caused him the pain,
And declared he was willing to be bitten again.
And thus he continued, spite of thrashings or threats,
His father’s advice, or his mother’s regrets,
Until he had mastered the art (this is truthful but sad),
And could bite off a chew quite equal to dad.

“Then, as years glided by, he engaged on the farm,
Not enough to excite or cause much alarm,
For his health, or his strength, but to tell you what’s so,
For ten cents a day he covered corn with a hoe;
Sallied out in the mornings when his father with team
Went out to break prairie, and bore down on the beam
To keep the plow in the ground, and thus, hour by hour,
Rode the old mould board that never did scour.
Then played circus with horses, and rode ’round and ’round
To tramp out the sheaves, in the ring on the ground;
And, with tramping done, then to gather the wheat
Helped to rake off the straw and toss chaff from a sheet.
Another threshing device in vogue at that day,
Which to use with effect was not any child’s play.
And though simple in build, in looks shy of deceit,
Was full of the d——l as an egg is of meat.
This engine whose antics made your speaker bewail
And curse the day he was born, was a measly old flail.
One day he had stood and watched with much care
The men in the barn swinging flails in the air,
To beat out oats from the sheaves on the floor,
Where he viewed the proceedings from a crack in the door.
When the noon came, and men gone to their meals,
Thought the speaker, ‘I’ll try this and see how it feels
To run these machines, so simple, so plain;
I think I can do it without very much strain.’
He seized the one nearest, swung it over his head,
And in less than two minutes he was carried to bed,
With nose mashed out of shape, his eyes a mere speck,
And one ear twisted ’round to back of his neck.
But he lived, as you’ve seen to tell the sad tale,
And give warning to shun that murderous flail.

“The threshing now done and corn gathered in crib,
The thoughts are diverted to the roasted spare rib.
And hog killing time now grows on apace
When the porker will then have to give up the race.
In the crisp, early morning, ground covered with snow,
A smoke is seen curling from a chunk-heap aglow,

Where stones to heat water snuggle closely therein
To be ready for business when the killings begin,
Then the neighbors arrive, old butcher-knives ground;
New gambrels are cut because the old ones not found,
Then a bustle, a hustle, and cry 'water hot,'
Then the crack of a rifle, a squeal from the lot,
And the slaughter is on, and no rest is found
Till with heels in the air and noses to the ground,
Hanging suspended in rows, looking comely and neat,
The remains of dead swine for next season's meat.
Then the dogs and the cats and crows from the field
Hang 'round for the parts the interiors now yield,
And content for the 'lights,' hung on the top rails
While the boys are content to fight out for the tails.

"But let this suffice for the scenes on the farm
About which there always will linger a charm,
While we mention the men who three score years ago
Leveled the forests and made the prairie a lawn.
When we scan o'er the list, tho' we've not named them all,
Our feelings are stirred, as we sadly recall
That two-thirds of the number, if not many more,
Have passed on beyond—to eternity's shore.
Peace to their memories, ever green their graves keep,
For they're not dead, but sleeping, then why do we weep.
Among those whom your speaker has many times met
Are those whose names follow—these he cannot forget:

"There was 'Uncle' Phil Grimes and son Jarret T.,
And Patersons, Gershom, a major was he;
The Coleans and the Cummings, a goodly array,
The Slatens and Allens and Ira E. Day;
And Gilworths and Whitlocks and William McDow,
The Waddles and Crains and Richard I. Lowe;
And Carrols and Marstons and Ezekial Chance
And Beach, Charlie L., who liked well to dance.
Then the Scotts and the Powells, Rogers and Riggs,
The Robbins and Snells and one William Briggs,
And Simmons and Shorts, Randolphs and Ruyle,
And D'Arcy, E. A., he of the 'old school.'

Also Landons and Lambs, Masons and Stelle,
And Seagoes and Trabues and Adams, N. L.
Then Reddish and Schroeders, Perrine and Cross,
And Jacksons and Hills, the Corys and Ross;
The Calhouns and the Cowens, Campbells and Belts,
And Wyckoffs and Davis, the Dabbs and Van Pelts.
The Darnells and Dodsons, Masseys and Parrs,
The Knapps and the Goodriches, Loftons and Darrs,
McDows and McKinneys, Stanley and Swan,
Staffords and Tolmans, the Nobles and Vaughns,
Then Warrens and Richards and English, J. N.,
With Weddings and Blackburns and a Crabb now and then.
And Uncle John Sheeley, all remember him still,
As also Joe Gerrish who built the windmill.
Then Viall and Cyrus and Casey (M. D.),
And Bairds and old 'Billie' Kelley you see.
Hinsons and Kirbys, and Shephards and Lotts,
Cheneys and Plowmans, Lurton and Potts,
Hendersons and Perrys, and Piggots and Post,
The Brocks and the Terrys and Fisher, 'mine host.'
And the Browns and Copes, the Downeys and Eads,
The Hurds and Hamiltons, men of good deeds.
The Coopers and Windsors and one J. R. Black,
Elected Jersey's first treasurer in days away back.
And the Van Horns and Bells and Harley E. Hays,
Must close up the list lest you think it a craze.

“(In conclusion to those of my early associates who began life on a Jersey farm about the same time as your speaker, let me leave with you the following queries:)

“As the years fly swiftly onward and life's shadows lengthen fast,
As your cares and troubles deepen and your joys and pleasures last,
As you muse on life's mutations and oft view them with alarm,
Do your thoughts recur, and often, to your boyhood on the farm?
Do there come the recollections of your first new pair of pants,
How you showed them to your uncles and your cousins and your aunts,
How your mother, Heaven bless her, when she's got the things complete
Wondered how'd e'er distinguish 'twixt the front part and the seat?
How you sallied forth in limbs encased in this new rig unique,
With hands thrust down in pockets deep and tongue too proud to speak,

How you soon returned, your face awry, your spirits crushed and torn,
Likewise your pants, and the eggs as well you'd in your pocket borne?

“Do vagrant strains still linger of that ‘music in the air’
That went surging through the rafters when your mother cut your hair?
When she'd seize you by the foretop, clamp your head between her knees,
And threaten dire disaster did you even dare to sneeze?
Can you hear the lively clicking of those monster, dull sheep shears,
As they swished about your cranium, and mayhap, nicked your ears?
While your sunburned locks were falling at each successive whack,
And either lodged in eyes or nose, or went glimmering down your back?
And when at last, the job complete, you to the mirror flew
And viewed your ‘noggin’ fore and aft from every point of view.
Had you before, or have you since, in heavens, earth, or air,
Gazed on a scene or met a fright that with it compare?

“Do other scenes come before you of earlier life on the farm,
Hog killing, harvest and threshing, and the gay husking bee in the barn;
When the golden fruit hung in the orchard, or the turkey stole off
for her ‘set,’
Or the bumblebee answered your call and whose sting on your eye
hurts you yet?
Do you frequently sit in the gloaming and sigh for a sight of old Tige,
That faithful old dog, and so aged that he had but few hairs in his hide?
In short, how well would it please you—how much would it act as a
charm,
To mingle for a time in those scenes of your boyhood days on the
farm?”

CHAPTER XXIX

FRATERNITIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

MASONS—BLUE LODGE—CHAPTER—EASTERN STAR—ODD FELLOWS—ENCAMPMENT—REBEKAHS—MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—MODERN AMERICANS—ROYAL NEIGHBORS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—ELKS—SONS OF TEMPERANCE—MUTUAL AID—LOWE POST—WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS—WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—JERSEY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION—FARMERS' INSTITUTE—JERSEY COUNTY DOMESTIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION—OTHER ASSOCIATIONS—WAR WORK.

MASONS

The Morning Sun Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Jerseyville, mentioned in Dr. Grosvenor's Thanksgiving Address so often referred to, was organized in 1850, continued in existence until 1860, when by reason of the withdrawal of members to form King Solomon's Lodge at Kane and Fidelity and Full Moon Lodge, No. 341, now at Grafton, which depleted its members, in that year the charter was surrendered, but in 1864, Jerseyville Lodge No. 394, A. F. & A. M., obtained a new charter. The petitioners for this charter were N. L. Adams, Charles M. Adams, W. W. Bailey, Charles H. Bowman, James Bringhurst, Edward Bohannon, Adarastus Calhoun, B. F. Calhoun, C. C. Cummings, P. D. Cheney, M. V. Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, John L. Lofton, Thomas Mershon, W. B. Nevius, J. H. O'Netto, M. Park, N. L. Smith, J. M. Squier, J. B. Schroeder, J. E. VanPelt, John L. White, and several others residing in or near Jerseyville. The officers of the lodge were: John L. White, W. M.; John N. Squier, S. W.; William B. Nevius, J. W.. On December 12 of that year, the following officers were elected: John L. White, W. B.; J. N. Squier, S. W.; J. B. Schroeder, J. W.; W. W. Bailey, Treas.; Andrew Jackson, secretary; Edward Bohannon, S. D.; B. F. Calhoun, J. D. Officers elected in 1865 were: J. B. Schroeder, W. B.; John W. Vinson, S. W.; A. Calhoun, J. W.; W. W. Bailey, treasurer; Andrew

Jackson, secretary. Officers elected in 1866 were: John L. White, W. M.; S. M. Titus, S. W.; George White, J. W.; Charles Miner, secretary; J. N. Squier, treasurer. Officers elected in 1867 were as follows: John L. White, W. M.; J. M. Addams, S. W.; R. N. Knapp, J. W.; S. M. Titus, treasurer; Morris R. Locke, secretary. Officers elected in 1868 were as follows: John L. White, W. M.; Charles E. Miner, J. B.; John D. Russell, J. W.; M. B. Robbins, treasurer; Morris R. Locke, secretary. Officers elected in 1870 were as follows: C. E. Miner, W. M.; James S. Daniels, S. W.; J. G. Marston, J. W.; M. B. Robbins, treasurer; Morris R. Locke, secretary. Officers elected in 1871 were as follows: C. E. Miner, W. B.; James S. Daniels, S. W.; J. G. Marston, J. W.; M. W. Robbins, treasurer; Morris R. Locke, secretary. Officers elected in 1872 were as follows: C. E. Miner, W. B.; J. G. Marston, S. W.; N. F. Smith, J. W.; M. B. Robbins, treasurer; Morris R. Locke, secretary. Officers elected in 1873 were as follows: C. E. Miner, W. B.; David M. Houghtlin, S. W.; Nick F. Smith, J. W.; J. G. Marston, treasurer; Henry Nevius, secretary. Officers elected in 1874 were as follows: J. G. Marston, W. M.; Andrew Cope, S. W.; T. S. Chapman, J. W.; James S. Daniels, treasurer; A. H. Nevius, secretary. Officers for 1875 were as follows: J. G. Marston, W. M.; C. E. Miner, S. W.; D. M. Hough, J. W.; James S. Daniels, treasurer; Henry Nevius, secretary. Officers for 1876 were as follows: C. E. Miner, W. M.; D. M. Hough, S. W.; J. B. Rowray, J. W.; James S. Daniels, treasurer; F. M. Dodson, secretary. Officers for 1877 were as follows: C. E. Miner, W. M.; D. M. Houghtlin, S. W.; J. G. Marston, J. W.; J. S. Daniels, treasurer; O. B. Hamilton, secretary. Officers for 1878 were as follows: M. R. Locke, W. M.; B. M. Krumpanitzsky, S. W.; J. K. Smith, J. W.; James S. Daniels, treasurer; J. S. Holmes, secretary. Officers for 1879 were as follows: O. B. Hamilton, W. M.; J. K. Smith, S. W.; L. P. Squier, J. W.; James S. Daniels, treasurer; W. H. Callender, secretary. Officers for 1880 were as follows: J. S. Daniels, W. M.; J. G. Marston, S. W.; Andrew Cope, J. W.; J. S. Holmes, secretary; T. S. Chapman, treasurer. Officers for 1881 were as follows: J. G. Marston, W. M.; Andrew Cope, S. W.; T. S. Chapman, J. W.; James S. Daniels, treasurer; George S. Miles, secretary. Officers for 1882 were as follows: J. G. Marston, W. M.; C. E. Miner, S. W.; G. Sumrall, J. W.; T. S. Chapman, treasurer; J. S. Holmes, secretary. Officers for 1883 were as follows: J. G. Marston, W. M.; George Sumrall, S. W.; T. S. Chapman, J. W.; James S. Daniels, treasurer; J. S. Holmes, secretary. Officers for 1884



J. J. Shea

were as follows: J. S. Daniels, W. M.; A. K. Van Horne, S. W.; R. S. Beaty, J. W.; J. S. Holmes, secretary; S. H. Bowman, treasurer.

In 1882, the lodge purchased the third floor of the building owned by James A. Barr and A. W. Cross for the consideration of \$1,500.00. They then raised the roof, and remodeled the same at an additional cost of about \$1,800.00. They now have apartments, 24x110 feet in size. The main lodge room is about 24x60 feet in dimension, with ample ante-rooms, with a banquet room in the rear. Its regular convocations are held on Monday evening before the full moon of each month. The present officers of the lodge and its membership are as follows: J. C. Downey, W. M.; W. T. Sumner, S. W.; C. B. Pinkerton, J. W.; A. H. Cochran, treasurer; C. S. Jewsbury, secretary; W. J. Post, S. D.; Walter Leigh, J. D.; W. S. Neely, chaplain; John Powell, marshal; Pearl S. Dabbs, S. S.; H. H. McClusky, J. S.; A. F. Pitt, tyler. Stated meetings, second Monday evenings of each month. Other lodges in the county are Full Moon No. 341, Grafton, and Fieldon Lodge No. 592, Fieldon.

JERSEYVILLE CHAPTER NO. 140, R. A. M.

The Jerseyville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, was organized under dispensation, February 4, 1870, by John M. Pierson, Grand High Priest of this jurisdiction. The charter was granted October 7, 1870, the charter members being as follows: George L. Hassett, Robert N. Knapp, Andrew Jackson, Smith M. Titus, J. B. Schroeder, J. M. Squier, Morris R. Locke, L. P. Squier, W. H. Hassett, M. D. Robbins, J. S. Daniels, N. F. Smith, J. H. Belt, C. E. Miner, James A. Locke, Stephen H. Bowman, Robert Newton and Hiram McClusky. The first officers were: George L. Hassett, M. E. H. P.; Robert N. Knapp, E. K.; and M. R. Locke, E. S. At the election held December 12, 1870, the following officers were elected: George L. Hassett, E. H. P.; M. D. Robbins, E. K.; J. B. Schroeder, E. S.; J. S. Daniels, C. H.; C. E. Miner, R. S.; M. R. Locke, R. A. C.; J. G. Marston, G. M. and third V.; N. F. Smith, G. M., second V.; J. K. Cadwallader, G. M., first V.; J. A. Locke, treasurer; S. H. Bowman, secretary; L. P. Squier, sentinel. Officers for 1871 were as follows: M. R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; George L. Hassett, E. K.; S. H. Bowman, E. S.; M. D. Robbins, secretary. Officers for 1872 were as follows: C. E. Miner, M. E. H. P.; Morris R. Locke, E. K.; J. W. Phillips, E. S.; S. H. Bowman, secretary; J. A. Locke, treasurer. Officers for 1873 were as follows: M. R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; Robert Newton, E. K.; Jarrett T. Grimes, E. S.; L. P. Squier, secretary; James A. Daniels,

treasurer. Officers of lodge for 1874 were as follows: Morris R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; Edward Colean, E. K.; Robert Newton, E. S.; Theodore S. Chapman, secretary; S. H. Bowman, treasurer. Officers for 1875 are as follows: M. R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; L. P. Squier, E. K.; H. N. Belt, E. S.; J. A. Locke, secretary; S. H. Bowman, treasurer.

Officers for 1876 were as follows: Morris R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; L. P. Squier, E. K.; H. N. Belt, E. S.; J. A. Locke, secretary; S. H. Bowman, treasurer. Officers for 1877 were as follows: M. R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; L. P. Squier, E. K.; A. K. Van Horne, E. S.; James A. Locke, secretary; S. H. Bowman, treasurer. Officers for 1878 were as follows: C. E. Miner, M. E. H. P.; L. P. Squier, E. K.; Robert Newton, E. S.; J. A. Locke, secretary; S. H. Bowman, treasurer. Officers for 1879 were as follows: C. E. Miner, M. E. H. P.; L. P. Squier, E. K.; Jarrett T. Grimes, E. S.; James A. Locke, secretary; S. H. Bowman, treasurer. There was no election in 1880, and the old officers held over for next year.

Officers for 1881 were as follows: C. E. Miner, M. E. H. P.; A. M. Slaten, E. K.; J. K. Cadwallader, E. S.; Edward Colean, treasurer; M. R. Locke, secretary. Officers for 1882 were as follows: C. E. Miner, M. E. H. P.; George Sumrall, E. K.; L. P. Squier, E. S.; S. H. Bowman, treasurer; Morris R. Locke, secretary. Officers for 1883 were as follows: T. S. Chapman, M. E. H. P.; Geo. Sumrall, E. K.; J. Pike, E. S.; M. R. Locke, secretary; James S. Daniels, treasurer. Officers of Lodge for 1884 were as follows: J. G. Marston, M. E. H. P.; Edward Colean, E. K.; E. Fries, E. S.; M. R. Locke, secretary; J. S. Daniels, treasurer. The present officers are, George W. Campbell, E. H. P.; W. P. Richards, E. K.; C. W. Johns, E. S.; William Springman, C. of H.; J. K. Cadwallader, P. S.; C. G. Reddish, treasurer; C. S. Jewsbury, secretary; C. R. Pinkerton, R. A. C.; S. W. Catt, M., third V; W. J. Chapman, M., second V; R. O. Steinman, M., first V; H. H. McClusky, chaplain; A. J. Schattgen, steward; A. F. Pitt, sentinel. The regular convocations are held the first Friday evening of each month. The Chapter rents the lodge rooms from the Blue Lodge.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

Jerseyville Chapter, No. 656, O. E. S., was organized March 16, 1910. The present officers are: Gladys O. Searls, W. M.; C. W. Johns, W. P.; Rosetta Trabue, A. M.; Eva Coulthard, secretary; Harriet Pogue, treasurer; Cyrena Schattgen, conductor; Emma N. Simmons, A. C.;

Eula McBrien, chaplain; Louise Wedding, marshal; Theo. Dodson, organist; Lucy King, Adah; Jennie Pinkerton, Ruth; Alma Simmons, Esther; Bessie Brannom, Martha; Laura Catt, Electa; Lula Bartlett, warder; Mary A. Schattgen, sentinel. The stated meetings are on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

JERSEYVILLE LODGE NO. 53, I. O. O. F.

Jerseyville Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F. was organized May 3, 1849. They occupied their original hall building on State Street until 1871; then they took possession of their new building, remaining there until they removed to the Vandervoort building on West Pearl Street. In 1888, this lodge erected a three-story building at the southeast corner of Washington and Pearl streets. The lodge completed and occupied the third story of the building. The second story is for offices, and the first floor has for many years been used as a postoffice. This lodge has been very prosperous during all the almost seventy years of its existence. The present officers are: N. G., A. F. Eldred; V. G., Harry Nickens; recording-secretary, O. H. Richards; treasurer, W. H. Groppe.

JERSEYVILLE I. O. O. F. ENCAMPMENT NO. 20

Jerseyville I. O. O. F. Encampment No. 20 was instituted on July 6, 1852, by Grand Patriarch James E. Starr. The Encampment suspended its organization, June 20, 1859. The last meeting was held June 20, 1859. It was re-organized July 16, 1867, and has since enjoyed prosperity. It occupied the lodge room of the subordinate lodge, and since its re-organization has had a very successful career. Its present officers are as follows: C. P., T. S. Ford; H. P., William Groppe; S. W., K. T. Nelson; J. W., J. R. Bright; secretary, O. H. Richards; treasurer, George H. Woodruff.

RUBY REBEKAH LODGE

The present officers of the Ruby Rebekah Lodge are as follows: N. G., Mrs. Elizabeth Eldred; V. G., Miss Elizabeth Fritz; R. S., Mrs. Nellie Richards; F. S., Mrs. Cora E. Ford; T., Mrs. Carrie L. Tack.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

The Modern Woodmen of America has a very strong membership in this county. Hickory Grove Camp No. 442, has 442 members. Steel-

man Camp No. 3410, also of Jerseyville, has a strong membership, and with other camps at Fieldon, Grafton, Elsay, Otterville, Delhi, Fidelity, Kemper and Dow, the total membership in the county is estimated at over 1,200.

INDEPENDENT ORDER MODERN AMERICANS

The fraternal insurance order of Modern Americans was organized in Jerseyville with seventy members, September 27, 1898, by George A. Rowden, deputy vice president. The charter officers were: Eugene Hale, president; Samantha Wylder, vice president; W. H. Schroeder, secretary; Jacob Wagner, treasurer; Rev. William Kerns, chaplain. In 1914, a change was made so as to bring this league under the state law governing old line insurance companies, and the local lodge organization was abandoned. There are at present 200 members in Jersey County.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA

Steelman Camp No. 46, Jerseyville, Ill., was organized with fifty members, April 12, 1895. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. Maggie L. Akard, O.; (Continuously to present); Mrs. Alice Atchison, V. O.; Mrs. Emma Robings, P. V. O.; Mrs. Hannah McGee, C.; Mrs. Annie Thurston, R.; Mrs. Elizabeth Voorhees, R.; Mrs. Etta Orm, M.; Mrs. Sadie Steckel, A. M.; Mrs. Belle Daniels, I. S.; Mrs. Sophia Zeller, O. S.; Mrs. Lizzie Christopher, Mrs. Emma Snedeker, Mrs. Celeste Myers, M.; Dr. Cordelia Enos and Dr. Joseph W. Enos, P. There are 300 members at present and the officers are: Mrs. Maggie L. Akard, O.; Mrs. Caddie Streble, V. O.; Mrs. Lena Devening, P. O.; Mrs. Annie Snedeker, C.; Mrs. Emma Wilcox, R.; Mrs. Annie Reynolds, R.; Mrs. Katherine Harris, M.; Mrs. Kate Burns, A. M.; Mrs. Lizzie Egelhoff, I. S.; Mrs. Katherine Lund, O. S.; Mrs. Rosetta Trabue, Miss Blanche Corns, M.; Dr. H. R. Gledhill, P. There are eight camps in Jersey County, with a total membership of 1,000, and this organization is claimed to be the second largest beneficiary society in the world, that is managed solely by women.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Antioch Lodge, No. 5, K. P., was organized February 7, 1876. The following were charter members: George W. Herdman, George C. Cockrell, H. D. Stelle, Elias Cockrell, W. S. Bowman, J. P. Houghtlin, William L. Scott, Henry Nevius, R. B. Leak, Barelay Wedding, George M. Eaton, Augustus H. Barrett, Charles E. Casey, Henry T. Nail, John

Wiley, Samuel J. Snedeker, J. H. Bothwell, J. I. McGready, H. D. Field, and William H. Edgar. The first officers elected were: George W. Herdman, C. C.; Henry T. Nail, B. C.; George M. Eaton, M. E.; George C. Cockrell, M. F.; H. D. Stelle, K. R. and S.; A. H. Barrett, M. A.; Henry Nevius, I. G.; John Wiley, O. S.; W. M. Jackson, P. C.; W. F. Bowman, P. Their hall was on the third floor of the Jersey State Bank building. The lodge was very prosperous for a time, but later, interest abated to some extent.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

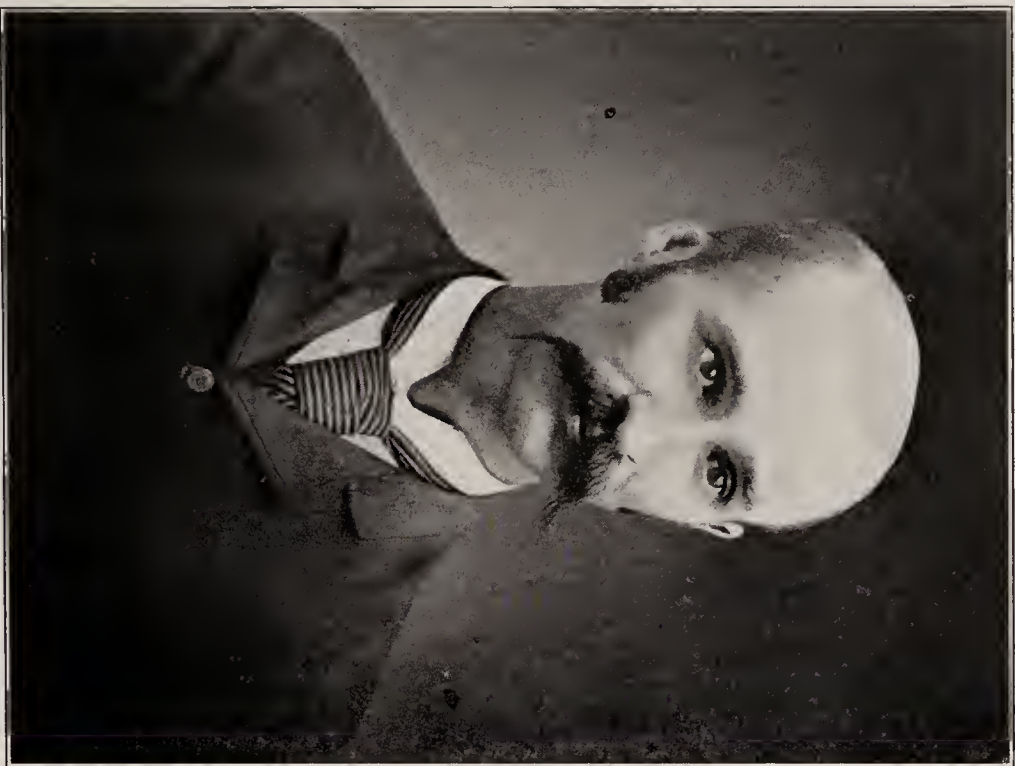
Jerseyville Council No. 1692 K. C. is a fraternal association and insurance organization whose members profess the Catholic faith. The council was organized in the City of Jerseyville, Jersey County, Ill., in 1913, and was chartered by the Supreme Council of the order located at New Haven, Conn., on June 1, 1913. The following were the charter members: C. P. Atchison, John R. Alyward, James J. Bane, John C. Bartman, John J. Brown, Nicholas F. Bray, M. D., T. W. Butler, Jr., Archie Cope, J. V. Cabalek, William G. Callahan, James J. Curran, Rev. D. J. Doyle, Fred M. Doyle, M. D., John J. Driscoll, John Dunphy, R. H. Ely, J. W. Fitzgerald, J. J. Fleming, P. J. Fleming, T. J. Fleming, J. J. Flynn, R. E. Flynn, M. W. Greany, Leo H. Hall, L. P. Heffron, G. F. Heneghan, Leo P. Heneghan, M. Jennings, Richard Kiely, A. Kallal, Thomas A. Kraus, William J. Kraus, Edward F. Lahey, Rev. M. J. Mee, Rev. M. J. O'Mullane, F. X. McGrath, U. C. McGrath, F. J. Munstermann, L. Powers, F. M. Purcell, A. H. Quinn, J. U. Quinn, Thomas R. Quinn, William Roach, M. M. Roach, Edward H. Sauer, H. A. Shephard, H. L. Shortal, John L. Shortal, John M. Shortal, F. Scheffer, Leo R. Shortal, Joseph F. C. Schell, Louis Sweeney, Leo W. Tracy, Thomas M. Tracy, William Tracy, Daniel A. Tuohy, John A. Tuohy, Andrew Walsh, M. J. Walsh, Walter Walsh and Heber Wedding. The following were the first officers chosen by the council: Grand Knight, H. A. Shephard; Deputy Grand Knight, Fred M. Doyle, M. D.; recorder, Thomas R. Quinn; chancellor, N. F. Bray, M. D.; financial secretary, J. J. Fleming; treasurer, F. J. Munstermann; advocate, J. C. McGrath; warden, Leo H. Hall; inside guard, Louis Sweeney; outside guard, Marcus Roach; trustees, Thomas Tracy, John Dunphy and Fred Scheffer. At the present time the council has a membership of 270 persons, 165 of whom are associate members, and ninety-five insurance members. The present officers are as follows: Grand Knight,

Francis B. Tracy; Deputy Grand Knight, John M. Shortal; Chancellor, Leo H. Hall; recorder, Leo R. Burns; financial secretary, Francis X. Fleming; treasurer, F. J. Munstermann; advocate, John F. Kallal; warden, Heber Wedding; inside guard, Abraham L. Hughes; outside guard, Frank Tuohy; trustees, Thos. M. Tracy, Archie Cope and Richard Kiely.

The nation's call for soldiers has been nobly responded to by this council, and there are now fifty Knights of Columbus of Jerseyville Council in the active military service of the United States. The present Grand Knight of the Council, Francis B. Tracy, is an officer in the National Army. Many other members of the council will soon be in active military service.

JERSEYVILLE LODGE, B. P. O. E.

Jerseyville Lodge No. 954 B. P. O. E. was instituted March 25, 1905, with the following charter membership: H. A. Shephard, Thomas F. Ferns, M. B. Titterington, J. W. Enos, Charles K. Cockrell, T. W. Butler, Leon Engel, J. C. McGrath, W. M. Hanley, J. A. Powers, J. R. Powers, George D. Locke, D. F. Duggan, I. D. Snedeker, W. E. Holland, George M. Seago, Edward D. Griggs, S. H. Bowman, W. G. Burnett, T. J. O'Loughlin, J. M. Page, Charles I. Catt, W. E. Carlin, George W. Ware, J. C. Bertman, W. F. Fahey, H. A. Jones, John H. Fahey, W. P. Richards, Daniel Sunderland, Charles A. Whyte, A. L. Dunsdon, William Lee Scott, George C. Cockrell, L. W. Sunderland, William Powers, Cosmos Keller, George A. Gowling, T. A. Kraus, J. W. Becker, C. R. Cory, A. F. Mitzel, H. W. Pogue, J. A. Shephard, J. E. Cory, H. W. Rich, G. R. Smith, Edward Ewin, H. S. Daniels, H. H. Snell, E. B. Roach, F. D. Heller, A. C. Robb, John Fleming, J. T. Hanley, Fred Scheffer, L. C. Jacoby, E. J. Vaughn, B. W. Lee and T. H. Cummings. The first officers were as follows: Exalted Ruler, H. A. Shephard; Esteemed Leading Knight, I. D. Snedeker; Esteemed Loyal Knight, H. W. Rich; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, George M. Seago; secretary, J. C. McGrath; treasurer, T. W. Butler; tyler, W. M. Hanley; esquire, M. B. Titterington; chaplain, B. W. Lee; inner guard, W. G. Burnett; trustees, George W. Ware, George D. Locke and G. R. Smith. The lodge was incorporated in 1916 and purchased the Commercial Hotel Building for a home, the ground floor being used for office purposes, and the second and third floors being occupied by the lodge for club and lodge purposes. The present membership now numbers 169, and the present officers are:



Geo. W. Blaten



Emma J. Blaten

Exalted Ruler, H. A. Leigh; Esteemed Leading Knight, W. J. Houseman; Esteemed Loyal Knight, E. A. Stratton; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, C. F. Schroeder; secretary, George M. Seago; treasurer, George W. Campbell; tyler, Carl Meyer; inner guard, E. Erwin; esquire, R. Giers; chaplain, L. K. Jacoby; trustees, H. A. Shephard, H. H. McClusky and T. W. Butler.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

The Jerseyville Division No. 16, Sons of Temperance, was the first lodge of a secret order, not only in the City of Jerseyville, but in Jersey County as well. It was organized August 4, 1847, with the following officers: B. C. Woods, W. P.; A. B. Morean, W. A.; W. B. Nevius, R. S.; Thomas L. McGill, A. R. S.; W. J. West, F. S.; Charles H. Knapp, treasurer; Amos Brown, chaplain; P. C. Walker, conductor; A. B. P. Staats, A. C.; George Wharton, I. S.; Francis Osborne, O. S.; Elihu J. Palmer, P. W. P. Interest gradually died out and finally meetings were no longer held, and the division was abandoned. This division was re-organized February 11, 1878, by Grand Worthy Patriarch, Rev. J. Nate, of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance of Illinois. The charter members were Henry Gill, Lewis R. Myers, William F. Gammel, Johnson Morris, Daniel McFain, George Morley, Eli D. Walker, Henry Delicate, William H. Pogue, Benjamin C. Clayton, Daniel W. Phillips, Oscar B. Hamilton, Stephen Catt, James A. Barr, James C. Ross, George W. West, Francis Osborne, Lewis R. Phelps, Francis R. Dutton, Norman E. Landon, Charles W. Enos, N. H. Landon and William McBride. The officers elected to serve the first term were the following: Daniel McFain, P. W. P.; James A. Barr, W. P.; Benjamin Clayton, W. A.; Oscar B. Hamilton, R. S.; Charles W. Enos, A. R. S.; William H. Callendar, F. S.; Alfred Price, treasurer; Henry Delicate, chaplain; William McBride, C.; William Eads, A. C.; James C. Ross, I. S.; Johnson Norris, O. S.

The division organized with thirty members and advanced to 200. The interest in this lodge was very strong for a time, but later abated, and meetings gradually ceased.

JERSEYVILLE LODGE NO. 87, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF MUTUAL AID

The Jerseyville Lodge of Mutual Aid was organized July 20, 1880. The first officers were: William Ford, P.; Peter Dolan, V. P.; T. O.

Davis, R. S.; W. E. Hibble, F. S.; H. C. Gill, T.; J. W. VanCleve, chaplain; John Mode, I. G.; Christian Harmes, O. G.; Fred Hartzan, C.; D. W. Zeller, Henry Heller, and Philip Block, trustees. Besides these officers the members were as follows: Philip Block, David W. Zeller, John W. Vinson, John M. Waller, Charles A. Edgar, Conrad Borger, Frederick Hund, Frederick Nagle, C. F. Hawkins, George W. Wolf and George W. Shafer. The meetings were held on the first and third Mondays of each month, in the Hamilton building, corner of Washington and West Pearl streets.

LOWE POST, NO. 295, G. A. R.

Lowe Post, No. 295, G. A. R., was organized July 6, 1883, with the following charter members, mustered in by Col. John G. Mack of Springfield: H. C. Bull, J. H. Duffield, A. J. Osborne, John Powell, W. H. Coulthard, C. F. Cruser, S. P. Clendenen, G. H. Sturdevant, John E. Boynton, Charles Doerge, William L. Rue, John H. Price, Geo. C. Cockrell, J. S. Malott, E. L. H. Barry, Stephen Catt, John Fraser, William F. Gambel. The officers elected were as follows: J. H. Duffield, P. C.; A. J. Osborne, S. V. S.; Charles Doerge, J. V. C.; J. S. Malott, A.; W. H. Coulthard, Q. M.; E. L. H. Barry, surgeon; Rev. Stephen Catt, chaplain; John Powell, O. D.; H. C. Bull, O. G.; N. C. Beaty, S. M.; G. H. Sturdevant, Q. S. During the thirty-five years since its organization, this lodge has been very much depleted by the deaths of its membership. The present officers of Lowe Post 295 are: Charles M. Tack, P. C.; W. H. Cook, S. R. R. C.; John Powell, J. R. P. C.; W. H. Coulthard, A.; W. H. Houghtlin, Q. M.; Emanuel Dabbs, surgeon; A. F. Pitt, chaplain; Daniel Reedy, O. D. G.; Henry Doenges, O. G.; August Schmidt, S. M.; Lewis R. Williams, Q. M. S.; J. K. Cadwallader, P. I.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

The Woman's Relief Corps was organized October 26, 1893, with a membership of twenty-seven and Mrs. Emma B. Everts was the first president. The present officers are: Mrs. Ellen Stephenson, president; Mrs. Ella F. Rue, secretary, and Mrs. Martha M. Tack, treasurer.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The Jerseyville Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in the Seminary Building of Miss Mary Farley in 1873, and took an

active part in the great anti-saloon crusade. Among the original members were Maria Ford, who was president for many years, Mary Farley, and Mesdames Jane Randolph, Mary Coddington, Virginia C. Harbert, Daniel Stelle, Abner Barr, Abner Cory, Jane Pittman, Sarah Norris, and Margaret Derby, the last two named, both octogenarians, are still living, and the others have passed to the great beyond. In 1884, all of the records and library were burned, and since that time the meetings have been held mainly at the homes of the members, who have maintained an aggressive war upon the saloons until their extinction in Jerseyville, and since that time they have been engaged in many classes of work. Since the declaration of war by the United States in 1917, the members have been especially active in aiding the Red Cross and all other work helpful to our soldiers and sailors. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Rosetta O. Trabue; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fannie D. English; recording secretary, Mrs. Lulu Bartlett; treasurer, Mrs. Luella Birkenmayer. In 1902, the district was changed to county organizations, formed of unions at Bethel, Fidelity, Kemper and Jerseyville, of which County Union, Mrs. R. O. Trabue is president; Mrs. F. H. English is vice president; Mrs. Ida Baxter, corresponding secretary; Miss Edna Miller, recording secretary; Miss Laura Lamb, treasurer; Mrs. M. W. Lynch, auditor. Mrs. R. O. Trabue has been president of the County Union most of the time since its organization, and also secretary of the State Union.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in December, 1900, with eight members, with John Christy, president; George Woodruff, Jr., vice president; E. L. Alexander, secretary; J. W. Becker, director; and Walter S. Daniels, treasurer. The meetings were held in the Daniels building.

THE JERSEY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION

The Jersey County Agricultural and Mechanical Association held its first meeting at its grounds near Jerseyville October 13, 14, 15, and 16, in 1869, and this was a great success. The first officers were: David E. Beaty, president; Samuel W. Davis, secretary; William Kirby, treasurer; and William Shephard, Hugh N. Cross, J. H. Simmons, Lathrop L. Kirby, Jeremiah Beaty, James H. Bell, Jasper M. Terry, James E.

Starr, Arch Craig and Caleb A. Post, directors. Mr. Davis resigned as secretary and Morris R. Locke was elected to the office. The annual meetings of the society were attended with great interest, and used not only for exhibiting purposes, but as a meeting place of former settlers of the county, and really as a home coming time for the residents. In 1885 the officers of the society were, P. D. Cheney, president; Robert Newton, vice president; J. A. Shephard, treasurer; Morris R. Locke, secretary; James S. Daniels, J. V. Stryker, H. C. Terry, J. L. Post, M. B. Trabue, Spencer Wyckoff, J. C. Cadwallader, L. L. Kirby, Andrew Beierman, J. N. Lurton, Leslie Cross and James R. Colean, directors; with Col. William H. Fulkerson, grand marshal, J. K. Cadwallader, assistant marshal; James R. Colean, clerk of races; M. C. Bentley, superintendent of grounds; J. N. Lurton, superintendent of amusements; Leslie Cross, superintendent of arena. The reception committee was as follows: Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Beaty, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fulkerson, Mrs. Antoinette Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Trabue, and Mr. and Mrs. John N. Conklin. In later years, on account of the locating of the State Fair at Springfield, and it being impossible to arouse the people's interest in the annual meetings of the Association, they were finally abandoned, but they had been a great success for many years.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

The Jersey County Farmers' Institute was organized in accordance with statutory enactment in 1890. The first officers were: Col. W. H. Fulkerson, president; J. W. Becker, secretary and treasurer. Annual meetings have been held from that time to this. Frank J. Kallae is now president and Herbert U. Lander is secretary and treasurer.

In connection with the annual Farmers' Institute, held January 8 and 9, 1901, the Jersey County Domestic Science Association, was held at the same time, with Mrs. Walter E. Carlin as president; Mrs. M. C. Stelle as vice president; Miss Fannie Fulkerson as secretary; and Miss Mamie Cadwallader, treasurer. These meetings have been continued until the present time.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The fraternal order of Owls, Court of Honor and Yeomen are represented at Jerseyville, or in the county. The Red Cross has various

chapters. The Boy Scouts are strong in numbers and earnest in purpose, as are the Camp Fire Girls. There is a Jersey County Sunday School Association, a Jersey County Teachers' Association, a Jersey County Farm Bureau, a Jersey County Centennial Celebration Association, a Jersey County Historical Society, and a Jersey County Good Roads Association.

WAR WORK

The local chapters of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Red Cross, the Fuel Committee, the Food Committee, the Boys' Reserves, the Emergency Club Leader, the Home Guards, the Women's Council of Defense, the State Council of Defense, the Junior Red Cross, and all of the societies of the churches, and the fraternities and social organizations, are exerting themselves to the utmost to do everything in their power to aid the government in war work and the encouragement of the proper spirit for patriotic Americans in this most critical period in their history.

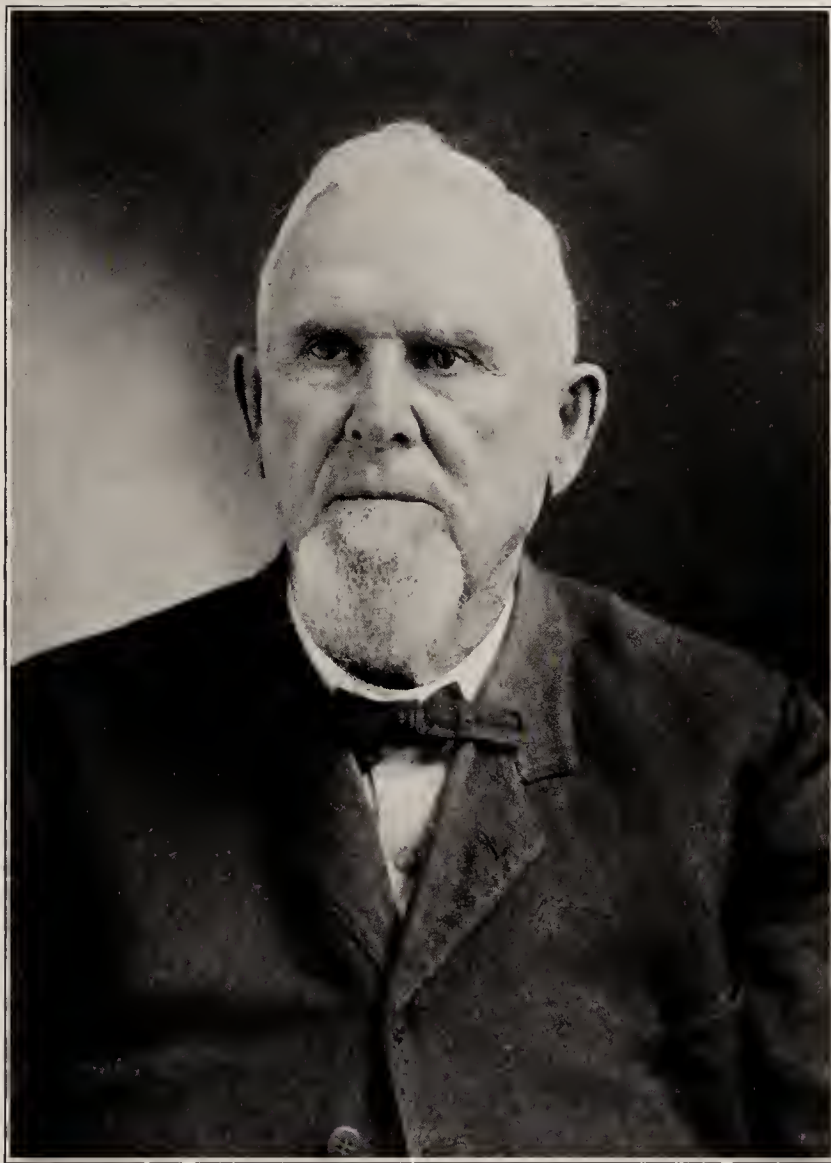
CHAPTER XXX

JERSEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ORGANIZATION—OBJECT—SEVENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—PROGRAM—ATTENDANCE—OTHER NOTABLE REUNIONS—JUDGE STILLWELL'S BOOK—PRESENT OFFICERS.

ORGANIZATION

On October 5, 1895, Jonathan E. Cooper died in his eighty-ninth year. For many years he had been the main support of the Old Settlers' Association of Jersey County, and from the time of his death interest seemed to die out with reference to the society, and many of its records and the material gathered by the members were destroyed. Some of the most representative of Jersey County's citizens, desiring that the original history of the settlement of Jersey County, and the experiences and incidents connected with that settlement, be preserved and protected as far as possible, issued a call which was published in The Jersey County Democrat and The Jerseyville Republican for a meeting to be held at the courthouse, in the city of Jerseyville, on September 9, 1909. At that meeting O. B. Hamilton was made temporary chairman for the purpose of organizing the Jersey County Historical Society, and John W. Vinson temporary secretary, and after due consideration of the subject of the meeting, it was determined to organize this society. O. B. Hamilton was elected president; John W. Vinson, secretary, and H. W. Pogue, treasurer, and the meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the president for the election of other officers. The meeting was called for May 25, 1910, with the object of further perfecting the last organization and making it permanent, and upon motion of J. W. Becker, the following permanent officers were elected: O. B. Hamilton, president; John W. Vinson, secretary; H. W. Pogue, treasurer; Dr. Augustus K. Van Horne, Mrs. Virginia C. Harbert, and Jarrett T. Grimes, vice presidents. On motion, Edward Cross, Joseph W. Becker and Dr. H. R. Gledhill were appointed a committee to report rules and



LUDLOW P. SQUIRE

by-laws for the organization, and the meeting adjourned to June 3, 1910. At that meeting, rules and regulations for the society were duly adopted, and the objects of the society were stated to be as follows:

"The object of this society shall be to collect and preserve all books, writings, manuscripts, papers, documents, public and private, legends, traditions, incidents, old letters, manuscripts, maps, atlases, histories and documents of all kinds." This section further proceeds:

"There are many closets, garrets and trunks, chests and other repositories that doubtless would yield a rich harvest to the antiquarian, could he explore their mysteries."

"The object of this society can only be successfully accomplished by the hearty and cheerful co-operation of our people who feel an interest in this work."

At a meeting of the society, held July 1, 1910, it was determined to celebrate the seventy-first anniversary of the organization of Jersey County August 5, 1910, by holding a public meeting at the courthouse in Jerseyville. At the meeting held July 8, a general committee to have supervision of the anniversary celebration was appointed as follows: O. B. Hamilton, Dr. Augustus K. Van Horne, Dr. Henry R. Gledhill, Joseph M. Page and Joseph W. Becker, and auxiliary committees were appointed to assist in the preparation for this celebration as follows: Invitation, John W. Vinson, chairman, Mrs. Cornelia Shephard and Mrs. John N. English; Music, Prof. Edward B. Shafer, chairman, John M. Beaty and Everett Alexander; Parade, Hon. Jett A. Kirby, chairman, Joseph R. Fulkerson, William H. Fulkerson and Jesse K. Cadwallader; Finance, Edward Cross, chairman, Paul M. Hamilton, Harry S. Daniels, Clarence G. Reddish and Harry B. Hill; Auto Parade, Joseph M. Page, chairman; Reception, Hon. James H. Smith, mayor of Jerseyville, chairman, George W. Herdman, Alexander F. Pitt, Stephen H. Bowman, Joseph M. Page, Hon. Theodore S. Chapman, Col. William H. Fulkerson, Augustus Cochran, Benjamin F. Calhoun, Hon. Jett A. Kirby, Edward Vaughn, Elias Cockrell, Paul M. Hamilton, Hon. Harrison W. Pogue, Judge Charles S. White, R. C. Gledhill, Leslie Cross, Joseph W. Becker, Hon. Henry A. Shephard and Charles E. Miner. The ushers were Hiram P. Noble, chairman, Augustus Christy and George H. Van Horne.

State badges were printed and distributed to the members of these committees, and they, the members, contributed largely to the success and enjoyment of the day.

The program for this meeting was as follows: Anniversary Pro

gram, Jerseyville, Ill., August 5, 1910. Ten o'clock A. M., historic parade on streets; eleven o'clock A. M., music by the White Hussar band in the aerodrome; address by Hon. Edward Miner of Carrollton; twelve to twelve-thirty, basket dinner in the courthouse yard; one-thirty P. M., music by the White Hussar band in the aerodrome; recitation, The Jersey County Fair, by Julia Barr Carlin; two-fifteen, address by Judge Adams A. Goodrich, of Chicago; three-fifteen, Reminiscences, addresses by old soldiers; three-thirty, automobile parade, free ride to "Thirty-niners"; four o'clock, music by the White Hussar band on courthouse lawn. Baseball game was played in the afternoon at the National Park. It was impossible for Judge Goodrich to attend on account of other engagements, and addresses were made in the afternoon by Judge George W. Herdman, H. W. Pogue, Rev. Calloway Nash and Edward Kendall of Mexico, Mo. Mr. Kendall was a son of Samuel T. Kendall, who was a candidate against John N. English for sheriff at the first election in this county, and was defeated by a majority of one by Mr. English, who was afterwards elected as the first representative from Jersey County to the Legislature. A few moments after Mr. Edward Kendall had concluded his address, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few minutes, which melancholy event cast a gloom over the further exercises. His remains were taken in charge by the Jerseyville Lodge No. 394, A. F. & A. M., and duly cared for, and on the morning of the following day they were escorted to the depot of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, placed upon the train and taken to Mexico, Mo.

There was a very large attendance at this anniversary meeting of the citizens of Jersey County, together with many former citizens who had removed from the county. Later it was determined to hold these anniversary meetings on August 5 of each year, and they have been so held annually since that time with great success, the attendance reaching from 5,000 to 10,000 each day.

At the meeting in 1911, Hon. John M. Woodson, of St. Louis, Mo., son of Judge David M. Woodson, long judge of the circuit court of this county, was the orator. In 1912, Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, senator from Illinois, was the orator. In 1913, Hon. A. N. Bell of Carlinville was the orator, and addresses were also made by Hon. Henry T. Rainey, member of Congress from this district, E. S. Wells and Minor S. Gowins. In 1914, Hon. Thomas J. Selby of Calhoun County, ex-member of Congress from this district, was the orator, and at the Old Settlers' meeting, William A. (Farmer) Scott of New York was the speaker. In 1915, Hon. George W. Ware, one of the oldest settlers now

living in Jerseyville, was the orator. In 1916, Hon. Benjamin F. Caldwell, ex-Congressman from the Springfield district, and a former resident of Greene County, was the orator. At the January meeting, 1917, it was determined by the society that inasmuch as preparations were being made for a centennial celebration in 1918, and committees had been appointed in each of the counties to take up the subject, that the Jersey County Historical Society abandon the anniversary celebration for 1917 and 1918, and transfer all action of that kind to the Centennial Committee for those two years. The Historical Society, through the courtesy and kindness of the county board, have secured a room in the basement of the courthouse for their meetings, and for the collection of old books, relics and other matters concerning the early history of the county, in which may be noted that they have all of the original maps of Jersey County that have been published, and all histories of Jerseyville and Jersey County. They also have the file of the Jersey County Democrat running back to the later years of the sixties, and many other books and papers of value to the antiquarian. They also have copies of the address of Hon. Stephen V. White at Chautauqua in 1900, and of his address delivered at the dedication of a tablet to Joseph Chandler in the Noble Cemetery, a Revolutionary soldier, and to his wife, Eliza Chandler White, who was president of the "Daughters of the American Revolution" in Brooklyn, N. Y., and specific mention should be made of a book entitled "The Story of a Common Soldier," dealing with army life in the Civil War by Judge Leander Stillwell, late of Company D, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, published in 1917. Another valuable book is the diary of Stephen Beck, which deals with his services during the Civil War. Both these men were reared and educated in the Otter Creek settlement, and received their education at the Hamilton Primary School.

In the opening chapter of Judge Stillwell's book he says:

"I was born September 16, 1843, in Otter Creek Precinct, Jersey County, Ill.; I was living with my parents in the little old log house where I was born when the Civil War began." He enlisted in Company D, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on January 6, 1862; re-enlisted for three years, February 1, 1864; was honorably mustered out of the service as first lieutenant September 27, 1865, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., arriving at his Otter Creek home the next day. Later he attended the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Kansas in 1867, and settled at Erie, Neosha County, in that state, where he practiced his profession for several years. Still later

he was elected to the Legislature, and then was made district judge, which latter office he held for more than twenty years. For four years, during President Taft's administration, he was first assistant commissioner of pensions at Washington, D. C.

PRESENT OFFICERS

The present officers of the Jersey County Historieal Society are as follows: Osear B. Hamilton, president; Thomas A. Kraus, seeretary; Dr. A. K. Van Horne, vice president; Edward Cross, treasurer, and Mrs. Rose Wedding, librarian. The township vice presidents are: R. L. Smith, J. L. Seago, T. H. Craig, R. C. Gillham, V. L. Dodge, William Dougherty, W. H. Bartlett, E. Meysenburg, H. C. Dunham and James Wedding. The executive committee is composed of the following members: Edward Cross, chairman, O. B. Hamilton, C. H. Van Horne and J. W. Beeker.

CHAPTER XXXI

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

FIRST RAILROAD — SECOND RAILROAD — FINANCIAL CONDITION — ELECTRIC
ROADS—JERSEYVILLE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY—JERSEY-
VILLE TELEPHONE COMPANY—KINLOCK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

FIRST RAILROAD

The first railroad in Jersey County was a portion of the original Chicago & Alton Railroad, running in a northeasterly direction from Alton, by way of Godfrey, to Brighton. It passed through a portion of the town of Piasa, and was constructed in 1854.

SECOND RAILROAD

The second railroad in Jersey County was that portion of the Rock Island Railroad running southeast from White Hall, in Greene County, past Greenville and Rockbridge, and entering Ruyle Township, and from there running in a southeastwardly direction through Kemper, to Medora in Macoupin County. This portion of the road has a station at Kemper, in Ruyle Township, and it is the only one of this railroad in Jersey County. The station at Kemper was constructed in 1870, and the town of Kemper was platted that same year. During 1880 and 1881, this road was known as the C. P. & St. L. Railroad, and was constructed by a private company, of which James A. Locke was president; Morris R. Locke, secretary; W. H. Fulkerson, general manager; and Hugh N. Gross, vice president. Later this road was sold to the Gould railroad interests, and under the original contract for right of way this road must be operated from Springfield to the Mississippi River on, or before, January 1, 1882, which connection with the Wabash line of road was turned north at Loami in connecting with the Wabash Railroad at Bates in Sangamon County. These trains were run over the Wabash Railroad into Springfield, Ill. Being pressed for

time in the construction of the road, in order to avoid forfeiture of their contract for right of way, the manager of the railroad constructed the road from Dow to Elsah, over what was known as the "Shoofly," descending from the top of the bluff; and also on trestle work to the bank of the river, and in this way the road was enabled to operate trains from Springfield to the Mississippi River on January 1, 1882. Later that year, the road was completed to Grafton. It was operated as a part of the Wabash system for a number of years, but in 1888 this branch of the Wabash Railroad was sold to other parties, and Henry W. Fisher and Fred Fisher, his brother, were the managers. Under their management the new right of way was secured from Dow to Lock Haven, and thence eastward under the river bluff to Alton, with a branch running west from Lock Haven, and connecting with a portion of the road that extended to Grafton. The original track from Dow to Elsah over the "Shoofly" bluffs was taken up and the railway abandoned that portion of the road being operated on the reconstructed line from Dow to Alton. This line was later extended from Alton to St. Louis, connecting at Madison with the Merchants' bridge, and going into St. Louis over that bridge. The north end of the bridge was completed from the station at Loami, northeast of Springfield, crossing the Wabash Railroad at Curran, the first station west of Springfield, and running thence northeast into Springfield, and it is still being operated over this line.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

As a financial venture, the railroad has not been a great success. Several times it has been in the hands of a receiver, but aside from the financial situation, this road has been of great benefit to the communities through which it is operated, and to Jerseyville in particular.

ELECTRIC ROAD

A company was formed of the citizens of Jerseyville to construct an electric line from Alton, through Jerseyville, Carrollton and Jacksonville, of which Aaron O. Auten was president and A. W. Gross treasurer. The company met with financial troubles and on February 1, 1909, A. W. Gross, who was the main support of the company, died, and later other parties undertook to manage and finance the organization. They were not able to carry the venture through, a receiver was



Edith M. Upadike.



Ed. D. Upadike.

appointed, but finally the road was completed to the southern part of Jerseyville, and was operated with more or less regularity. This was of great convenience to the people of Jerseyville and the southern part of the county, but in 1918 the parties who had secured control of this line of road secured an order from the State Board of Utilities authorizing them to dismantle the railroad and sell it, and in compliance with this order the road has been dismantled, and was not operated during 1918.

The above are all the railroads, either steam or electric, that have been constructed or operated in Jersey County from its organization to the present time.

JERSEYVILLE ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND POWER COMPANY

The Jerseyville Electric Light, Gas and Power Company, composed of Wallace Leigh, J. G. Schwarz and Walter E. Carlin, with a capital stock of \$20,000.00, began operation December 3, 1887. This corporation was succeeded by another, known as the Jerseyville Light, Heat & Power Company, which was composed of George D. Rosenthal, Josephine Rosenthal, Owen Ford and Anna C. Ford of St. Louis, Mo., with J. F. Christy as superintendent. There was a capital stock of \$25,000.00, and the directors held all of it. Under the administration of this new corporation new engines and boilers were installed and a better service was rendered by Superintendent J. F. Christy. Some years ago the Jerseyville Light, Heat & Power Company transferred its interest to the Central Illinois Public Service Company of Mattoon, Ill. Electric lighting is now under the control of the Public Service Company throughout the city of Jerseyville, and the supply of electricity is furnished from the Keokuk Dam.

JERSEYVILLE TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Jerseyville Telephone Company was incorporated April 1, 1895, by John G. Schwarz, Jr.; John A. Shephard, Wallace Leigh and Joseph M. Page; duration of the corporation, twenty years. In 1916 a new building was erected by the telephone company, on the east side of South Washington Street, between Arch and Prairie streets, and the most modern and complete switchboard installed. The building is well adapted to the purpose of its construction, and the most modern appliances are used throughout Jerseyville and Jersey County, with long distance connections to all parts of the United States.

Dr. J. G. Schwarz is secretary and general manager, which position he has held for a number of years, to the entire satisfaction of the company and the public.

The Kinlock Telephone Company maintains long distance lines in this city, but does not transact any local business, and it is operated under the Bell system of telephones.



CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY, JERSEYVILLE

CHAPTER XXXII

LIBRARIES

FIRST LIBRARY—FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS—CARNEGIE LIBRARY—LIBRARIANS
—BOARD OF DIRECTORS—PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION—INTEREST
SHOWN.

FIRST LIBRARY

The first public library at Jerseyville was started when an ordinance was passed by the city council on October 2, 1894, appropriating funds to maintain a city library. In order to establish the enterprise, Senator T. S. Chapman donated the rent of the library for three years. The library was opened May 15, 1895, with 2,865 volumes, and 760 government reports, making a total of 3,623. About 300 volumes were in constant use. Visitors to the library averaged 2,000 a month.

FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The first board of directors was composed of the following: Wallace Leigh, president; J. J. Wiseman, vice president; and Edward J. Vaughn, Joshua Pike, Nelle Bowman, Harry R. Gladhill, Allen M. Slaten, T. W. Butler, and Capt. N. Buesen, trustees. Miss Edna L. Curtis was secretary and librarian. This library was continued, with increasing patronage, in the room where it was first instituted, and later in the second story of the Vandevoot building, until other plans were completed.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

In 1902, through the efforts of George D. Locke, mayor of Jerseyville; Dr. Harry R. Gladhill, also of Jerseyville, and Hon. Charles S. Strong of New York City, \$12,000 was secured from the Carnegie Library Fund, to construct a library building in the city of Jersey-

ville for a public library. This building was erected and ready for occupancy, July 15, 1905, at a cost of \$11,989.02, leaving a balance of \$10.98 of the original \$12,000 fund unexpended. The building is one of the neatest, and most complete library rooms in this part of Illinois. Donations of books and other matter were given to the library. The book stacks are the latest and most complete in use, and the furnishings and furniture of the library, consisting of tables, chairs, desks, etc., are of the most modern kind. Miss Edna L. Curtis was the first librarian, and she, with the assistance of Miss Jane Shackelford and Frances Bowman, worked very zealously for several weeks arranging, and cataloging the library for removal to the Carnegie Library building. On July 30, 1903, the new building was dedicated, and that evening it was thrown open to, and the public invited to be present.

LIBRARIANS

The librarians from the opening of the library building to the present time have been as follows: Miss Edna L. Curtis, Miss Catherine Brownlee, and Mrs. Rose Wedding, who is the present very efficient librarian.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The annual report of the Carnegie Library at Jerseyville, dated April 30, 1918, shows the board of directors of this library to be as follows: J. J. Wiseman, president; Dr. H. R. Gladhill, W. J. Chapman, Dr. H. W. Rich, George Senior, C. K. Cockrell, J. W. Becker, P. M. Hamilton, trustees; and Louis H. Brockman, secretary.

PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION

The annual report for the year ending April 30, 1918, shows the following condition:

Unexpended balance	\$ 170.18
Received tax levy	2,000.00
Fees, fines, etc.	39.80
<hr/>	
Total	\$2,200.98
Total receipts	\$2,209.98
Total expend'rs	1,474.47
<hr/>	
Balance on hand	\$ 735.51

Light	\$ 40.13
Insurance	184.80
Repairs and Improvements	10.25
Salaries	540.00
Janitor	162.00
Books	170.99
Periodicals	84.15
Binding	76.29
Printing50
Stationery and catalogue supplies	15.10
Postage, freight and express	5.22
Miscellaneous	184.44
	<hr/>
	\$1,474.47

Report approved by board,
 J. J. Wiseman, pres.,
 Louis H. Brockman, sec'y.

Mrs. Rose M. Wedding, librarian,
 Miss Charlotte Daily,
 Mrs. Louise McGready, assistants.

INTEREST SHOWN

The interest shown in this library is dealt with in this annual report, as the following proves: At the beginning of the year, ending April 30, 1918, there were in the library, 6,360 volumes, to which during the year there were added 181 volumes. Forty-three newspapers and periodicals were currently received. At the beginning of the year there were registered 1,278 borrowers, to which were added during the year, 283 additional ones. The cards in force on April 30, 1918, were 1,569, of which nine were from the rural districts. The fee for non-residents is one dollar. The population of Jerseyville, as given by the census of 1910, is 4,113. The total circulation of the library during the year ending April 30, 1918, was, adults, 9,913, children, 4,181, total, 14,094. Of this, the adults took out 9,093 in fiction, and the children, 3,679 in fiction. The largest daily circulation was 151 volumes, the smallest was twelve, making an average circulation of forty-six volumes per day. The hours open each week, forty-eight during nine months, and forty-two during the remaining three months. The number of days that the library was open during this year above referred to were 300.

CHAPTER XXXIII

ELSAH TOWNSHIP

FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST MARRIAGES—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—EMINENCE—
RANDOLPH—ELSAH—GEN. JAMES SEMPLE—NOTCH CLIFFE—WHITING
WORKS—LOCK HAVEN—SUPERVISORS.

FIRST SETTLERS

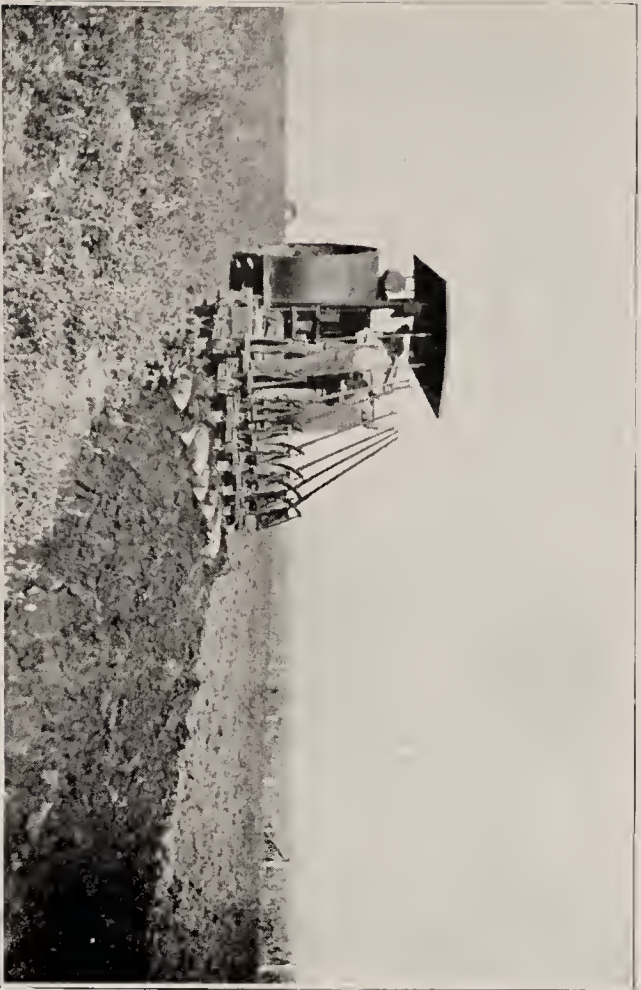
Josiah Cummings, John Carroll and William Bates were the first settlers of Elsay Township. John Carroll located on section 15, township 6, range 11, and his brother, Edward Carroll, who came to the country in 1820, was the first white man to die in this precinct, he passing away in 1823. Josiah Cummings and John Carroll made their settlements in 1818. Thomas Carroll, another member of the Carroll family was a tanner by calling, and for three years served Jersey County as one of the three county commissioners. His death occurred in 1870.

Josiah Cummings was born in Connecticut, and took pride in the fact that he had been present at the battle of Bennington, Vt., when the historic Green Mountain boys whipped the seasoned British soldiers. His son, Thomas Cummings, was married to a sister of Thomas Carroll.

William Bates was born in North Carolina, and when he arrived in Illinois, he stopped first in Madison County, later coming to Jersey County, and locating at the mouth of the Piasa. His daughter, Hannah Bates became the wife of Josiah T. Askew, a man of considerable prominence in the settlement. With William Bates came his son, James Bates, a married man with a family. James Thompson was an early settler in this part of the country. James Basey was the first justice of the peace, and he was elected to this office in 1822.

FIRST MARRIAGE

The marriage of Hannah Bates and Josiah T. Askew took place in 1821, and was the first to be celebrated in this part of the county. Askew



BREAKING THE SOIL WITH A TRACTION ENGINE



DISKING THE STUBBLE GROUND



WHEAT AND CORN FIELDS



FARM TEAM AT WORK IN THE FIELD



WHEAT IN THE STACK READY FOR THE THRESHER



STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT AT WORK



BALING THE THRESHED STRAW

was from Tennessee. He had served for five years in the regular army, and was a person of fine military bearing. For a number of years he was colonel of the militia. At the annual musters, Colonel Askew's spare but erect stature, was one of the features of the occasions, he being well mounted on his favorite horse, and he never failed to make due impression on the bystanders. He was a man of considerable learning and ability, and was prominently connected with the early Baptist Societies, of which he was accustomed to act as clerk. His large tract of land was located on sections 5 and 6, township 6, range 11. He died in 1845, his death, so it is said, having been caused from over-exertion in putting out a fire which was in his fences. Colonel Askew left behind him a diary, which contained many interesting facts in relation to the early settlement of the county, but unfortunately no traces of it, at the date of this writing, can be discovered. The child born in 1823, to Josiah T. Askew and his wife, formerly Hannah Bates, was the first birth of a white child in Jersey Landing precinct.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS

Joseph Piggott settled on section 6, township 6, range 11. He was of French extraction, and was born in either St. Louis, Mo., or in Illinois just across the river from that city, where his father had a Spanish claim. For over thirty years he maintained the reputation, in the neighborhood where he lived, of being a kind hearted man and good citizen.

Just below the present site of Elsah, James Mason, an officer in the land office at Edwardsville, in April, 1828, entered thirty-five acres in section 20, township 6, range 11, and also land in section 21. The same month, Joseph Klunk entered the northeast fraction of section 25, bordering on the Piasa Creek, where it enters into the Mississippi, east of where the town of Randolph was afterwards projected. Mr. Mason entered additional land in this part of the country the succeeding year, and also made purchases from others who had made entries.

EMINENCE

The first store ever established within the region of country which now constitutes Jersey County, was opened by Henry Mills at the foot of the bluff, on the summit of which the town of Eminence was afterwards laid out. This store was established either in 1829 or 1830, and here the first ferry to be run across the Mississippi River, was estab-

lished. Mr. Mills had previously kept a store at Portage des Sioux, immediately across the river in St. Charles County, Mo. Before this store was established, the people of the southern part of the county were obliged to go to St. Louis. Eminence was founded by Joseph and Isaac N. Piggott, and was very appropriately named, for it was on top of the bluff, 175 feet above the waters of the Mississippi. In the very zenith of its prosperity the town only comprised a couple of log houses of no striking architectural pretensions. A post office was once kept at Eminence, and Isaac N. Piggott was postmaster. Like a number of other early Illinois towns, it has vanished from the face of the map.

RANDOLPH

Another forsaken and vanished town of Jersey County was Randolph, which was on the Mississippi River, half a mile above the mouth of Piasa Creek, and was laid out by a man named Bostwick about the same time as Eminence, in either 1836 or 1837. This was the site of the location of one of the earliest settlers of Elsah Township, William Bates. A saw-mill had been established there, and also a store, while there were about a half a dozen dwellings. The prosperity of Randolph declined, and two houses now occupy the site of the former town, the remaining lots having been converted into a farm.

ELSAH

In 1851-52 James Semple purchased from William H. Allen and wife, Addison Greene and other parties, a large body of land in sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, township 6, range 11, the three last named being fractional sections along the Mississippi River. On April 7, 1855, he platted the village of Elsah, on the fractional northwest quarter of section 20, extending north from the river up what was then known as "Askew Hollow," named for Col. Josiah T. Askew, who, during his lifetime, owned a sugar camp there. James Mason had entered this tract in 1820.

General Semple was born in Greene County, Ky., January 5, 1798, and there attended school. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Louisville, Ky., and in 1828 came to Edwardsville, Ill., where for a time he was engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting with considerable success. He was a brigadier general during the Black Hawk War, and in 1832 was elected to the State Assembly on the Democratic ticket.

General Semple was married to Mrs. Mary C. Mizner, a daughter of Dr. Cairns of Monroe County, Ill., who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention under which the state of Illinois was admitted to the Union. In 1837, General Semple was appointed minister to Bogota by President Van Buren, but resigned and returned to Edwardsville in 1842, and in that year was elected judge of the circuit court, and soon thereafter, judge of the supreme court. He was later appointed United States senator by Governor Ford to fill a vacancy, and then elected for the full term of six years. He invented the first steam traction engine for road travel, and drove it from Alton to Carlinville, on a trip to Springfield, but on account of bad roads it mired down, and had to be abandoned there. He was a courtly gentleman of the old school, and as has been shown, took an active and leading part among the prominent men of the state and nation. His daughter, Lucy C. was married to Edgar Ames, one of the leading merchants and property owners of St. Louis, Mo., on June 5, 1860, and he died December 9, 1867, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery of St. Louis, leaving a very large estate to his widow and family. Later, Mrs. Lucy V. (Semple) Ames built a large, stone mansion east of Elsah, on top of the bluff, which she named "Notch Cliffe." It was 300 feet above the river level and commanded a magnificent view of the counties of St. Charles and St. Louis in Missouri, and the counties of Calhoun, Jersey and Madison in Illinois, and also of the Missouri, Illinois and Mississippi rivers, the latter being in view for twenty miles.

While living at Alton, General Semple laid out an addition to that city called Semple Town, but he concluded to close out his interests and remove from there. He went to Grafton and endeavored to effect an arrangement with the Mason and Allen interests there to join with them and push Grafton to the front as a competitor of Alton, for the business of Jersey and Greene counties, but meeting with no encouragement, he purchased the Elsah site, as stated, removed his residence to Elsah, and continued to reside there until his death in 1866.

A post office was established at Elsah in 1853, and General Semple was the first postmaster. He made a road up Askew Hollow from the river to the higher lands, extending it on to connections with Otterville, Newbern and Jerseyville. In every way he exercised all of his skill and influence to secure business for the new town, the result being that most of the produce from the counties of Jersey and Greene was brought to Elsah for shipment. A large distillery and grist-mill and a paper mill were erected within a few years after the founding of Elsah, by business

men of Jerseyville, who made Elsah their main point of shipment by river. The population increased, stores, shops, schools, churches and other accessories of the new village were brought in through the indefatigable energy and influence of its chief promotor.

General Semple died at his home "Trevue," December 20, 1866, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis. It may be truly said that the building of Elsah, and its business enterprise and prosperity during its early years, were almost wholly due to the industry, care and influence of General Semple, and we are left to conjecture what the result might have been, if he had been able to join his interest and efforts with the Allen and Mason forces at Grafton, and used the same energy and skill in pressing the claims of the latter town, that he did later at Elsah.

On account of the destruction by fire of the main manufacturing industries of Elsah, and of the palatial mansion of Notch Cliffe, and also on account of the building of railroads through the county, the river transportation and business interests of Elsah have largely deteriorated from what they were formerly. The main industry there now is the Whiting Works, the object of which is the converting of the bluff stone into whiting.

The population of the village of Elsah is 150. Its president is C. N. Piggott; clerk, Albert Spetz; treasurer, Jacob Spetz.

BUSINESS INTERESTS

The Western Whiting Manufacturing Co. employs twenty, product, one car load per day; merchants—William H. McDow, J. K. Keller, Spetz Bros.; postmaster—Mr. C. A. Bates and J. P. Henry Worthey.

Constable—Michael Barnet.

There is a Methodist Church and parsonage. Elsah has a C. P. & St. L. railroad station and river boat landing.

LOCK HAVEN

Lock Haven, another station on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, was named after the original proprietor, John Locke, who settled there in 1870. He was a native of Lancashire, England, where he was born April 6, 1818, eldest son of William and Grace Locke, also natives of England. John Locke received his early educational training in the schools of Devonshire, England, and was well grounded in a solid

manner. He came to the United States in 1839, and reached Alton, Ill., in November of that year, becoming employed soon thereafter as a clerk in a store, and held that position for several years. In the fall of 1843, he returned to England on a visit, and returned to Alton the next year, embarking then in business for himself, taking as his first partner, J. Quarton, and later was in partnership with his brother, Thomas Locke. The brothers enlarged the business, and branched out, including the burning and shipping of lime in their operations, securing their lime from the Alton bluffs. This line proved to be very profitable, and Mr. Locke did a very large business, extending it throughout the length of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. In the meanwhile he had purchased about 1,600 acres of land in the vicinity of the present site of Lock Haven, and in 1870 he closed out his Alton interests, and moved to his farm in Jersey County, where he lived until his death. The farm is now owned and occupied by his son, Charles E. Locke. John Locke was married to Elizabeth Challacombe in 1847. He was a republican in politics, and in his religious belief, was an Episcopalian.

SUPERVISORS

The supervisors of Elsah Township from 1879 to 1918 have been as follows: B. F. Kelley, 1880-1882 and 1885-1886; James M. Seagraves, 1883-1884; Cosmos Keller, 1889; Robert L. Smith, 1890 and 1893-1894 and 1903-1918; L. H. Vanderslice, 1891-1892; Adam Lightner, 1895-1896; Joseph Keffner, 1897-1900; J. B. Reirtege, 1901-1902.

CHAPTER XXXIV

ENGLISH TOWNSHIP

FIRST LAND ENTRIES—JUDGE JEHU BROWN—MAJOR GERSHOM PATTERSON—
MATHEW DARR—PHILIP GRIMES—JOHN BROWN—OTHER EARLY ENTRIES
—PROMINENT SETTLERS—OTHER LAND ENTRIES—SUPERVISORS.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES

The English settlement west of the present city of Jerseyville, was one of the most important in Jersey County. Living in this neighborhood were Jehu Brown, Gershom Patterson, John Thornton and others. The first land entries were made by these three persons, who, on January 4, 1821, rode down to Edwardsville and began to compare the plats of survey with land they had looked over before starting. On the 5th, which was the succeeding day, Judge Jehu Brown, entered 880 acres, lying immediately below the Greene County line, in sections 1 and 2, township 8, range 12, on each side of what has since been known as the Carrollton and Grafton road. The farm occupied subsequently by L. L. Kirby was part of this entry. Philip Grimes had been cultivating a small portion of this tract for some two years, and Judge Brown paid him \$300.00 for his improvement. Grimes, a few days afterward, entered a quarter section to the south of the Kirby farm.

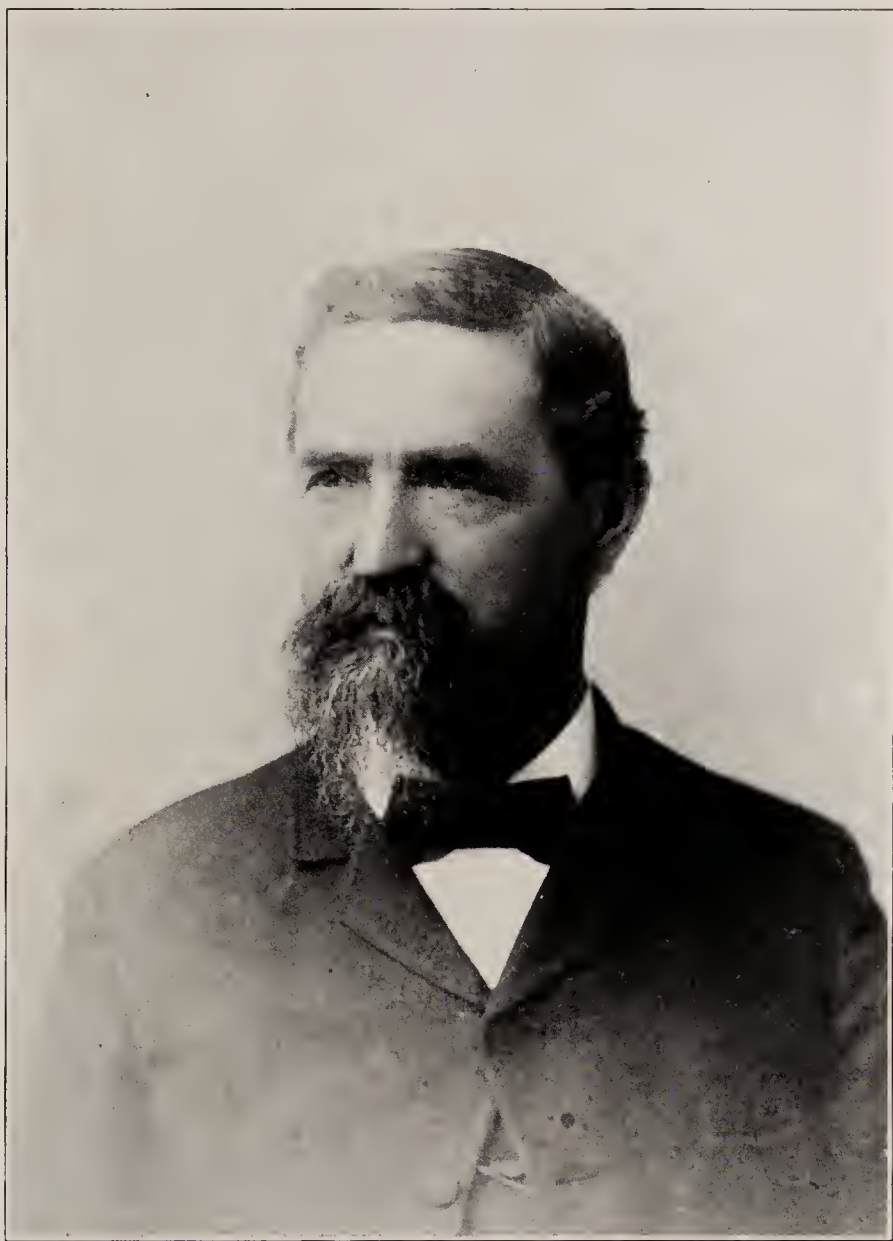
John Thornton entered 280 acres nearly two miles south of the Brown tract, and this was afterward known as the Mathew Darr place.

The 320 acres which Gershom Patterson entered was distant a mile and a half still to the south of Thornton's location.

It may be supposed that these entries were made at such a distance from each other in order that the proprietors might have ample room to make further entries.

JUDGE JEHU BROWN

Jehu Brown, who was familiarly known by the title of Judge, located his family of five sons and four daughters on this large tract. J. D.



C. H. VarrDike

Erwin, a son of Judge Jehu Brown's youngest daughter, Mrs. Samuel Erwin, still owns her portion of her father's estate. Judge Brown was born in South Carolina, from whence he had emigrated to Missouri, settling on a farm of fertile land at Florissant, St. Louis County. After selling this farm, he was possessed of ample means, and with them he came to Jersey County. He acted as probate judge of Greene County, which then embraced Jersey County. Judge Brown was a man of great courtesy and hospitality, and was highly respected as a man of excellent character. It is said that when his daughter, Hannah, and William Erwin started from the log cabin across the yard to the place where the young man's horse was tied, Judge Brown asked them where they were going. They replied that they were going to a justice of the peace to be married. With characteristic courtesy and decision, he replied:

"That is not necessary, I am a justice of the peace, and I will marry you," which he did there in his yard.

At his death, which occurred in 1835, he was the owner, inclusive of what a short time previously he had given his children, of 2,000 acres of as valuable land as could be found in Jersey County, which was lying almost entirely in one body. Prior to Judge Brown's death, in 1830, the English Settlement is described as consisting of Judge Brown, and James Henson, Joel Henson and George Stamps, who were on the south. To the north were William Nairn and John Brown; to the eastward were Joseph Brown, Gershom Patterson, Thomas English, Alexander Moore, Samuel Brown, John Cope and Mrs. Sarah Hardy, and Thomas Gillham, Joseph, John and Samuel Brown, these latter four nephews of Judge Brown. Westward and near the timber, were Michael Whisman, G. W. Lowder, Henry Cope, Abram McKinney, Moses Martin, James Nairn, Major James Pruitt, Amos Pruitt, James McKinney, William B. Davis, Philip Grimes, Mathew Darr, John Vaughn, Francis Colean, Isaac Darnielle, James B. Crain, Silas Crain, Sr., Silas Crain, Jr., John Crain, Pollard Kirkland and William Adair. Next in the timber was the house of Isaac Sinclair, and at the Linn Bottom, a low flat stretch of country so-called from the noticeable growth of linn trees, were Nathan Gowan, James Waldon, Chester Bethel, Jesse Rhoades, Alfred Downing and Henry Ontus.

MAJOR GERSHOM PATTERSON

Major Gershom Patterson was a resident of St. Clair County, previous to coming to Jersey County, and was known as an industrious and

prosperous man. He took part in the Black Hawk War, as a lieutenant in one of the companies raised. For many years he was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in 1856.

MATHEW DARR

Mathew Darr bought in 1824, from John Thornton, the land which the latter had entered, and Mr. Thornton then moved west of Fieldon, where the remainder of his life was spent. Mathew Darr came west when sixteen years old, about 1801. He stopped for a time at St. Louis, but afterwards settled in Madison County, Ill., where he was married. He came to Jersey County in 1822, and entered land in section 14, township 8, range 13, and then removed to the Illinois Bottom, east of McFains' Lake, and finally in 1824 came to the prairie where it joined the timber, four miles west of Jerseyville, entering eighty acres, and buying the 260 acres from John Thornton, as above stated. By his industry, perseverance and prudent management, he soon began to accumulate property, and his was one of the first farms from which an overplus of provisions could be sold to the families of new settlers coming in every year and almost every month from other states. For years during the period of the early settlement of Jersey County, members of the families from some distance around would now and again resort to Mathew Darr and his adjoining neighbor, Philip Grimes, for provisions, as even in the days of the patriarchs, the sons of Jacob were wont to go down into Egypt to buy corn. Mathew Darr had sixteen children, reared a large family, and was a worthy member of the Baptist Church. He died in 1853.

PHILIP GRIMES

Philip Grimes made the entry of his land on section 23, township 8, range 12, on January 23, 1821, and with the earnest and persistent industry characteristic of the pioneer, immediately began the work of improvement, and such was his success that every couple of years he was enabled to add to his original purchase eighty or 160 acres. He was a soldier under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. A native of Tennessee, in 1815, he came to Illinois. While his mind was of good natural capacity, it had never been improved by education. His industry and capacity for hard work were remarkable. He was seldom seen in town, but early and late was engaged in labor on his farm. It is said that during the time of plowing out corn, he required four horses

every day, two with him in the field at early dawn, and after dinner two others, fresh from the stable, to drag the plow till bedtime, while his wiry and sinewy frame was so capable of endurance that he withstood these prolonged hours of labor day after day without exhaustion. Copious draughts of cold water, and meals three times a day and lunches in the intervals, were all the refreshments he required. He died in 1851. His son, Jarrett T. Grimes, was the oldest citizen of the county, born within its limits. He died in July, 1915, aged more than ninety-five years.

JOHN BROWN

John Brown, whose death occurred a few years ago, came to Jersey County in 1820, and on January 19, 1821, entered a tract of eighty acres, and six months afterwards, an additional eighty acres, in section 25, township 8, range 12. He was born in Pendleton County, S. C., in 1790, and moved with his father to Georgia. In 1802, he went west to the French territory of Louisiana, which in 1804 passed into the possession of the United States. In 1813, he volunteered in the United States Rangers, and served until the close of the War of 1812. Of those who entered land in 1821, he lived longer than any other, and died a few years ago, a respected citizen.

OTHER EARLY ENTRIES

On January 22, 1821, Silas Crain entered 160 acres on section 15, afterwards included in the farm of Colonel Beach. In October, 1821, Abiram McKinney entered the southeast quarter of section 23, township 8, range 12, which was afterwards sold to Philip Grimes. This closed the sale of land in Jersey County for 1821. Abiram McKinney was a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Illinois and settled in Madison County, Ill., in 1818. He came to the Illinois Bottom land, in the present limits of Jersey County, in 1820, entering land as mentioned above, and in 1822 settled on section 24, township 8, range 12, where he lived until his death, in April, 1840. His eldest son was James McKinney, who was fourteen years of age when he first came to the county.

Only a small quantity of land was entered in 1822, in Jersey County. On April 2, 1822, Francis Colean became the possessor of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 8, range 12, and began its improvement. He had for his neighbors, Judge Brown on the north, and John Thornton on the south. Francis Colean was of French and

English descent, and was born at Cahokia, Ill., in 1794. Serving as a soldier in the War of 1812, he was with Jackson at New Orleans, and was slightly wounded in that campaign. He settled in the American Bottom after the war was over. His death occurred in November, 1846.

Among the newcomers who entered land and settled in this part of the county during 1823 and 1824, were John Vaughn, who located on eighty acres west of Judge Brown's, and John Falkner, who settled on section 30, township 8, range 11. Moses Martin, a native of North Carolina, in April, 1826, entered land in section 26, township 8, range 12. He lived and died on the farm which subsequently came into possession of Dennis Brown. His death occurred in 1840. William B. Davis and Michael B. Whisman made entries of land in 1828. The records show that entries of land were made in this precinct in 1829 by Samuel Brown, Amos Pruitt, Isaac Darnielle, Rial Crain, Robert Latham, James Nairn, Eli Roberts, John Cope, Jehu Brown, Jesse Barker and Chester Bethel, besides additional entries made by those who had taken up land in previous years.

PROMINENT SETTLERS

Amos Pruitt was a son of Major James Pruitt, and he in the fall of 1832 disposed of the eighty acres he had entered here to Milo Bennett, and located in Hawkins' Prairie northwest of where the town of Fidelity is now located. He was one of the three men who composed the first board of county commissioners, after the separation of Jersey County from Greene County. He died from the result of an injury caused by a horse in 1865. John Cope was a North Carolinian. He died in 1852, on land which he had entered.

According to concurrent and reliable testimony, the most social man who ever lived in Jersey County was Isaac Darnielle, who is mentioned above as entering land in 1829. It is said of him that he was more interested in riding about the neighborhood holding friendly chats with his neighbors than in attending to the more solemn and profitable duties of agriculture. At every husking, house or barn raising or log rolling for miles around, he was a constant attendant, and no political gathering or election would have been complete without his presence. Like his illustrious namesake, Isaac Darnielle of Kaskaskia, who was the second lawyer to practice in Illinois prior to 1800, he had a taste for legal matters. He was often on hand to manage for his friends' causes before a justice of the peace, and would, if necessary, follow the cases to the

higher courts, and stand as chief advisor to the attorney when the case was called. In fact he never missed an opportunity of attending court, and was frequently seen outside the courthouse, the center of a group of interested listeners, and was never weary of expounding the laws and constitution, not only of our own country, but of all nations and countries known to geography. The story is told (how true the reader can judge for himself) by a lawyer formerly well known in this part of the state, that upon retiring at a certain hotel at Carrollton, his room overlooking the courthouse, he saw below Isaac Darnielle and a friend engaged in close and animated conversation. On awakening in the morning and looking out of the window, what was his surprise to see the two occupying the same position on the exact spot where he had left them the previous night, Darnielle keeping up the stream of discourse in the same earnest and voluble manner. He had so charmed his friend (as did the mariner in Coleridge's *Legant*) with his smooth rolling and sweet sounding words, that the stars had gone down and morning had come before the two enthusiasts had thought of rest or slumber. Isaac Darnielle removed to Jerseyville, and after living there only a few months, was stricken down with cholera in 1849. He was a man of many good qualities, and his natural capacity and love for social chat and pleasant conversation were of a high order.

OTHER LAND ENTRIES

Among the entries of land made in 1830, was part of section 15, township 8, range 12, by White R. Crain. The largest entry of land which, so far had taken place, was made by Joseph Russel, and comprised large tracts in the northwestern part of Jerseyville precinct. Hon. William Russel of St. Louis was an extensive and shrewd speculator in land, whose investments in St. Louis, Alton, Davenport and other places left his posterity wealthy, acted for nearly ten years as agent for his brother, Joseph, in the management of these large entries of land, spending every year a couple of weeks at Jerseyville, paying taxes, and at times selling some of the lands. He was also engaged in attending to other business in connection with the selection by his brother of land in Jersey County. He related the following circumstances attending the selection of these lands, which shows, at least, that even in those days, the lands of this part of the state were considered the best in the market. He said that his brother came from east Tennessee, in the fall of 1830, with \$4,000.00. "I tried," to use his own words, "to get his consent to let me invest it

in St. Louis; my eye was on property a trifle west of the courthouse, but the same looked too small for my brother. I then resolved that if he would enter lands, I would have him do it in a slave state. We mounted horses, and passed north to nearly the upper tier of counties in Missouri, turned east and crossed the Mississippi at, or just above, Quincy, and coursed east through the military tract, and to Springfield, Ill., and from Springfield to Jacksonville. South of Jacksonville the land pleased my brother mightily, but I told him that if he would locate in a free state, I knew of a tract of land that for good timber, rich land and nearness to market, was superior to the land before him." They traveled on, and emerging from the timber north of Kane, the promised land opened to view, where Colonel Fulkerson afterwards resided, and where was the old farm of Judge Powell, as well as a large body of timber west of there was located, amounting to 2,000 acres. The 1,200 acres of timber west, of where Brown and Patterson had located their farms, was entered November 24, 1830. About 1862, Joseph Russel came to the county to reside.

Among the entries made in 1831, by persons whose names have not been mentioned, were the following: A. Moore and Childers, in section 36, township 8, range 12; and James A. Carlisle, part of section 1, township 8, range 12. In October, 1832, John N. English entered eighty acres in section 36, township 8, section 12.

Milo Bennett came from Vermont in 1832. He purchased eighty acres of Amos Pruitt, and entered eighty additional acres, but moved to Iowa about 1840, and from that state to California. He was a magistrate for a time.

Capt. Jonathan E. Cooper entered land on which he resided until his death, October 5, 1895, two and a half miles southwest of Jerseyville, in October, 1832. He was born in Henry County, Ky., but left Kentucky in November, 1829, and after a trip of thirteen days on horseback, landed in what is now Jersey County. The greater part of the first winter after coming to the state, was spent in the store of his uncle at Carrollton. After entering the land, he lived upon it, being a very valued citizen of the county. At the outbreak of the Black Hawk War, he enlisted in the company commanded by Captain (afterward Governor) Carlin, and was chosen orderly sergeant of the company. The next year he was in Captain Patterson's company, and was detailed as quartermaster. Captain Cooper had a good memory concerning the events that happened in pioneer days, and no man was more at home in the early history of



Martha C. Hansike

Jersey County. To him we are indebted for much information used in this work.

John N. English was a resident of Jersey County from 1824. His father, Thomas English, was a native of Maryland. In 1822, he moved with his family to Washington County, Ill., and lived there until 1825, when they removed to Jersey County, to which section John N. English had preceded them. John N. English, on the breaking out of the Black Hawk War, became a member of Captain Carlin's company of mounted volunteers, and the succeeding year was in Captain Patterson's company, and took part in the battles in Wisconsin and Missouri. He was active in securing the organization of Jersey County, and was elected its first sheriff. In the fall of 1860 he was chosen a member of the legislature, a position he also filled in later years.

SUPERVISORS

The supervisors of English Township from 1879 to 1918 have been as follows: John G. Erwin, 1879-1881; Milo London, 1882-1883 and 1889-1891; Lloyd T. English, 1884-1886 and 1892-1895; John Powers, 1887; John Toman, 1888; James Powers, 1896-1906; William Decker, 1907; Edward P. Sauer, 1908-1911 and 1914-1917; Hugh Allen, 1912-1913; Lawrence Powers, 1918.

CHAPTER XXXV

FIDELITY TOWNSHIP

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY
EVENTS—FIDELITY SUPERVISORS.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Fidelity Township is composed of township 8, range 10, and is one of the best agricultural towns in the county. Piasa Creek crosses the southeast corner, and that part of the township is broken and was originally heavily timbered. Phill's Creek heads in Fidelity Township, running northwest into Ruyle Township, and empties into Macoupin Creek. The first settlements were made in the timber land in the southeast corner, skirting upon the prairie, for as usual the pioneers were timid about leaving the forests altogether. This township is composed principally of fertile prairie land, and since its settlement and the planting of orchards and groves, it has become one of the most beautiful and prosperous sections of the county. It is devoted to grain and stock raising, and its farmers are among the most intelligent and progressive in this line of business. The C. P. & St. L. Railroad crosses this township from east to west, in its course from Springfield, through Jerseyville to St. Louis, Mo., with stations at Medora on the east line, and Fidelity, the latter being the only village in the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

Thomas Chapman located on section 33, in 1828, where he lived several years, and he was its first settler. The Simmons family came next. Samuel C. Simmons, in the fall of 1829, came and selected a location for his father, and in the next year, settled here. James Simmons and Ann (Hodges) Simmons, his wife, went from Maryland to Knoxville, Tenn., in 1816, where she died. From thence he came to Fidelity Township in 1830, and resided on section 26-8-10, on the farm he originally settled, until his death which occurred in 1861.

James Simmons was born in Maryland in 1773. He was married to Ann Hodges, a daughter of Charles Hodges, who was the grandfather of Judge Charles D. Hodges of Carrollton, Greene County, Ill., in January, 1806. Samuel C. Simmons was the eldest of the family. James Simmons was born when Maryland was a colony of England, and he was a friend of George Washington, and voted for him for president, and cast his vote for president from that time to the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Samuel Simmons came to Fidelity Township at the same time as his father, as did his brothers, John H. H. and Thomas H. and Richard J., and his sisters. Sarah E. Simmons who married James Cummings, was one of the sisters, and Ann M. and Margaret R., who were married and lived in Indiana. The children married, established families, and developed substantial farms in Fidelity Township, and became highly respected citizens, as have their children after them.

James Cummings came to Fidelity Township in 1831. Jeremiah Bell of Hancock County, Ga., came from his native state to Madison County, Ill., in 1918, and to Fidelity Township in 1832, settling on section 34, where he remained until his death. Thomas Chapman resided on section 33 until his death, which was caused by his being confined in his smokehouse by accident while a fire was lighted, and he was burned to death, in April, 1870. He was a very highly respected citizen.

William Phillips was one of the settlers of 1831; Jeremiah Tindell of 1833, and John Tribble in 1834, settled on section 25. Henry J. Hoffman of Pennsylvania came here in 1834. Later John B. Hickman, Henry Turner, Isaac McCollister, John C. and William H. Marshall, William J. Miner, Josiah Vaughn, John W. and Henry Christopher, Isaac R. and Richard Ely, Archibald Craig, Patrick Coleman, Sr., John W. and D. Q. Trotter and J. Murray Becon, Samuel and Joseph Tober, Thomas C. Watson, J. T. Hauskins, H. V. Voorhees, T. B. Aydlett, Peter Teitsort, James C. Frost, Elisha and Charles H. Bowman, Peter R. Parsell and his sons, Jeremiah, Peter, Jr., James and Oliver, and many others settled here and became prominent and influential, not only in this township, but also in the county.

EARLY EVENTS

The first justice of the peace was Samuel C. Simmons, who was elected in 1831. Rev. Simon Peter celebrated the first marriage in Fi-

delity Township when he united Richard J. Simmons to Maria Cummings in 1832.

The first sermon of Fidelity Township was preached by Rev. Jacob Miles at a meeting held in the log cabin home of J. Simmons in 1831.

An infant was born to Thomas and Ann Chapman in 1831, and it was the first white child born in the township. The infant did not live, and this was the first death. The first constable was Jeremiah Tindell, and he was elected in 1831.

The village of Fidelity, which is a station on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, has a present population of 100. Its business interests are as follows: Bank of Fidelity, John Ewin, president, Ray Bradshaw, cashier; deposits, \$100,000.00; Merchants, Thomas Watson and Charles Masters; Elevator, Farmers Elevator Co.; James Bringham, blacksmith; Henry Lutz, wagonmaker; Dr. A. D. Erwin, physician.

VILLAGE BOARD

A. T. Aydlett, president; J. F. Huff, clerk; William Niedler, treasurer; trustees, C. G. Roady, John Ruyle, R. E. Ewin, William Webb, William Leutken, and Arthur Watson; William Leutken, justice of the peace; Harry Armstrong, school treasurer. The Methodists and Baptists have churches at Fidelity.

SUPERVISORS

The supervisors of Fidelity Township from 1879 to 1918 have been as follows: Henry J. Hoffman, 1879; Isaac R. Ely, 1880; Archibald Craig, 1881-1883; Henry R. Voorhees, 1884-1888 and 1894-1899; James Stirrett, 1889-1893; Louis H. Craig, 1900-1913; Arthur R. Rich, 1914-1917; Patrick Coleman, 1918.

CHAPTER XXXVI

JERSEY TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—AUTHENTIC SOURCE—LETTER OF APPRECIATION—THANKS-GIVING DISCOURSE—TEXT—LITERARY INSTITUTIONS—RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS—CITY OF JERSEYVILLE—SCHOOLS—RAILROADS—IMPROVEMENTS—BUSINESS INTERESTS—AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES—HEALTH RESORT—JERSEY COUNTY FARMERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—CUTTING INSURANCE AGENCY—BOWMAN INSURANCE AGENCY—CITY HALL—JERSEYVILLE WATER WORKS—POST OFFICE—TOWN INCORPORATION—CITY INCORPORATION — OFFICIALS — MAYORS — CLERKS — MARSHALS — CONSTABLES — ATTORNEYS — TREASURERS — POLICE MAGISTRATES — ALDERMEN—CITY DIRECTORY—SUPERVISORS.

BOUNDARIES

Jersey County is composed of Township 8 north, range 11 west, and a fraction of Township 9 north, range 11 west, consisting of sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, and the south half of sections 13, 14 and 15 in Township 9, range 11. The fractional township is bounded on the west and north by Greene County and is popularly known as the "Panhandle." Macoupin Creek crosses the northwest corner of the Panhandle, and that portion of the township is drained by Phill's Creek and its tributaries, which run into Macoupin Creek and its tributaries, one of the main branches is known as Dorsey's Branch. This township is drained to the south and southwest by Sandy Branch and Otter Creek and by other large affluents, the southeast portion of the township being drained into the Piasa Creek.

AUTHENTIC SOURCE

Rev. L. Grosvenor, who became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Jerseyville in the year 1850, which was only eleven years after Jersey County was established as a separate county, was a highly educated man, a brilliant orator and preacher. Originally he had been educated as a lawyer, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession for a num-

ber of years, but subsequently changed, and became a minister of the Presbyterian Church. After taking charge of the Jerseyville church in 1850, he took an active part not only in the church itself, but in the development and advancement of the interests of the community, and in the promotion of all of its material resources, and by reason thereof became acquainted with all of the original settlers who were then living, not only at Jerseyville, but in Jersey Township and its vicinity. In 1853, in the third year of his pastorate, he delivered a Thanksgiving address at the Presbyterian Church, November 24, of that year, in which he gives a history of Jerseyville from its original settlement to that time, which is the most authentic and reliable record of Jerseyville and Jersey Township of which we have any history. The writer of this work was present and heard the delivery of that address on that occasion, and in so far as Jersey Township and Jerseyville is concerned outside of the address, he will take up the occurrences subsequent to 1853, and the advancement and development of the community.

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Some idea of the appreciation of the people of Jerseyville for the address delivered by Mr. Grosvenor is shown by the following letter, written under date of November 28, 1853, at Jerseyville, Ill.:

“Rev. L. Grosvenor, Jerseyville, Ill.

“Dear Sir:—

“In common with the numerous assembly of our citizens, who heard your very interesting and instructive discourse on the history of Jerseyville, delivered in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on the 24th inst., we would be much pleased to have it published in pamphlet form. We, therefore, respectfully request a copy for that purpose.

“Very respectfully,

“Your fellow citizens—

Alexander B. Morean, John N. Squier, A. C. Hinton, M. E. Bagley, C. H. Knapp, A. W. Howe, J. H. Maupin, Charles S. Jackson, James C. Graham, U. D. Howell, J. H. Buffington, C. H. Roberts, N. L. Adams, J. E. Cooper, S. L. McGill, M. Cheney.

A THANKSGIVING DISCOURSE

The following discourse was delivered by Rev. L. Grosvenor, in the Presbyterian Church, November 24, 1853. Published by request of many



G. R. Newkirk & Family

of the older citizens, and inserted in the present history of Jersey County because of its literary and historic value.

TEXT

“ ‘And the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold now the place where we dwell with thee is too strait for us. Let us go, we pray thee, unto Jordan, and take thence every man a beam, and let us make a place there where we shall dwell. And he answered, Go ye.’ ”—II Kings, 6th chap., 1st and 2nd verses.

“In as humble circumstances as the old prophet Elisha and his young disciples, were the early settlers of our village, when they left their far-off homes, and their gray-haired sires and the fields where they had culled the first flowers of life, it was in the spirit of these children of the prophet. The places where they dwelt with ‘the old folks at home,’ had become too strait for the sustenance of all, and when they talked of swarming, it was not to go to flourishing cities, to build palaces of wealth, glittering with gold. They bent their course toward a wild, rolling prairie, lying in its native beauty just as God had made it, skirted with forests of oak and hickory, where each could hew his own beam and build his own log cabin, as their prototypes did near the river Jordan.

“But notwithstanding their humble means and limited ambition, they must have been men of good taste and a quick eye for natural beauty. Among many pleasant sites for a village in this region, they sought and found the most charming. Among many high and luxuriant swells upon the prairie’s breast, they sought and found the highest, the most beautiful, the most fertile. Let us record their names and deeds. The time may be when the record shall have an importance, which, owing to its newness, it may not possess today.

“To the older settlers, most of what I shall say will be familiar; but they will be glad, I trust, to have their minds stirred up by way of remembrance, and the younger may derive benefit from hearing about the fathers of Jerseyville.

“The present town of Jerseyville stands mostly on section 21, Township 8 north, range 11 west of the third principal meridian. The first entry was made by Joseph M. Fairfield, October 20, 1823. He entered the west half of the northwest quarter, section 21, the south line of which is on Hickory street, i. e., the street bounding E. A. D’Arcy’s lots and unfinished edifice on the south, and the east line bounds the graveyard on

the east. Five years afterwards, August 21, 1828, Lindsay H. English, a native of Kentucky, now residing in Greene County, Ill, entered the west half of the southwest quarter,—the east line of which was partly on Main or State street, extending south as far as the dwelling of Dr. Charles Knapp; west as far as Mullholland's; north as far as Hickory street before mentioned. On the 21st of September, 1832, John Anderson of Tennessee, entered the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and on the 10th of April, 1833, Dr. A. H. Burritt entered the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter. In 1833, N. L. Adams, of Vermont, entered the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 28.

“James Faulkner, a native of Pennsylvania, was the first actual settler. He lived, in 1827, in a log cabin. This cabin was built by one Ballard, a squatter, who lived there for some time previous to 1827. His cabin was bought by Faulkner, which stood in the extreme north part of town, not far from the road leading to Kane, just beyond the house of Abijah Davis; but he erected in the same year, part of the building known as the old Red House, at present owned by E. A. D'Arcy. That house is the first frame house ever built on land now occupied by the town of Jerseyville. For several years it was a tavern by necessity, and under its hospitable roof some of my audience have found the only shelter that was offered in the town that now contains 200 houses; for besides this, there was, till 1833, only a small log cabin, built by John Ellis, in 1830, on the corner of what are now known as Main and Mulberry streets. This floorless hut was about 12x15 feet measurement, and was used sometimes for a dwelling, and at other times for a corn crib. In 1833, John Anderson erected a building on the spot now occupied by the Groton House, at the corner of Main and Pearl streets. This house was afterwards moved to Spruce street, two blocks east, and is the same now owned by Charles S. Jackson. In the same year, Dr. A. H. Burritt built a log house on what is now Exchange street; the same house constitutes part of the dwelling now owned and occupied by E. S. Wells.

“The inhabitants at this time, were N. L. Adams, who, in 1833, built and lived in a log house on the spot where he now lives in the extreme south part of the town; Alfred Carpenter, who lived in the Red House; Murray Cheney, and John Anderson. Adams, Carpenter and Anderson had families. Cheney was unmarried. These were all the residents here in 1833.

“In 1834, Messrs. Lott & Daley built part of the store now occupied by the Messrs. Knapp, and there established the first trading house ever known here. They built also, in the same year, the house on Main street,

now owned and occupied by Dr. Hutchinson. In that year, also, they built the back part of the house now owned and occupied by Dr. Hutchinson. In that year, also, they built the back part of the house now occupied by Mrs. Kimball on Main street, in which R. Graham kept a store in 1834, and in 1835, Samuel L. McGill added the front now used as a family grocery. In 1834, Messrs. Lott and Daley bought the west half of the southwest quarter, which English had sold Evans, who has a mortgage on the property. They also entered the quarter section west of the Red House tract, now owned by Abijah Davis. Moreover, they purchased of John Anderson the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and of Carpenter, they bought the west half of the northwest quarter, so that Messrs. Lott and Daley were, in 1834, proprietors of almost all of the land included in the village of Jerseyville.

“In 1833, twenty years ago, all of the houses between the town of Kane and Alton might easily be enumerated. The house where Mervine now lives, three-fourths of a mile northwest of the village of Kane, was then standing, and was the post office nearest to this place. Thither the early settlers in the township, for some years, repaired to get news from the loved ones left behind. In 1833, the store now occupied by Z. H. Adams, of Kane, was erected, and the next house on the road was the old Red House before mentioned. Passing the few buildings on this spot, already enumerated, the next house was on the spot then, and now, occupied by Thomas Cummings, who is believed to be the only resident in this region, over forty-five years of age, who is a native of Illinois. His age is about fifty-five. There was not a house on the present site of the town of Delhi. The next house was Nelson Lurton’s. The next, a mile south of Delhi, occupied by John Wilkins. There was a cabin near the Piasa crossing, since demolished. The next was a cabin on the place now occupied by Thomas Marshall. The next was a cabin on the place lately occupied by ‘Old Job,’ whose cordial invitation to ‘stop and see him,’ no longer greets the eye of the weary traveler. The next was the house of Debond; still standing beyond the Piasa. Below there, where lately stood a large, rickety, ghostly two-story building, burned down last winter, the road turned to the left, leaving the present Monticello half a mile to the right, and then going through Scarritt’s prairie; but there was no Monticello then; that beautiful village, with its justly celebrated female seminary, was then unborn; and from Scarritt’s prairie there was not a single house till you reached Alton, then a village, at the highest computation, of some twenty buildings in all.”

Rev. Thomas Lippincott, now of Chandlerville, Ill., informed the writer that when he was riding from Jacksonville to Alton, twenty-five years ago, in company

with Rev. Edward Beecher, now of Boston, the question arose as they passed through the prairie around Jerseyville, whether this region of country would ever be all taken up and settled. Being hopeful men they concluded it would be done sometime or other, but not in their day or generation.—EDITOR.

“Till 1834, the place called Jerseyville had been known as Hickory Grove, from time immemorial. This name was derived from the fact that the piece of forest intersprinkled with ‘semi-occasional’ hickory trees, still standing in part on the land of Davis, Morean, Corbett and Burke, was then the only growth of trees on the ground belonging to Jerseyville. In 1834, for the purpose of establishing a post office here, the principal inhabitants of Jerseyville met at the Red House to give the new town a new name. Those who attended that meeting were, G. Patterson, George Richards, J. E. Cooper, G. W. Lowder, J. Allen, R. B. Robbins, Isaac Darnielle, E. A. D’Arcy, Alfred Carpenter, John Ellis, J. W. Lott, E. M. Daley, Murray Cheney, N. L. Adams, A. H. Burritt, N. Miner, Franklin Potts, and J. A. Potts. Dr. E. A. D’Arcy was chairman of the meeting. Several names were proposed for the new town. Major Patterson proposed that it be called Livingston. Carpenter, an old soldier, wished it to be called Liberty. Richards, a New Hampshire man, wished to immortalize the memory of that decaying state, by christening this promising town with the insignificant name, New Hampshire. Cheney proposed that the proprietors should give it whatever name they pleased. This proposition seeming to meet the views of the majority of the meeting, Dr. Lott, a native of New Jersey, was called on for a name. He arose and thanked the people, and with a characteristic expletive, and in genuine Jersey dialect, cried out, ‘I’d like to have it called Jerseywille.’ The doctor, sharing the common fate of humanity, did not obtain the full accomplishment of his wishes, for the meeting voted to call the place Jerseyville, not Jerseywille, and then agreed upon E. M. Daley for postmaster, subject to the will of the higher powers. After this important matter was accomplished, the meeting adjourned, according to the Illinois liquor law of those times, to drink the health of the new town in flowing bowls of tanzy bitters. The people obtained their desire with regard to the post office and postmaster, E. M. Daley being appointed the first postmaster of Jerseyville.

“In 1834, part of this town was laid off in blocks and lots by Lott & Daley, and some bargains were made at private sales. The two lots situated at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, now occupied by J. C. Darby & Co., Morean, Hinton, etc., which, with the buildings, are now

owned by William Yates, were sold in 1834 to Richard Graham for twenty dollars each. They are worth now, without the buildings, \$500.00 each. The second store in the place was erected here by Richard Graham, in 1834.

“The first public sale of lots took place in 1835. The prices of the most eligible, measuring 50x110 feet, were from \$20.00 to \$40.00.

“Several additions to the original plot of Jerseyville have since been made. In 1839, G. W. Burke laid off an addition of nearly forty acres east of Lott & Daley’s plot. In 1844, Shephard, administrator of Johnson’s estate, made an addition south of Burke’s, called Johnson’s Addition. In 1852, James C. Perry made an addition in the western part of the town. In 1853, N. L. Adams made an addition of eight acres east of Burke’s.

“The name given to the town was a fortunate one for the prospects of the place. It must, in fact, be considered as one of the most important causes of the prosperity of the town and country. It has been a means of settling the village and the fine country around it with a population, the majority of whom are from New Jersey; a people well known for their industry and thrift, and, generally, for their sober and orderly character. From that time to the present, the waves of migration from New Jersey have continued to roll hitherward. When the places of the sons of the prophets in the ancient Jerseys become too strait, or the sand banks too deep and barren for the support of the new and increasing families of the state, they at once get a map of Illinois, and sit down to study the topography of the country and to decide upon the very spot of these wide prairies, whither they will urge their steps. The name of Jerseyville, Jersey County, smacks greatly of the old homestead and fireside. They judge, and judge rightly, that they will find a society similar to that they are leaving. They hope to find all the advantages they left, and none of the disadvantages. They believe they are coming to a New Jersey indeed; only that the soil is a black and rich vegetable deposit, instead of a yellow, bottomless sand drift, from which it has hitherto astonished them to be able to raise anything but watermelons, even by the most sedulous coaxing. Therefore, from 1834 to nearly the present time, Old Jersey has emptied itself with a steady and increasing current into the New Jersey of Illinois. When persecuted in one Jersey, the inhabitants flee into another, shaking the sand out of the heels of their boots, as a testimony against it. This immigration here has caused here a continual demand for land, and, of course, kept up a continual rise in the price of lands, so that, until quite recently, our lands have brought

comparatively enormous rates. But railroads and plank roads have lately brought so much other land into competition with ours, that we, being as yet, without rail or plank, have been crowded into a corner where we are likely to remain some time. The Jersey and other people who come to Jersey County now, generally make but a short halt. Macoupin, Sangamon and other lands invite them, and our country is too strait and too far from market even for some of those who have dwelt here for many years; so that, young as we are, we have already sent out new colonies, to the east, north and south. The town of Jerseyville was incorporated in July, 1837. The first trustees of the corporation were J. W. Lott, G. H. Collins, Samuel L. McGill, Richard Graham, and E. M. Daley. In 1839, it was made a county seat, and the new county of Jersey was set off from Greene, to which it formerly belonged. This was done against a strong opposition from interested persons. In 1840, the courthouse was erected, at a cost of \$6,000.00, raised mostly by subscription. It was built on the block given by Lott & Daley to the town for a public square, and the trustees of the town now decided it to the county for the public buildings.

"I now proceed to give some account of the literary, religious and benevolent institutions of Jerseyville.

THE LITERARY INSTITUTIONS

"It is unfortunate for Jerseyville, as it has been for most western towns, that the early and subsequent settlers have had no very absorbing interest in the subject of education. Being men of limited pecuniary ability, they have been generally tempted to think more of the material than the intellectual interests of themselves and their children. The establishment and sustaining of schools has been rather an 'uphill business,' ever since Irving Little, in the winter of 1833-4, started the first little school in the old Red House. Mr. Little seems to have found the business rather an unprofitable one, for he speedily exchanged the birch for the hoe, which he continues to wield at this day, in the eastern part of the county, with considerable profit to himself and the 'rising generation' around him.

"The venerable John Adams of Jacksonville, a man who has probably instructed more boys than any man in America, having been a noted preceptor in several of the best academies in New England, taught a school for some time in this old schoolhouse, which, in 1836, was built on land devoted for school purposes by A. H. Burritt. This house,



Clarence Wallace and Wife

measuring 20 feet by 24, still stands, although threatened by speedy extermination by the finger of time and the march of improvement. It was not built like the pyramids, for the admiration of future ages. In this weatherbeaten edifice, the gospel was preached for several years, by ministers of the various denominations, before the erection of any church edifice, and until this year, 1853, it was the only public schoolhouse. But a good, brick schoolhouse, erected by tax, has been completed, measuring 24x36 feet, and is occupied by Mr. Corbett, who has taught in this village for many years. This is all that can be said about our public schools and schoolhouses. Our best schools, hitherto, have been those which have been established, and their whole expenses borne by the teachers themselves. In 1849, Miss Mary Farley, erected at her own cost, a large two-story frame building for school purposes, and excellent private schools for young ladies and for small children have since been steadily kept there. The lower story of Temperance Hall was designed for a private schoolroom, and has been used as such nearly ever since it was completed. A Library Association was established in 1850, and the library contains about 300 volumes and periodicals, which are constantly though too slowly increasing. It is hoped that this institution will be cherished by all the present and future inhabitants, as one calculated more than any other to stimulate a desire for solid information, and to give to our ingenious and ambitious youth the opportunity to lay a broad foundation for future usefulness and fame. Many a statesman, crowned with the laurels of the senate; many a hero known in his country's history, has referred to the village library of his native town as giving him the first ambition to tread the world's arena, and soil his sandals with the Olympic dust.

“A lyceum was commenced in 1839, and has been sustained during nearly every winter since that time. Here, in debate and lecture, the young and aspiring may find a fair and encouraging field to exhibit themselves and others, the earliest signs of promise, and to win some bubbles of renown from no unwilling or envious auditors. Let this institution too be cherished and better patronized than it has been by the middle-aged and old. Let parents be more anxious that their children should attend these debates and lectures, which cost nothing and are worth something, than that they should follow the strolling vagabonds of every description who honor us too often with their visits, which cost something and are worth nothing.

“A brass band, which deserves honorable mention among our literary institutions, was organized early in 1852, by numerous amateur musicians

of this place, and has since discoursed elegant and gratuitous music wherever their services are demanded. Their instruments were mostly furnished them by the voluntary contributions of our citizens.

“A phrenological society was organized this year, 1853.

“An important literary institution is the ‘Prairie State,’ a weekly newspaper established in 1849, by John C. Conklin, continued awhile after he left by A. C. Hinton, Esq., and now edited and published by Augustus Smith. Several other efforts had been made to establish newspapers here previous to this, but the papers all failed after a short-lived existence. This paper is well sustained, and bids fair to survive for some generations to come.

“There might be a reading room in Jerseyville, but there is none. There might be an academy established on a firm basis, with funds sufficient for teachers of the first order; sufficient also, to furnish a good library, good philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a good mineralogical and geological cabinet; a school where the sons and daughters of Jerseyville might be sure of having a generous education without leaving home. But is the historian of Jerseyville yet born, who shall be able to say it was founded in his day? If we had in Illinois, or the town of Jerseyville, an efficient and comprehensive system of public schools, such as they have in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and even in some particular towns of our own state, we could very well do without a seminary, established by private funds. But is there a prospect that the general apathy to public schools will give place to a zeal in their behalf, which will produce a system that will give to the children of Jerseyville, anything like a thorough education? Yet, he who would infer from our indifference to the establishment of good schools, that our adult population are wanting in general intelligence, would fall wide of the truth. The general intelligence of the people is sufficiently manifest from the abundance of papers and other periodicals, which are regularly received at this post office. More than 1,000 copies of various newspapers and magazines are regularly received and distributed here, besides our own village journal. Of the newspapers there are some dailies, more tri-weeklies, and still more weeklies. The principal and favorite ones are the following: of the Alton Telegraph, there are received 100 copies; Alton Courier, eighty; Saturday Evening Post, sixty-six; Pennsylvania, sixty-three; St. Louis Intelligencer, forty; National Era, thirty-five; of monthly magazines, the following are chief, viz.: Harpers’, thirty copies; Prairie Farmer, thirty; Western Magazine, twenty; Farm and Garden, seventeen; Knickerbocker, ten; Scientific

American, ten. Besides this evidence of intelligence, it must be added that during the past year considerable feeling upon the subject of education has been excited in Jerseyville, and a convention is about to be held in this place, to consult concerning the best means of improving the common schools of Illinois. At this meeting the presence and counsel of eminent speakers is expected, and it is confidently hoped that the influence of that convention will be felt, not merely in this town and county, but throughout the state, and more particularly in the capital of the state, when the next Legislature shall be in session.

THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

“It is believed that the Rev. Thomas Lippincott, still living in a green old age, is the first minister of any denomination who ever preached the gospel within the bounds of this village. He, with Rev. Mr. Breed, Rev. Elisha Jenney, now of Waverly, and Rev. Dr. Blackburn, whose precious memory is embalmed in all the churches of this region of country, had several times, from 1833 to 1835, preached here in various private houses.

“On the 15th of February, 1834, by appointment of the Presbytery of Illinois, Rev. Thomas Lippincott and Rev. Elisha Jenney, ‘attended in the south part of Greene County, near Hickory Grove,’ in the house of N. L. Adams, to organize the Presbyterian Church; which was the first church organized in this place. After sermon by Mr. Lippincott, eighteen persons were formed into a church, who elected three elders, who were ordained the next day. The records of the church do not give the names of these elders, but they were, A. H. Burritt, James Lumsden and M. N. Bosworth. It is believed that all these are still living, but only one of them (Lumsden) continues connected with this church. The church was called, at that time, ‘The South Greene Church,’ which name was changed March 3rd, 1839, by vote of church and presbytery, to that of the ‘Presbyterian Church in Jerseyville.’ For a considerable time Mr. Lippincott preached here statedly. Rev. Amos P. Brown officiated as stated preacher from October, 1835, to February, 1837, and from August, 1837, to August, 1838. From September, 1839, to September, 1840, Rev. Joseph Fowler was the stated preacher. In September, 1839, an interesting protracted meeting was held, when Mr. Fowler was assisted by Rev. L. Lyons of New York state, and Rev. Hugh Barr of Carrollton. Mr. Lyons was invited to become the stated preacher, and commenced his labors in November, 1840. In March, 1841, a protracted meeting was held, which is said to have been very profitable

to the spiritual interests of the church. The installation of Rev. L. Lyons as pastor of this church, took place December 26, 1843, by the Alton Presbytery, after he had been preaching here for three years. Rev. A. T. Norton preached the sermon on the occasion.

“Till 1841, the Presbyterian Church has worshipped mostly in the schoolhouse, but on the 14th of October, 1841, this meetinghouse, which had been building several years, was dedicated to the worship of God. It was built on land given to the church by Johnson & Daley in 1838, its original dimensions being 40 by 48 feet, and its cost about \$2,000.00. The sermon at the dedication was preached by Rev. Theron Baldwin.

“In the month of January, 1842, a very interesting protracted meeting was held by Rev. James Gallaher, who spent two weeks here, preaching daily. February 1, 1842, an addition of more than fifty was made to the church. In September, 1839, there were but fifty-four members. On the list for 1842, more than 200 names are found, being an increase of about 150 in three years.

“Rev. Mr. Lyons, after having labored here for four years, died January 11, 1845, greatly lamented by the large church which, in his time, from a ‘little one, had become a thousand.’ He was buried in the rear of the church, and a monument erected over his remains by the contributions of the members.

“After his death the church was without regular preaching for more than a year, viz., until March, 1846, at which time Rev. G. C. Wood commenced his ministerial labors. During his administration of four years, eighty-six members were added to the church, fifty-four of them on profession. In the spring of 1850, Mr. Wood resigned his charge and is now lecturing in Greenville, Ill.

“In October, 1850, Rev. L. Grosvenor commenced his ministerial services in Jerseyville, since which time thirty-seven members have been added to the church, seventeen on profession, and twenty by letter. The whole number now in connection with this church and in good standing, is 217; so that the church is but little larger than it was eleven years ago. Nevertheless, it would be unfair to infer that the church has ‘stood still’ so long. Increase in mere numbers is not the best criterion of the prosperity of a church. A church may even be diminishing in numbers, and yet gaining in actual strength and influence. That the general intelligence of this church and its wealth and its contributions to the various objects of religious benevolence, have vastly increased within a few years, is very certain, though there is ability, and great occasion

to do still more. Their contributions last year to the cause of missions and other similar enterprises, were about \$300.00.

“In 1846, they purchased a house in the east part of the town for a parsonage. In 1852 they sold that property for \$650.00, and purchased of William B. Nevius, for \$800.00, the convenient property now occupied as the parsonage, corner of Main and Carpenter streets. In 1851, they added to the front of the church building 14x40 feet, surmounted by a neat belfry, adding a gallery and sixteen pews on the lower floor at a cost of \$825.00. In 1852, they added Venetian blinds at a cost of \$105.00. In 1853, they purchased a bell weighing 883 pounds, at a cost of \$363.00, and for chandelier and other conveniences, they have expended \$85.00 more, making an expenditure of over \$1,600.00 for church purposes, in the three years, during which the present minister has resided here, and for which expenditures they are still in debt to the amount of \$250.00, which they expect shortly to liquidate, by means of a legacy due the church from the estate of the late Dr. Todd.

“While giving to this church the credit of expenditures, I by no means desire to ignore the liberality of other churches, for members of all churches, to a considerable extent, have aided many of these improvements. It is indeed an evidence of the mutual kindness of members of the various churches and congregations of Jerseyville toward each other, that they have ever been ready to assist each other in all useful undertakings, for the advancement of the material and spiritual interests of Jerseyville. The voice of party and denominational strife is always hushed when there is a demand for pecuniary aid. In one respect, it must be owned, this church has taken a step backward since its organization. It was organized on total abstinence principles. But, for some cause, the restrictions with regard to the use of intoxicating liquors was taken off, and the church has since suffered considerably, in consequence of that unfortunate act.

“This is at present, the only Presbyterian Church in the county, but Rev. Socrates Smith has just been employed to itinerate over the county, and preach in various places where preaching is necessary, and it is confidently hoped, that through his instrumentality, other churches will spring up, some colonizing from this church, and others joining, who have as yet formed no connection with any other church.

“The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in July, 1839, under the administration of Rev. M. Robbins, with seven members. The ministers who have succeeded Mr. Robbins are the following: Rev. Messrs. Allen, McMurray, Anderson, Dickens, Jones, Leaton, Anderson, Coving-

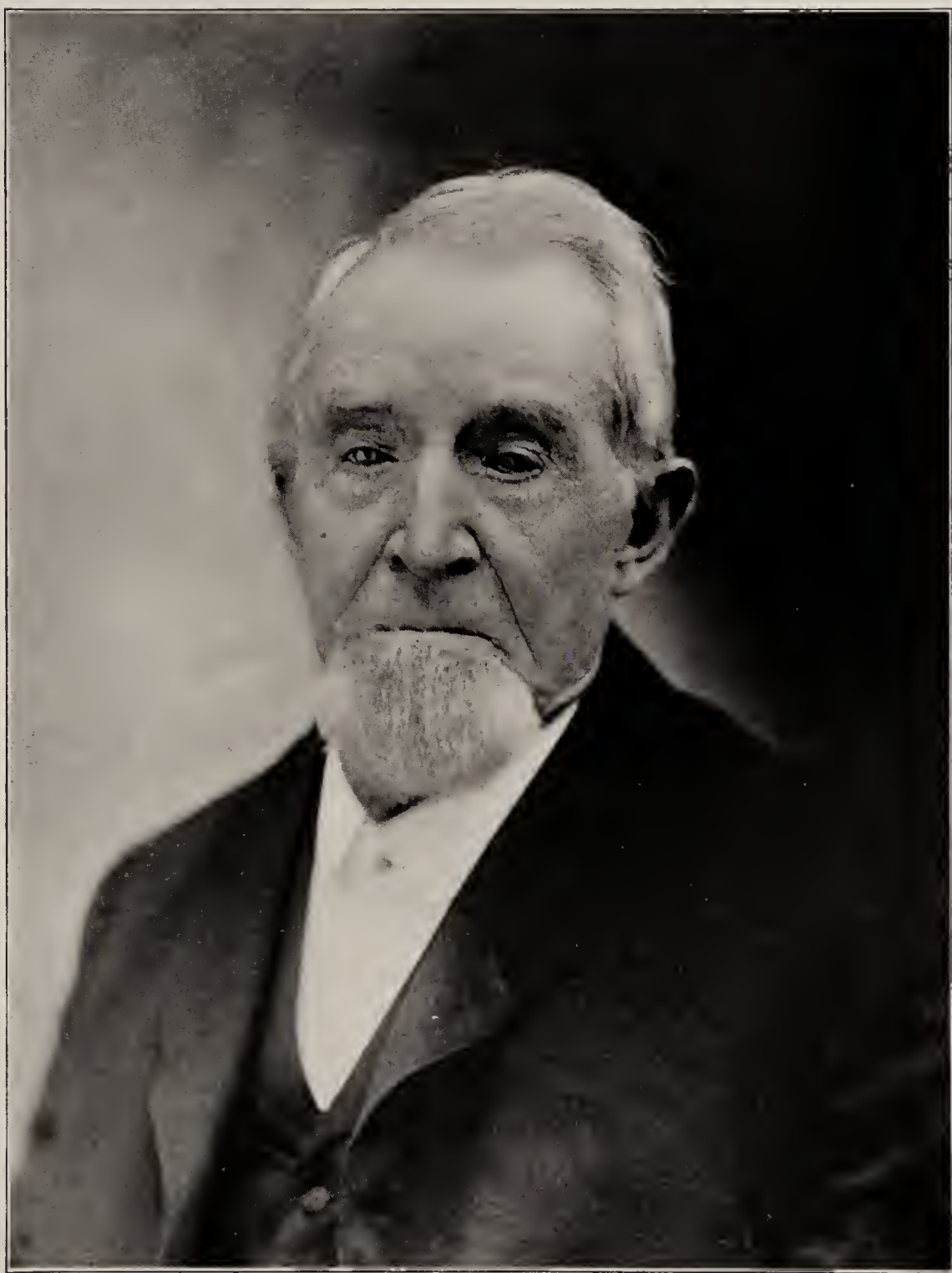
ton, Jones, Wood, Lewis, Culver, who was the first stationed preacher, and remained two years, and Risley, who is the present incumbent. Under the zealous labors of these faithful ministers of the Word, the church has enjoyed several revivals, and now numbers 110 members; and in the county the membership of the church has grown so numerous, that two circuit preachers have been employed this year, besides the stationed preacher.

“The church building of the Methodists in this village was erected in 1846-7, on land given them by Major G. Patterson. The cost of the building was about \$900.00. Its dimensions are about 34x40 feet. They have also a very fine parsonage property, near the meetinghouse, purchased in 1851 for \$900.00.

“The congregation are thinking about enlarging their house of worship, it having been, for some time, too small to accommodate the worshipers. It is believed that this church has lived in more peace and brotherly love than either of the other churches. No difference of opinion on collateral questions has ever taken their thoughts from the main question, or has been permitted to sever the unity of the spirit of the bonds of peace.

“The Baptist Church was organized in 1841. The few Baptists here at that time invited Rev. Elijah Dodson to hold a meeting here for two days. He came and preached here in the old schoolhouse and in residences for seventeen days and nights. The result of the meeting was twenty-five hopeful conversions. On the 5th of September, 1841, the Baptist Church was organized with thirty members, of whom one-third are still living here. The first deacons were Richard Graham and J. E. Cooper. The church was supplied with stated preaching by Rev. Messrs. Dodson and Moses Lemon until 1843, when Rev. Elihu Palmer was called to the care of the church, and remained until January, 1846. At this time there was a division of the church on the slavery question, and eighteen members were organized into a new church under the care of Rev. E. Palmer. The church soon expired, while the old church continued with Rev. Joel Terry as their minister until 1847. Rev. W. F. Boyakin was minister from that time till April, 1849, when Rev. J. Bulkley commenced his services. He continued till October, 1853, when he resigned and the church is now without regular preaching. Under the able and devoted ministry of Mr. Bulkley, the church greatly increased in numbers and efficiency, so that it now numbers 163.

“The church continued without a house of worship, meeting mostly in the courthouse, until July, 1849, when the present neat brick build-



Thomas C. Watson

ing, measuring 32x42 feet, exclusive of its portico, was erected at a cost of from \$1,800.00 to \$2,000.00. In 1850 they purchased a bell, weighing 525 pounds, for \$200.00. In 1851 they added Venetian blinds at a cost of \$80.00. This church has, for several years past, manifested a great degree of liberality in their contributions to the various objects of religious benevolence. There are two or three other small Baptist churches in Jersey County.

“A Congregational Church was organized in 1846, consisting mostly of seceders from the Presbyterian Church, at a time of high excitement on the subject of slavery, and Messrs, Hulbut and Loomis preached here for six months each, but the church was soon dissolved, and those of the members who are left in Jerseyville, mostly attend the Presbyterian Church.

“The Roman Catholics have no church building, as yet, but with their usual superior judgment with regard to the localities of their public buildings, they purchased in 1852, of the Messrs. Barr, one-third of an acre of land in one of the most sightly and pleasant parts of the town. A handsome church edifice, with an elegant front and spire, built there, and fronting on Main street, would be visible almost from Kane, five miles distant, and certainly from the village of Fidelity, eleven miles distant, and would certainly be a great ornament to Jerseyville, standing as it would directly at the diverging point of the Main street and the road to Alton, and, like Grace Church in Broadway, New York, presenting itself to all promenaders in the principal street of the town, as the most conspicuous object throughout its entire length.

“The only cemetery in this neighborhood is a piece of ground, containing two acres, deeded to the county commissioners by Miss Arintha Conover, in 1841. Burials had taken place here for some years previous, when the land belonged to Carpenter, who afterwards sold the land with a reservation of these two acres for a public graveyard. It was never laid out in blocks and walks, and it is feared that a few years more will make it a place of inextricable confusion to those who wish to bury their dead, or find the remains of the long departed. Even now the mattock of the grave digger sometimes strikes a coffin, and he is compelled to desist and commence his labors elsewhere. Even now, the father visiting the graveyard after long years of absence, cannot, with any certainty, point to the spot that contains the relics of his child. The citizens of Jerseyville will never be able to claim the title of a fully civilized people till they have a cemetery worthy to be the depository of the precious dead. It matters not how many churches we may have, or literary or benevo-

lent institutions, we shall forever be justly scandalized while our dead lie thus neglected and forgotten. The stranger of taste, cultivation and piety will always be shocked when he asks for your Greenwood or Auburn, to be informed that we have no bright spot with verdure, **and shade and** flowers, emblematic of immortal bloom, but only one bleak, sterile, gloomy Golgotha to be offered to his survey.

“O, ye rich and prosperous men of Jerseyville! Purge yourselves from this too foul and melancholy disgrace. Give yourselves and give us one spot which shall be hallowed and blessed. Give us from your broad acres some extensive and lovely lawn, which you and we may beautify with long drawn aisles, arched by the branches of the forest; some piece of sequestered ground where the filthy swine shall no longer burrow into the graves of your wives and brothers and children, and where stray horses and cattle shall never more find pasture. Give us the spot, where every summer evening the aged and the young may go alike to weep and rejoice—the place where gentle hands shall plant the cedar and the willow, the rose and the myrtle, around the firm, well sodded grave, and from year to year shall watch the zephyr as it plays like a living spirit among the trembling petals, as it plays like the very fingers of the laughing child, whose little frame is mouldering there, while its spirit is smiling in the bosom of God. Give us where the thoughtless may go to be beguiled into lessons full of solemn warning, which they shall in vain endeavor to forget. Give us where the aged and careworn may go to measure their last resting place; yes, to lie down upon the sod, and casting the eye of faith to heaven, cry, O, that I had the wings of a dove, that my spirit might fly away, and my broken body lie here in its serene, unbroken repose. (I am happy to add, that since this sermon was delivered, arrangements are making by Messrs. Adams, Morean and Blackburn for a suitable cemetery, just outside of the limits of the village.)

“Let us now proceed to the history of the societies for mutual relief, brotherhood and benevolence.

“The Jerseyville Division, No. 16, Sons of Temperance, was organized August 4, 1847. Charter members, G. C. Wood, E. J. Palmer, N. L. Adams, A. P. Brown, William B. Nevius, T. L. McGill, A. B. Morean, C. H. Knapp, P. C. Walker, F. Osborn, George Wharton, A. P. Staats and W. J. West. Nearly 400 members have been initiated. The present number is 120. The division built, in 1821, a fine hall, two stories high, 22 by 50 feet, which was dedicated by G. W. P. Morean in September, 1851. The buildings and grounds cost between \$1,800.00 and \$2,000.00.

“G. C. Wood was the first W. P. N. L. Adams, W. A. Franklin Sec-

tion, No. 9, Cadets of Temperance, was organized September 28, 1828. The charter members were T. A. Boyakin, W. Leigh, D. Sunderland, D. S. Yates, P. D. Cheney, F. Potts, H. N. Wyckoff, W. Cook, R. J. Hill, E. Miner, C. H. Vandike, P. Updike, and P. A. Potts. Robert J. Hill was elected W. A., and D. S. Yates, secretary. The section has numbered as high as fifty or sixty. It now numbers twenty-three. It has not lost a single member by death since its organization.

"Jerseyville Union, Daughters of Temperance, was organized April 21, 1853, with twelve members: Mary Combs, Sarah Hansell, Sarah Culver, Mary A. Smith, Mary Osborn, F. Maupin, Marilla Levine, Elizabeth Dunsden, Martha Nichols, Mary Snedeker, Miss Lorrance, and Elizabeth McGannon.

"Mary Combs was elected P. S., Sarah Hansell, S. A., and Sarah Culver, R. S. Present number of members, thirty-five.

"These are all the temperance societies at present existing in this town or county. The first temperance society ever organized in this county was organized by Rev. Dr. Blackburn at Major Patterson's, several miles southwest of Jerseyville, as early as 1835. This society afterwards changed its quarters to Jerseyville and brought its records here. In the time of the Washingtonian movement, in 1840, a great reformation was effected in Jerseyville, some notorious drunkards were reclaimed and converted, and are still sober men and members of churches. When the order of Sons of Temperance was organized, all other societies merged into that, and gave the work into their hands.

"The Jerseyville Lodge, No. 53, of Odd Fellows, was instituted May 5, 1848. Charter members, P. C. Walker, A. C. Hutchinson, Samuel Cowen, James Bringham and C. Roberts. Before organization several new members were admitted, viz.: George E. Warren, William Yates, Jonathan Plowman, W. Casey, N. L. Adams, James C. Perry, R. L. Hill, and P. Silloway. William Yates was elected N. G., R. L. Hill, V. G., and C. H. Roberts, scribe.

"Odd Fellows Hall was built by members of the lodge in 1851, at a cost of \$2,000.00. It is a handsome frame building, two stories high, measuring 25x50 feet. The hall is as commodious and handsomely furnished as any hall of the order in the state. The present number of members is eighty-three.

"The Jerseyville Encampment, No. 20, of Odd Fellows, was instituted in 1852. Charter members were W. Casey, C. H. Roberts, P. C. Walker, N. L. Adams, E. A. Casey, A. L. Knapp and L. Grosvenor. L.

Grosvenor was elected C. P., E. A. Casey, H. P., and N. L. Adams, S. W. The present number of members is fifteen.

"The Morning Sun Lodge, 94, of Free Masons, was organized under dispensation, June 25, 1850. Charter members, A. B. Morean, R. S. Holenback, Luther Cory, Solomon Calhoun, N. L. Adams, C. H. Roberts, B. F. Page, J. E. Taylor, William P. Campbell and Asa Snell. B. F. Page was elected W. M., A. B. Morean, S. W., and William P. Campbell, J. W. The present number of members is forty-six. The lodge has at present no hall of its own. It meets in a hall belonging to William Yates.

"Time will not enable me to trace, as I would like to do minutely, the gradual development of the material interests of Jerseyville, from 1835 to 1853. Few words on this subject must suffice.

"In 1835, the Indian and the buffalo had long departed for the West, gone, according to Benton, as engineers, to survey and mark out the best track for a railroad to the Pacific; but the hungry wolf still made night hideous, and the timid deer shook their antlers here, and galloped over the places of our present sanctuaries and homes. Jerseyville was not; and even a year or two later, some of the officials at Carrollton sneered at the newly broached idea of a county and county seat south of that ancient town. Disaster and defeat were prophesied for the new scheme, on several grounds, one of which is said to have been that it was so near the city of Kane, that a business place here was a thing impossible. Another was, that it was so far from timber, that nobody would buy lots or undertake to build here. Today we number 1,000 or 1,200 inhabitants, many of whom have hauled vast quantities of lumber from Alton and Grafton, as well as from the neighboring woods; and if our mode of computing population were similar to the mode of the Eastern states, that is by townships, rather than by villages, our population would not be less than 3,000 and might be considerably more.

"The highest vote ever polled in this precinct was 628, and allowing but one voter to every five persons (and that is a small estimate in a western population where the males outnumber the females) 3,140 would be the population of this precinct. We have certainly as good a right to reckon population by townships as New York or Massachusetts, and no special harm would come upon Jerseyville, if our town and county officials should conspire to take a census of the township, and henceforth estimate our population accordingly.

"Merchandise, husbandry, and every species of mechanical art which has been tried here, have always prospered from the beginning. At present four blocks on Main street, on each side of the street, are almost

entirely occupied by hotels, shops, and stores of traders and mechanics, and for the hoarse coughing of the steamer, or the roar and rattle of the train, we have yet, as a substitute, the constant daily and nightly puffing of two large and busy flour mills, one of which, at least, has made itself known throughout a large portion of Illinois, by something better than mere puffing.

“Here is also an extensive buckskin glove manufactory under the management of E. S. Wells & Co., whose wares are in great demand, and are giving to Jerseyville a wide and enviable reputation. This firm dress annually 10,000 to 12,000 deer skins, and manufacture 30,000 pairs of gloves and mittens, besides 15,600 purses. These are now the most important and extensive of our manufactures. There is doubtless plenty of room for more, and the establishing of a paper mill, costing \$10,000.00, is promised next summer. Hardly a better place than Jerseyville could be found for a manufactory of coarse domestics or coarse woolens, for there are plenty of young people here of both sexes, who would rejoice in such steady and profitable employment.

“In regard to internal improvements, our citizens are fully up to the spirit of the times.

“Substantial and commodious sidewalks, mostly of plank, are extending their branches everywhere through the village, promising speedily, easy access to every part of town. But it will surprise some of you to hear that, in the year 1847, when the brick walk from Knapp’s corner to Clendenin’s was first laid, an indignation meeting was held in this town, and attended by some of our best citizens, condemning the ‘uncalled for and arbitrary measure’; no less than twenty-eight persons being guilty of the absurdity of pledging themselves, in writing, never at any election to vote for any of those who were at that time trustees of the town, ‘nor of any of their abettors in said iniquitous act.’ The meeting unanimously passed five resolutions of the most peppery description, and then adjourned for further reflection, which seems to have been attended with gratifying results. As most of these persons have manifested repentance by subsequent works of righteousness, it would be doing them injustice to record their names. Forgiveness on repentance is a law of heaven.

“Shade trees (mostly locusts) are plentiful here, and almost every citizen takes honorable pride in adorning his yard and the streets with them, so that what was twenty years ago a verdant prairie, is fast becoming literally, ‘a leafclad town.’

“I have occupied so much time in this narrative, that little is left for reflections suitable to the subject and the occasion. I will close with the

single remark that we have abundant reason to thank God today for the establishment and the progress of Jerseyville, in all its material and spiritual interests. For some years intemperance and immorality of all kinds threatened to entrench themselves immovably in our midst. The first invoice of goods ever brought to this place, contained \$1,700.00 worth of spirituous liquors. This, too, in 1834, when people were few and far between. Drinking, gambling and horse racing were the chief amusements of the citizens. One of the greatest speculations in personal property ever made here, was the purchase and sale, in 1835, of a race horse belonging to one of our citizens. The horse was sold for \$5,000.00, and taken to Missouri, where it is believed he died through treachery and poison. The gospel seemed, for a long time, almost powerless against sin. Even so lately as 1837-8, the number of religious worshippers of all denominations at the old schoolhouse did not average over thirty, while the worshippers of tanzy bitters at the Red House, on the Sabbath, were twice that number. There were then three drunkard factories here, constantly in running order, the most notorious of which was the 'Old Bat House.' But prayer and labor were not wanting in the darkest hour. At length, the seeds of temperance and Christianity, which had been planted here, took deep root in the hearts of the people. Many of the stoutest sinners have either been destroyed or humbled under the power of God, and on the whole, it may be said, that now we are a people as moral, sober, and peaceable as any other in the state.

"Liquor selling, liquor drinking and gambling are frowned upon by the vast majority of our people, and we are starving out the few remaining lawyers just as rapidly as we can. Little encouragement is afforded to the idle and vicious to take up a residence here, but on the contrary, every inducement is presented to the quiet and industrious to east in their lot among us. There has been a constant, though, comparatively speaking, not very rapid increase in the number of its buildings and people, and nine-tenths of its population are Americans, so that we are much more homogeneous in feeling and interests than the population of most other towns, of similar or larger size in the state. Our people are almost all prosperous in business, and are rapidly surrounding themselves with various comforts and luxuries, and are beginning to manifest the usual instincts of a cultivated people, an ambitious grasping after more and better things than their neighbors possess. No extensive conflagration has ever visited our town; to lay waste in a single night the labor of years, and for this we are indeed bound to thank God with all our hearts—for, as for man, he, as yet, has taken little care to prevent



George W Ware

it. I cannot record the organization of any engine, hose or hook and ladder company in Jerseyville, and I fear that nothing short of a disastrous fire will produce that which ought to be in existence, and might be the means of saving a vast amount of property this very winter.

“Citizens of Jerseyville! Thank God today for mercies past and present. Firmly resolve to give up no ground you have won. Take no steps backward. You have been for some time watchful on the subject of temperance, but considerably too bashful. Henceforth, present a solid phalanx of strong hearts and hands, to resist its desolating career. Maintain by precept and example, due reverence for the name of God and for the holy Sabbath, without which no town or country can be truly prosperous. Let the cause of education and the cause of true religion have your earnest endeavor. It is only by the cultivation and practice of virtue and piety that Jerseyville can continue to grow in wisdom and moral stature, and in favor with God and man. Let this town be a moral lighthouse, standing as high above the billows of ignorance and vice, as her towers and roofs rise higher than the valleys in which flow the rivers and creeks that bound the territory of the county. Let all who cast their eyes hitherward from a distance, see, now and forever, your lantern burning, with no revolving, uncertain, or flickering glare, but forcing its strong steady rays far down through the fogs of the early morning, and the thick darkness of Egyptian midnight—thus and thus alone, shall the influence of Jerseyville be what it may be, and ought to be, wide, happy, and everlasting.”

CITY OF JERSEYVILLE

The original plat of the city of Jerseyville, was located on the west half of the southwest quarter of sections 21, 8 and 11. On August 28, 1829, Lindsay H. English entered this tract of land. On January 1, 1831, English sold this land to John Evans of Carrollton; May 26, 1834, John Evans sold to John W. Lott, E. M. Daley and Rescarrick Ayers; August 26, 1834, Rescarrick Ayers sold his interest in this tract to John W. Lott and E. M. Daley; February 6, 1835, Lott & Daley had the original plat of Jerseyville surveyed. This plat was placed on record on March 2, 1835.

In 1827 the old Red House was built and it was the first frame building on the site of Jerseyville. This building was used as a tavern and stage coach station, and was the general meeting place for the few settlers who were in this community, and continued to be the rendezvous

for the incoming settlers until it was purchased by Dr. E. A. D'Arcy and used by him as a residence. Prentiss D. Cheney was married to a daughter of Dr. D'Arcy, and succeeded to the proprietorship of this property, and when he built his new mansion on the same site as the old Red House, he incorporated it into his new building as a part of it. Dr. A. M. Cheney, son of Prentiss D. Cheney, and grandson of Dr. Edward A. D'Arcy, is now the owner and occupant of this building.

In 1834 Lott & Daley erected a building at the southeast corner of State and Pearl streets, and opened a general store. Horatio N. Belt did the carpenter work on this building. They operated this store for about a year and sold same to George Collins and Benjamin Yates, who, under the firm name of Collins & Yates, continued to operate a general store at this place for several years. In 1837, Adam Clendenin and Edward Coles opened a small store and operated it for a short time. The first blacksmith in Jerseyville was George W. Burke, who opened his shop in 1834. He was followed by Stephen Herron in 1835, and John M. Smith in 1836.

The post office at Jerseyville was established in 1834, when Edward M. Daley was appointed postmaster, following the meeting of the settlers at the old Red House for the selection of the name of Jerseyville for the post office.

In 1853, at the time of the delivery of Rev. L. Grosvenor's address, quoted in its entirety above, there was no railroad within the present limits of Jersey County, except the main line of the Chicago and Alton, running through a portion of Piasa Township, which is remote from the business center of Jersey County.

Jerseyville was established as the county seat of Jersey County, under the original act of the Legislature authorizing the separation of the county of Jersey from the county of Greene, and it was therefore made the center, not only of the political and administrative business of the new county, but of the business interests as well. Prior to its establishment as a county seat the most populous townships of the county were 7-11, which was the Lofton Prairie settlement; 7-12, which was the Otter Creek Settlement, and 8-12, which was the English Township Settlement. The original roads from these settlements to Carrollton, which was the county seat of Greene County, was from the Lofton Prairie Settlement, through the Otter Creek Settlement, and north along the skirt of the timber, through English Township to Carrollton. There were no roads running from Alton to Carrollton, through Jerseyville in that day. The early settlers, as before stated, did not

like to go into the prairie to make settlements or open up farms. The hickory grove upon which Jerseyville is located, is the highest elevation above the sea level between St. Louis and Jacksonville, and the water from the courthouse square in Jerseyville runs into Dorsey's Branch on the north; and thence into Phill's Creek and into the Macoupin, and on the south side of Pearl, it runs into the head waters of Sandy Branch and Otter Creek, and thence into the Illinois River. On the southwest portion of the city of Jerseyville the water descends into the head waters of the Piasa, and on the northeast into Phill's Creek.

The settlers of Lofton Prairie, Elsah and English Settlements, were largely from the southern states. These settlements were the earliest in the county, and the pioneers in these townships were almost all from Georgia or the Carolinas, who had come into Tennessee and Kentucky and from thence many of them came into the American bottom. From there, they came into what is now Jersey County. The Otter Creek settlement dates from about 1830. Dr. Silas Hamilton came here from Mississippi, and the Doughertys and Nobles also came from Mississippi. Dr. Hamilton's relatives that he brought here and settled around him, were from Vermont and New York. The English settlers were mostly from the southern states.

The first settlers in Jerseyville were Ballard, Faulkner and the English family, and they were all also from the south. Messrs. Lott and Daley, who came here in 1832 or 1833, were from New York. E. M. Daley who succeeded to the interests of the firm of Lott & Daley, was mainly instrumental in securing the location of the county seat at Jerseyville. He and his friends who came from New Jersey, united their efforts to induce others from their native state to emigrate to this new county of Jersey, and they were successful in inducing a number to make the change, and settle at Jerseyville, or in its vicinity. Most of the inhabitants of Jerseyville and the farmers of Jersey Township came from localities in New Jersey, and became the most enterprising, thrifty and successful men in the new county.

The building of Alton, and the location of the penitentiary at that point, and the development of Jacksonville and Morgan County, led to the building of a road between those two points through Jerseyville. Roads were established through the efforts of the Jerseyville people, which ran southeast to Alton, and to the Illinois River, southwest of the Otter Creek settlement to the Fidelity and Ruyle townships settlements. This brought the interests of those parts of the

county to Jerseyville. A public sale of lots was made in Jerseyville by Lott & Daley, and Col. Elijah Van Horne, who had been sheriff of Schoharie County, N. Y., left there and came to Jersey County in 1833, was the auctioneer of the lots. Quite a number of lots in the original plat of Jerseyville were purchased by residents of Jerseyville and the vicinity, and other residents of the various communities in the county.

A new courthouse was built by subscriptions from the citizens of Jerseyville; and the county officers were located in the courthouse. Stores were erected and business interests were concentrated here, and in 1853, as described in Dr. Grosvenor's address, there was quite a considerable amount of business transacted here, which was continued by those who were then in business, and the ones who succeeded them, and Jerseyville has grown and developed as only a town situated in an agricultural community does grow, slowly and steadily, during the sixty-five years that have elapsed since the delivery of that address.

The suggestions made in that address regarding the needed changes and improvements were soon acted upon, but many were not carried out until years later. But, on the whole, these suggestions have been substantially carried out. Improvements have been made in the churches, and new church organizations have centered here. New activities and enterprises have been engaged. Schools have been developed along the lines of those suggestions, but many of the latter have been slow in materializing.

The original schoolhouse in Jerseyville was a small, wooden structure on the corner of Spruce and Exchange streets, which was used for school purposes for many years. It is said that Irwin Little was one of the first teachers. Then Mr. Abbott of Jacksonville taught for a time. He was followed by Penuel Corbett, who taught for a number of years, and was the father of Miss Virginia Corbett, who later established a Young Ladies Seminary, which she and her two sisters were carrying on, in 1853, and from then they continued the school until 1856. An academy for young men was established in what was known as "The Sons' Hall" north of the Square, by Mr. H. H. Howard, who came from the East and later became the editor of a Democratic paper in this city, and who later moved to Kansas where he made his home until his death. Rev. C. H. Foote later taught in this Young Men's Academy, and still later, he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Jerseyville.

The changes in the schools that were made between then and 1870 were the building of one-story school buildings in different localities in

the city, and the employment of teachers in these schools. In 1870 it was determined to build a graded school building in the city of Jerseyville, and a lot was selected and the building was erected during the following two years. In 1872, Prof. Henry A. Allen was employed as principal, and taught for two years with moderate success. In 1874 Prof. Joshua Pike of Pittsfield, Pike County, was employed as principal. Several of the Pittsfield students came with Prof. Pike, and attended the school. Prof. M. E. Ellenwood taught for one year as assistant principal, and the next year D. J. Murphy was employed as assistant principal, as was D. W. Roberts, who was later elected county superintendent of schools in this county, which office he held for many years. For more than forty years Prof. Pike was principal of the school, and its alumni is numbered by many hundreds. Many of them are settled in this vicinity, and others are to be found throughout the United States and the entire world. Prof. Pike died in January, 1915, and through large contributions made by his former pupils, a beautiful monument has been erected and dedicated to his memory in Oak Grove Cemetery, in Jerseyville, where his wife was recently placed beside him.

There have been several improvements made in the graded school building at Jerseyville, but by reason of increase in population, this building became inadequate to properly care for those who are entitled to the benefit of schooling, and therefore it became necessary to provide additional facilities for those desiring to obtain an education. At a meeting of the Parents-Teachers' Association, held in January, 1915, school needs were discussed, and a committee, composed of Mrs. A. C. Robb, Mrs. H. W. Pogue, Mrs. W. J. Chapman, Richard Kiely and P. M. Hamilton were appointed to make recommendations with reference to remedies for the improvement of the school situation. This committee reported on February 25, and after a discussion of the question, the majority of those present decided in favor of submitting the proposition for a township high school district in township 8, range 11, to a vote of the people. On March 27, 1915, petitions were filed with Joseph W. Becker, county superintendent of schools, requesting him to call an election for the purpose of submitting the above proposition for a township high school district. An election was held April 10, 1915, and the proposition was carried by the voters. The county superintendent called an election April 24, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the above mentioned district. P. M. Hamilton was elected president of the board, and J. R. Fulkerson and P. J. Fleming for a term of three years; William P. Richards and Dr. A. M.

Wiles for two years; and D. P. Pritchett and J. C. Downey for one year. On May 8, 1915, the proposition that \$50,000.00 worth of bonds be issued for the purpose of erecting a township high school was voted upon and carried. The plans of A. T. Simmons were adopted for the building, and he was employed as architect May 10, 1915. The Commercial building, now the Elks' Temple, was secured for temporary use as a high school for that year.

An election was held May 29, 1915, to select a site upon which to build the new township high school building. No site having received the majority of the votes, the township high school board selected the Ella D. Kirby five acre tract as the site. It is located on North State street, and this selection was made July 6, 1915. On June 12, 1915, at the joint meeting of the city and township school boards, Prof. D. R. Henry was chosen by both boards as superintendent of the Jerseyville public schools and principal of the township high school. On August 10, 1915, at a meeting of the township high school board, the new school was named The Jersey Township High School.

The cornerstone of the new high school was laid October 26, 1915, by Hon. Ralph H. Wheeler, most worshipful grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Illinois, according to the ritual and ceremonies of that order. A procession was formed, headed by the city band, followed by citizens, school boards, pupils of the grade and high schools, Knights Templar, Master Masons, the mayor, the city and county officials and the Masonic Grand Lodge. On arriving at the site of the new building, P. M. Hamilton, president of the board, presided at the exercises. A program was given. A box containing the following documents was deposited in the cornerstone, to wit: names of the presidents of the United States, vice presidents, members of the cabinet, United States senators from Illinois, Illinois state officers, Jersey County officers, township high school board, district 73, school board, district 34, public school teachers of Jersey County, pupils of Jersey Township High School, members of the George Washington Educational Fund, pastors and respective churches in Jerseyville, officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Illinois, officers of Jerseyville Lodge, O. E. S., No. 656, copy of Jersey County Democrat and the Jerseyville Republican of October 21, 1915, copy of the Daily Democrat of October 25, 1915, copy of Marshall E. Cooper's History of Jersey County, Ill., copy of special Book on Jerseyville, Ill., copy of the history of the George Washington Educational Fund, copy of resolutions of Jerseyville Lodge, A. F. &



Wm Wiegand and Family

A. M., No. 394, on death of Jarett T. Grimes, copy of the mayor's proclamation, and a copy of the program of the exercises.

The inscription on the stone on the west side is, "Erected, A. D. 1915; Board of Education, P. M. Hamilton, President; W. P. Richards, Secretary; A. M. Wiles, J. R. Fukerson, D. P. Pritchett, P. J. Fleming and J. C. Downey. Architect, A. T. Simmons; Contractor, Ray and Son." The inscription on the south side of the cornerstone is as follows: "Laid October 26, 1915, by Ralph H. Wheeler, G. M., A. F. & A. M. of Illinois."

An address was made by Grand Master Wheeler. Judge H. W. Pogue read the poem, "The Two Temples"; and an address was made by William Elza Williams of Pittsfield, Ill. These, with appropriate vocal selections, completed the program.

The first year of the Jersey Township High School began September 13, 1915, with an enrollment of 184, and on May 26, 1916, twenty-four seniors were graduated. Glee and literary clubs were inaugurated in its first year. The second year the Jersey Township High School began in its new school building, September 11, 1916, with an enrollment of 270, and the different departments furnished with the latest equipment and accessories. The efficient system by which the school is conducted is due to the efforts of the principal. Each day is divided into four periods of eighty-five minutes each, thirty-five minutes of which is devoted to supervised study. Each semester is divided into three divisions of six weeks each. The school is supported by an interested and approving public. In fact the school is the social center for the community.

RAILROADS

In 1865 the Alton & Jacksonville Railroad was extended from White Hall through Jersey Township to the city of Jerseyville, southeastward through the towns 7-11 and 7-10, passing through Delhi to Godfrey in Madison County, where a junction was formed with the original Chicago & Alton Railroad. The road was completed to Godfrey, and the cars were operated from Godfrey to Jacksonville through Jerseyville in the spring of 1866, and since that time it has been the main railroad thoroughfare, accommodating the people of Jersey Township and the city of Jerseyville. Elevators, grist-mills, lumber yards, coal yards, and cattle yards for the shipment of live stock, were erected along the right-of-way of this road, being a great accommodation for the

merchants and farming population of the community. The flour milling interests at that time were one of the main sources of industry in Jerseyville. Several steam grist-mills were in operation at that time, and others have been erected since, but by reason of the monopoly of the milling interests by large corporations turning out thousands of barrels per day, these small mills have been put out of business, and there are today none of them operating in the city of Jerseyville or Jersey County. With the opening of this road, the old stage coach, which had been operating from Alton, through Jerseyville for many years, was discontinued, as was also the business of hauling produce to Alton, and the hauling of goods, merchandise and other supplies from Alton to Jerseyville, which had engaged a consideration of the people of the latter city for a number of years. Stores of all sorts from the vending of drugs, hardware, drygoods, farming implements and other articles demanded by the business and trade of the community, increased until in 1870 there were over 3,000 inhabitants in the city of Jerseyville. The population has now increased to probably 5,000. The post office business has also increased. With the increase of population, Jerseyville now has free delivery within its corporate limits, there being three letter carriers, and eight rural routes, centering at the post office at Jerseyville. There are express companies that operate upon the two railroads passing through Jerseyville, which accommodate the business of the community.

IMPROVEMENTS

Jerseyville has an electric light system, telephone exchange, both local and long distance, with rural routes throughout the country that connect with people in almost all localities. Granitoid sidewalks have been laid along the most of the streets of the city, and about two miles of brick paving with granitoid gutters, and an extensive sewer drainage system has been constructed. Water works have been established through two artesian wells sunk to the depth of 1,600 feet. Mains and laterals have been constructed throughout the city, furnishing this water to the inhabitants, manufactories, buildings, railroads and fire department. An ice and cold storage plant has been constructed, which furnishes ice during the summer and cold storage for a large amount of fruits during the winter season, and it is also in the coal business. The International Shoe Co. have a manufactory here that employs from 300 to 500 operatives. There are two cement and granitoid manufac-

tories that do granitoid work and furnish cement building blocks, drainage tile, etc., to the people of the city and vicinity. There are three drug stores, three dry goods stores, in addition to a very extensive department store, the Jersey Mercantile Company, which carries a full line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, furniture, groceries, implements, and other lines of trade. There are three cigar manufactories; two leading clothing stores; two boot and shoe stores; twelve dealers in groceries; two meat markets; two hotels and an abundant supply of boarding houses and restaurants; four large automobile garages, and several other stores dealing in automobiles and automobile supplies; two dealers in stoves and hardware; three agricultural implement houses; two marble yards and manufactories; three jewelry and music dealers; three banks; one building and loan association; three fire and life insurance agencies, in addition to mutual benefit life insurance societies. There are six large churches, occupied by Protestant denominations; two Catholic churches, having two large schools. There are several other religious organizations having no church edifices.

Jersey Township and Jersey County being an almost strictly agricultural community, the city of Jerseyville has not been affected by the inflation incident to the World's War, as many other cities and towns where munitions and other war appliances are manufactured, have been benefited.

BUSINESS INTERESTS

There are two weekly newspapers, one of them publishing a daily paper during the week; one tailor shop; several barber shops; one news depot; two fruit and candy stores; two candy manufactories; seven blacksmiths; four contracting carpenters, contractors, joiners, and a number of other carpenters; one manufacturer of grain separators; four elevators handling grain; three agricultural dealers; two poultry and egg firms; several dealers in live stock; real estate firms; one creamery; a fruit nursery; market gardeners; twelve lawyers, and representatives of other interests too numerous to mention.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The apple orchard industry has been quite actively and extensively developed in the vicinity of Jerseyville in the past few years, it having been demonstrated that the soil in this vicinity is well adapted for the

production of excellent fruit. The main agricultural productions of this township are wheat, corn, oats, hay, clover and the raising and development of fine qualities of live stock, horses, cattle and hogs.

HEALTH RESORT

On account of its elevated position and excellent drainage, Jerseyville and Jersey Township are very healthy localities, and our citizens, have, many of them, lived to be over ninety years of age. Oak Grove Cemetery on the east side of the city, consisting of forty acres, has been platted and carefully cared for and many beautiful monuments have been erected; also one large mausoleum, with all of the latest modern improvements. Some private mausoleums and a soldiers' monument have been built.

There are no merchants in business here now that were in business at the time Dr. Grosvenor's address was delivered, the merchants of those days having passed to the other side, but many have entered into business here since that time.

JERSEY COUNTY FARMERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

The Jersey County Farmers Mutual Insurance Company was chartered February 22, 1861, and organized June 6, 1862, with the following incorporators: Joel E. Cory, Lewis Randolph, George E. Warren, J. Murray Bacon, Oliver P. Powell, Jonathan E. Cooper, Robert C. White, Izrael Squier and William Darby, officers. Joel E. Cory was president; Jonathan E. Cooper was vice president; George E. Warren was secretary; Lewis Randolph was treasurer. Joel E. Cory remained president until his death, February 13, 1872, and he was succeeded by Hugh N. Cross, who also remained in office until removed by the hand of death, November 21, 1883, when Jonathan E. Cooper was elected president. George E. Warren remained in the office of secretary from the date of organization until May 10, 1880, when he was succeeded by R. P. Shackelford, who held the position until May 1, 1882. This is purely a mutual company. It was re-organized in 1888, with D. Q. Trotter as president; Col. W. H. Fulkerson as vice president; M. C. Stelle as treasurer; C. S. White as secretary; and D. Q. Trotter, M. C. Stelle, F. W. Schroeder, Andrew Beiermann, Col. W. H. Fulkerson, John I. White, Edward Trabue, Orin Palmer, L. L. Kirby, directors. The present directors are: D. Q. Trotter; J. R. Fulkerson; F. W.

Schroeder; L. R. Beaty; Joseph Schneider; Thomas B. Ruyle; C. E. Locke; W. K. Dodge; C. J. Seagraves. The present officers are: President, D. Q. Trotter; vice president, J. R. Fulkerson; treasurer, L. R. Beaty; secretary, Chas. S. White. There are now 250 policies in force, the amount of insurance carried being \$550,000.00. In this connection under by laws, passed by the board of directors, the company now insures live stock from loss by fire and lightning.

CUTTING INSURANCE AGENCY

The Cutting Agency was instituted by Leonard M. Cutting about 1860, and was conducted by him until his death, after which the business was continued by his son, Leonard M. Cutting, Jr. The members of the firm are Leonard M. Cutting and David E. Beaty, who still continue the insurance business. This firm has had a long and honorable career as an insurance agency in Jerseyville.

THE BOWMAN INSURANCE AGENCY

The Bowman Agency was established by Stephen H. Bowman of the banking house of Bowman & Ware, and later of the State Bank of Jerseyville. For many years Thomas Wedding was the agent, and after his death Edward Griggs continued the agency until his death, when Harry B. Hill became his successor and proprietor of the agency. These have been the principal insurance companies of Jerseyville, and their administrations have been very successful for many years.

CITY HALL

Under an ordinance passed May 10, 1887, by the city council of Jerseyville, \$3,000.00 of city bonds were issued for the purpose of erecting an engine house and city hall. These bonds bore the date of July 7, 1887, and were signed by J. M. Page, mayor.

At a meeting of the city council, held July 5, 1887, bids were received for the erection of the engine house and city hall, and Robert H. Clark was awarded the contract for building the same for \$3,246.71. The city hall building was accepted as complete by the city council, December 6, 1887. It stands on the southeast corner of Arch and Jefferson streets. The building is 24x60 feet, and is two stories in height. The lower story has a concrete floor, and is devoted to the fire department,

and contains two hose carts and hook and ladders. The second story contains the city clerk's office and the city council hall. It is very well furnished and adapted for the purposes for which it is intended.

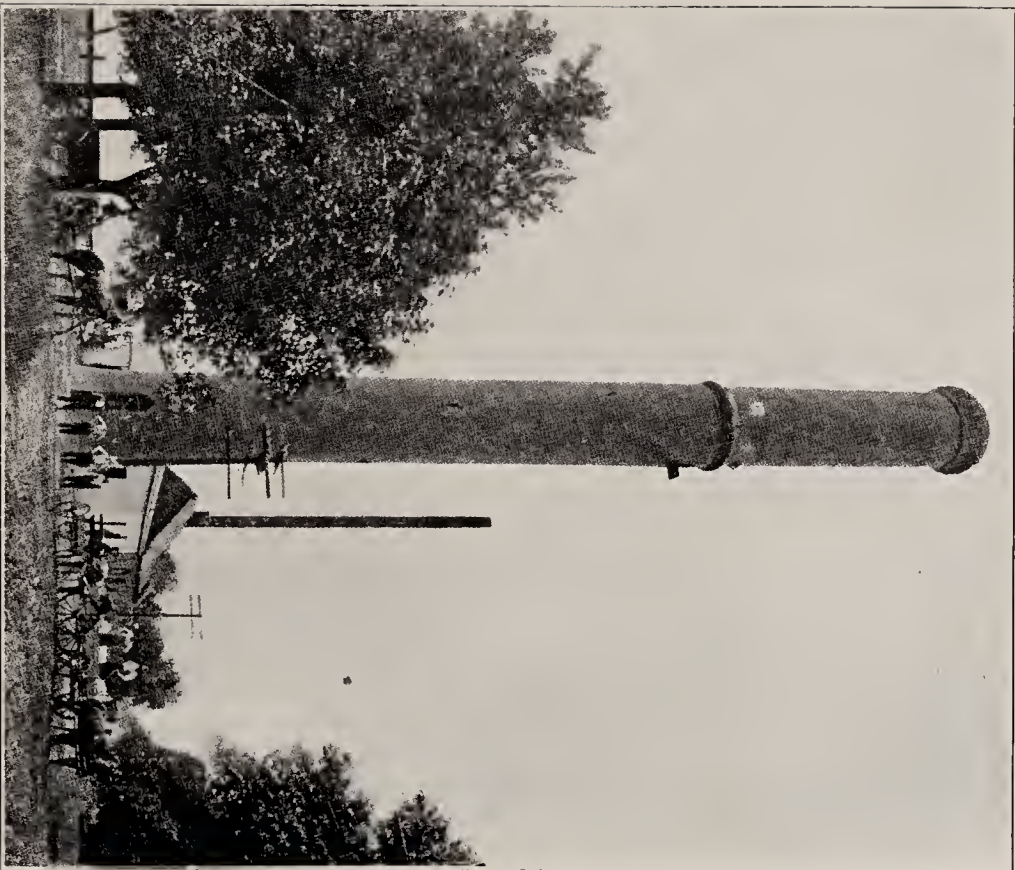
JERSEYVILLE WATER WORKS

The city council of Jerseyville passed an ordinance on September 1, 1888, issuing bonds for \$5,000.00 to bore the first artesian well. A second ordinance was passed April 4, 1889, for issuing \$21,000.00 in bonds for the construction of the water works. The proposition to vote \$26,000.00 in bonds was submitted to the people and carried by a majority of votes.

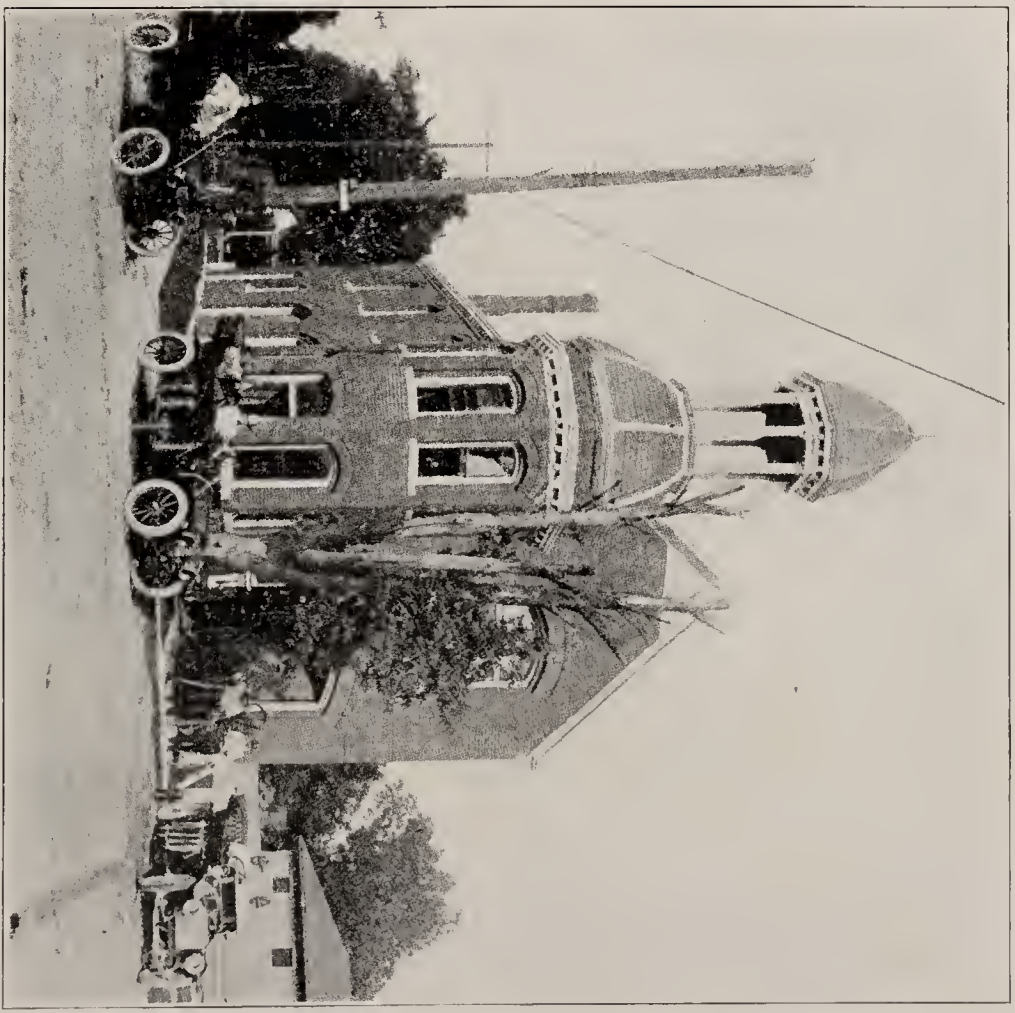
The contract for the first well was awarded to J. P. Miller of Chicago, September 29, 1887. The price for the first 1,200 feet was \$1.98 per foot. From 1,200 to 1,500 feet, the price was \$2.50 per foot. The boring of the first well began November 1, 1887, and it was completed in August, 1888.

The contract for the construction of the water works for the sum of \$21,000.00 was let to the Rockford Construction Company, which included the building of the reservoir, stand pipe, laying mains, etc., to complete the works. The additions and extra costs together amounted to \$23,836.78. The works were accepted by the city council November 5, 1889. The well was bored to a depth of 2,003 feet, and is six inches in diameter. The tower is 130 feet high, fifteen feet at the base, and eleven feet at the top of the brick work, which is ninety-four feet high, surmounted by an iron reservoir, thirty-six feet high and eleven feet in diameter, holding 30,000 gallons of water, giving a pressure of fifty-five pounds to the square inch. This tower is set on a rock foundation twenty-two feet square and seven feet deep, the lower two feet being of concrete and Portland cement. There is also a reservoir 225 feet in circumference and seven feet deep, with a capacity of 150,000 gallons. The pumphouse is 22x40 feet, and it is built of brick. About five miles of water pipe have been laid, ranging in size from four to eight inches in diameter.

The second artesian well was drilled the first 869 feet, twelve and one-half inches in diameter. From 869 feet to 1,367 feet, the well is drilled ten inches in diameter. Drilling was commenced on November 30, 1896, and was completed on December 10, 1896, having been drilled to a depth of 1,542 feet. The following is a description of the different



WATER WORKS, JERSEYVILLE



CITY BUILDING, JERSEYVILLE

strata bored through in sinking the second well, as taken from the log book furnished by the city council.

No.	Different Strata	Depth of Bore	Thickness of Strata
0	Earth composed of soil, clay and trace of gravel	26	26
1	Black slate	26	74
2	Lime and flint rock	100	16
3	Slate	116	24
4	Limestone	140	5
5	Slate	145	23
6	Limestone	168	12
7	Slate	180	27
8	Limestone	207	10
9	Slate	217	4
10	Limestone	221	229
11	Blue flint	450	30
12	Limestone	480	50
13	Slate	530	25
14	Limestone	555	10
15	Slate	565	10
16	Conglomerate limestone, very hard	575	65
17	Slate	640	10
18	Limestone and flint rock.....	650	160
19	Slate	810	80
20	Gray limestone	890	50
21	Shale	940	35
22	Limestone	975	65
23	Limestone, contains salt	1,040	40
24	Trenton limestone	1,080	235
25	Galena limestone, contains mud seams ..	1,315	35
26	Galena limestone, contains St. Peter's sandstone, 106 feet in same. Total depth at 1,425 feet are indications of a mud seam	1,350	12

William Pitman, engineer.

With the present supply of water and hose and fire engine, Jerseyville has very good fire protection where the water mains are within reach.

POST OFFICE

The first post office at Jerseyville was established in 1834, with Edward M. Daley as postmaster, and he held that office for six years. The second postmaster was David T. Bonnell, who held the office from 1840 to 1844. The third was Perley Silloway, and following him were Charles H. Roberts, Alexander B. Morean; Charles H. Jackson, who was appointed in 1853 and served until 1858; Jacob A. Whitenack, who held the office until 1861; Thomas L. McGill, who was appointed in 1861, and when he died a short time thereafter, his wife was appointed his successor; John I. White, who soon after his appointment resigned in favor of William E. Pitt, and the latter held the office about two years; J. H. Buffington, who held the office for three years; George H. Jackson, who after acting as special agent for awhile, was appointed and served until 1869; Jacob Whitenack, who was re-appointed and served until 1877; John L. C. Richards, who held office from 1877 to 1882; Col. William H. Edgar, who was appointed in 1882, and served until 1886; Hon. Henry O. Goodrich, who was appointed in 1886 and continued in office until 1890; Adolphus Rue, who was appointed in March, 1890, and continued in office until 1894; John C. McGrath, who held office from March 1, 1894 to 1898; William S. Pittman, who held office from 1898 to 1902; Joseph W. Becker, who held office from 1902 to 1906; William P. Richards, who held office from 1906 to 1914; and Joel E. Cory, who was appointed in 1914, is the present incumbent.

TOWN INCORPORATION

Jerseyville was incorporated as a town July 21, 1837. The first officers were John W. Lott, president; E. M. Daley, clerk; and Samuel L. McGill, George W. Collins and Richard Graham, trustees.

CITY INCORPORATION

Jerseyville became an incorporated city under a special act of the Legislature, February 21, 1867. The following were the first city officers: Marcus E. Bagley, mayor; George H. Jackson, clerk; James S. Daniels, marshal; King & Pinero, attorneys; Nichelaus Wallace, constable; and Andrew Jackson, John L. White, George Engelhoff and James S. Blythe, aldermen.

The city was organized under the general law for the incorporation of cities and villages of the state of Illinois, April 17, 1883. Since its

first organization as a city in 1867, the following have been the officers up to the present time:

1868

Mayor, Henry O. Goodrich; clerk, George H. Jackson; marshal, James H. Daniels; constable, John C. Murphy; attorneys, Pinero & Hardman; alderman, William Embly, Thomas J. Selby, George Engelhoff, and P. Kennedy.

1869

Mayor, Henry O. Goodrich; clerk, Morris R. Locke; marshal, James S. Daniels; constable, John C. Murphy; attorney, Robert Sayers; aldermen, Smith M. Titus, William Embly, John E. Van Pelt, Thomas J. Selby, Peter Dolan, E. T. H. Barry, George Schwarz, and William Shephard.

1870

Mayor, Benjamin Wedding; clerk, William J. Herdman; marshal, A. D. Erwin; constable, John E. Hankey; attorney, J. W. Merrill; aldermen, Ludlow P. Squier, Henry C. Massey, David R. Herdman, Thomas J. Selby, Caleb DuHadway, Peter Dolan, George Engelhoff and Louis Grosjean.

1871

Mayor, Robert M. Knapp; clerk, Joseph G. Marston; marshal, James S. Blythe; constable, John Fox; attorney, H. Calkins; aldermen, Clarence M. Hamilton, George I. Foster, Samuel Hess, George S. Rue, Joshua Allen, Ezekial Davidson, Wallace Leigh and James S. Daniels.

1872

Mayor, Robert M. Knapp; clerk, George H. Jackson; marshal, James McKinney; constable, James W. Calhoun; attorney, H. Calkins; aldermen, Andrew Jackson, John E. Sanford, John M. Smith, O. M. Paris, E. L. H. Barry, R. A. King, John W. Vinson and James A. Locke.

1873

Mayor, John E. Van Pelt; clerk, George H. Jackson; marshal, W. H. Anderson; constable, George S. Utt; attorney, none appointed; alder-

men, Clarence M. Hamilton, J. C. Tack, N. F. Smith, Robert Newton, E. O. Hartwick, Peter Dolan, Thomas Erwin and Wallace Leigh.

1874

Mayor, Henry O. Goodrich; clerk, George H. Jackson; marshal, John E. Sanford; constable, George M. Remer; attorney, Adams A. Goodrich; aldermen, J. Knox Smith, David Houghtlin, James M. Young, F. X. Schattgen, George Engelhoff, William Embly, R. C. Gledhill, James A. Barr.

1875

Mayor, George E. Warren; clerk, C. W. Tietsort; marshal, James S. Blythe; constable, Hiram Leonard; attorney, O. B. Hamilton; aldermen, Clarence M. Hamilton, W. S. Bowman, Joseph M. Page, L. M. Cutting, Peter Dolan, W. Pittinger, C. T. Edee and R. C. Gledhill.

1876

Mayor, Robert M. Knapp; clerk, Henry Niveus; marshal, Robert H. Whyte; constable, John Fox; attorney, Thomas J. Selby; aldermen, Stephen H. Bowman, William Hall, James M. Young, L. J. Cassavant, Caleb Du Hadway, E. L. H. Barry, J. S. Daniels (resigned), and James S. Blythe.

1877

Mayor, Thomas J. Selby; clerk, Henry Nevius; marshal, R. H. Whyte (resigned), J. M. Page, Smith Hill (resigned), John Powell; attorney, P. Kennedy; aldermen, Stephen H. Bowman, Walter E. Carlin, James M. Young, L. J. Cassavant, Caleb Du Hadway, E. L. H. Barry, Henry D. Field and John A. Shephard.

1878

Mayor, Thomas J. Selby; clerk, W. H. Callender; marshal, Joseph M. Page; constable, J. S. Malott; attorney, William M. Jackson (resigned), W. H. Pogue; aldermen, Marcus E. Bagley, Wallace Leigh, N. F. Smith, John W. Vinson, E. L. H. Barry, A. Holnback, R. C. Gledhill and H. O. Goodrich.

1879

Mayor, Jesse I. McGready; clerk, James R. Colean; marshal, Joseph M. Page; constable, Smith M. Titus; attorney, none appointed; aldermen, Stephen H. Bowman, James M. Young, John Fox, John Sweeney, A. Holnback, E. L. H. Barry, John A. Shephard and Henry D. Field.

1880

Mayor, Jesse I. McGready; clerk, James R. Colean; marshal, Joseph M. Page; constable, Smith M. Titus; attorney, none appointed; aldermen, Stephen H. Bowman, C. W. Enos, John Fox, John Sweeney, Charles Jacobs, A. Holnback, J. A. Shephard, Henry D. Field (resigned), and George W. Ely.

1881

Mayor, Jesse I. McGready; clerk, Joseph M. Page; marshal, Henry Whyte; constable, Smith M. Titus; attorney, Adams A. Goodrich; aldermen, A. B. Hall, W. H. Lynn, R. N. McClure, John Wiley, Henry Nevius, Charles Jacobs, Walter E. Carlin and George W. Ely.

1882

Mayor, Jesse I. McGready; clerk, Joseph M. Page; marshal, Henry Whyte; constable, none appointed; attorney, none appointed; aldermen, R. A. King, A. H. Bell, Caleb Du Hadway, John Fox, William Embly, William Eads, Walter E. Carlin and John A. Shephard.

1883

Mayor, E. L. H. Barry; clerk, Joseph M. Page; marshal, Henry Whyte; attorney, Adams A. Goodrich; aldermen, S. H. Bowman, A. K. Van Horne, John Fox, Caleb Du Hadway, Henry Nevius, Ludovic Laurent, James S. Daniels and John A. Shephard.

1883

Mayor, Stephen A. Bowman; clerk, J. M. Page; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, James R. Colean; attorney, R. B. English; aldermen, George M. Eaton, A. K. Van Horne, John Fox, Caleb Du Hadway, George Engelhoff, Henry Nevius, C. W. Enos and James S. Daniels.

The city was organized under the general law, April 17, 1883, which explains the two sets of officers for that year.

1884

Mayor, Stephen H. Bowman; clerk, Joseph M. Page; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, James R. Colean; attorney, R. B. English (resigned), A. M. Slaten; aldermen, George M. Eaton, John Fox, George Engelhoff, James S. Daniels, A. K. Van Horne, Fred J. Bertman, Henry Nevius and John A. Shephard.

1885

Mayor, E. L. H. Barry; clerk, William Hanley; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, Fred Jacobs; attorney, T. F. Ferns; aldermen, A. K. Van Horne, John A. Shephard, George M. Eaton, Fred J. Bertman, Henry Nevius, John Fox, George Engelhoff and James S. Daniels.

1886

Mayor, E. L. H. Barry; clerk, William Hanley; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, Fred Jacobs; attorney, T. F. Ferns; aldermen, George M. Eaton, John Fox, George Engelhoff, James S. Daniels, John R. Richards, Fred J. Bertman, W. R. Seago and John A. Shephard.

1887

Mayor, Joseph M. Page; clerk, T. W. Butler; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, G. R. Smith; attorney, T. F. Ferns; aldermen, George M. Eaton, L. S. Hansell, Edward Slattery, James S. Daniels, John H. Richards, Fred J. Bertman, W. R. Seago and John A. Shephard.

1888

Mayor, Joseph M. Page; clerk, T. W. Butler; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, G. R. Smith; attorney, T. F. Ferns; aldermen, George M. Eaton, L. S. Hansell, Edward Slattery, James S. Daniels, J. S. Holmes, Fred J. Bertman, Charles Neumeyer and John A. Shephard.

1889

Mayor, Joseph M. Page; clerk, T. W. Butler; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, Arch F. Ely; attorney, T. F. Ferns; aldermen, George M.



George H. Moulton and family

Eaton, L. S. Hansell, William Embly, James S. Daniels, J. S. Holmes, Fred J. Bertman, Charles Neumeyer and John A. Shephard.

1890

Mayor, Joseph M. Page; clerk, T. W. Butler; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, Arch F. Ely; attorney, T. F. Ferns (resigned); aldermen, George M. Eaton, L. S. Hansell, William Embly, James S. Daniels, William Pittman, F. J. Bertman, Charles Neumeyer and S. H. Bowman.

1891

Mayor, James S. Daniels; clerk, Joseph O'Laughlin; marshal, Henry Whyte; attorney, Joseph Carr; treasurer, H. A. Shephard; aldermen, Charles Neumeyer, S. H. Bowman, F. J. Bertman, William Pittman, Caleb DuHadway, William Embly, James Ross and J. A. Shephard.

1892

Mayor, James S. Daniels (deceased), Caleb DuHadway; clerk, Joseph O'Laughlin; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, H. A. Shephard; attorney, Joseph S. Cary; aldermen, J. A. Shephard, James Ross, William Embly, Caleb DuHadway, Harry B. Hill, L. S. Hansell, Henry Nevius and S. H. Bowman.

1893

Mayor, H. A. Shephard; clerk, Joseph O'Laughlin; marshal, John Powell; treasurer, Arch F. Ely; attorney, Joseph Carr; aldermen, H. B. Hill, J. C. Ross, F. J. Bertman, L. S. Hansell, Henry Nevius, Fred Jacobs, S. H. Bowman and George Ely.

1894

Mayor, H. A. Shephard; clerk, J. F. O'Laughlin; marshal, W. R. Seago; treasurer, Arch F. Ely; attorney, J. S. Carr; aldermen, J. C. Ross, H. B. Hill, Fred Jacobs, George Ely, William Nally, W. H. Houghtlin, George Holnback and Jacob Wagner.

1895

Mayor, H. A. Shephard; clerk, J. F. O'Laughlin; marshal, W. F. Seago; treasurer, H. S. Daniels; attorney, Ed J. Vaughn; police magis-

trate, J. G. Erwin (failed to qualify); aldermen, W. S. Pittman, W. P. Richards, Fred Jacobs, Frank Roerig, H. B. Hill, George Holnback, Jacob Wagner and W. H. Houghtlin.

1896

Mayor, H. A. Shephard; clerk, J. F. O'Laughlin; marshal, W. R. Seago; treasurer, H. S. Daniels; attorney, Ed J. Vaughn; police magistrate, George D. Locke (failed to qualify); aldermen, Harry B. Hill, John H. Crawford, George Holnback, S. H. Bowman, W. S. Pittman, W. P. Richards, Fred Jacobs and Frank Roerig.

1897

Mayor, H. A. Shephard; clerk, Augustus Embly; marshal, W. R. Seago; treasurer, Arch F. Ely; attorney, Eugene Hale; police magistrate, Thomas O'Laughlin; aldermen, Harry B. Hill, John H. Crawford, George Holnback, S. H. Bowman, J. J. Wiseman, John Horn, J. F. O'Laughlin and W. H. Noble.

1898

Mayor, H. A. Shephard; clerk, Augustus Embly; marshal, Henry Whyte; attorney, Eugene Hale; aldermen, J. G. Marston, J. J. Wiseman, John Horn, J. C. Ross, J. F. O'Laughlin, Thomas Murphy, G. R. Smith and W. H. Noble.

1899

Mayor, H. A. Shephard; clerk, Augustus Embly; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, H. B. Hill; attorney, George M. Seago; police magistrate, J. G. Erwin; aldermen, H. S. Daniels, J. J. Wiseman, John Christy, J. C. Ross, J. F. O'Laughlin, Thomas Murphy, G. R. Smith and George W. Ware.

1900

Mayor, H. A. Shephard; clerk, Augustus Embly; marshal, Henry Whyte; treasurer, H. B. Hill; attorney, George Seago; police magistrate, John J. Hughes; aldermen, H. S. Daniels, J. J. Wiseman, J. T. Wallace, John Christy, J. F. O'Laughlin, E. A. Myers, George D. Locke and George W. Ware.

1901

Mayor, G. D. Locke; clerk, Albert H. Foster; marshal, W. H. Schroeder; treasurer, W. E. Carlin; attorney, H. P. Noble; police magistrate (failed to qualify); aldermen, H. S. Daniels, J. J. Wiseman, John G. Schwartz, Paul Nitschke, E. A. Myers, William Fahey, P. A. Bowler and W. H. West, Jr.

1902

Mayor, G. D. Locke; clerk, A. H. Foster; treasurer, W. E. Carlin; attorney, H. P. Noble; aldermen, H. S. Daniels, J. J. Wiseman, George Schwartz, Paul Nitschke, W. F. Fahey, E. A. Myers, W. P. Bowler and W. H. H. West.

1903

Mayor, G. D. Locke; clerk, A. H. Foster; treasurer, W. E. Carlin; attorney, H. P. Noble; aldermen, H. S. Daniels, C. R. Snyder, George Schwartz, W. P. Richards, W. F. Fahey, F. Roerig, W. P. Bowler, and R. C. Gledhill.

1904

Mayor, G. D. Locke; clerk, L. T. English; treasurer, C. E. Miner; attorney, O. H. Richards; aldermen, H. S. Daniels, C. R. Snyder, George Schwartz, W. P. Richards, W. F. Fahey, F. Roerig, W. P. Bowler, and R. C. Gledhill.

1905

Mayor, H. S. Daniels; clerk, L. T. English; treasurer, C. E. Miner; attorney, O. H. Richards; aldermen, C. R. Snyder, Caleb Du Hadway, W. P. Richards, W. F. Fahey, Benjamin England, G. R. Smith, R. C. Gledhill, and H. A. Shephard.

1906

Mayor, H. S. Daniels; clerk, C. E. Miner; treasurer, William Hanley; attorney, P. M. Hamilton; aldermen, C. R. Snyder, Charles Campbell, C. DuHadway, W. P. Richards, W. F. Fahey, Benjamin England, R. C. Gledhill, and A. R. Chappell.

1907

Mayor, W. F. Fahey; clerk, H. H. Brockman; treasurer, William Hanley; attorney, P. M. Hamilton; aldermen, W. E. Carlin, C. Campbell, C. DuHadway, Benjamin England, W. Burnett, A. R. Chappell, H. A. Shephard, and J. C. Bertman.

1908

Mayor, W. F. Fahey; clerk, H. H. Brockman; treasurer, H. B. Hill; attorney, O. H. Richards; aldermen, W. T. Burnett, E. L. H. Berry, J. C. Bertman, A. Pierre, W. F. Krotzsch, M. B. Trabue, H. A. Shephard, and C. Campbell.

1909

Mayor, J. H. Smith; clerk, H. H. Brockman; treasurer, H. B. Hill; attorney, O. H. Richards; aldermen, W. T. Burnett, C. Campbell, E. L. H. Barry, W. F. Krotzsch, M. B. Trabue, and H. A. Shephard.

1910

Mayor, J. H. Smith; clerk, A. H. Quinn; treasurer, J. T. Hanley; attorney, O. H. Richards; aldermen, W. T. Burnett, E. E. Post, F. Krotzsch, M. B. Trabue, J. C. Bertman, and H. A. Shephard.

1911

Mayor, J. M. Page; clerk, A. H. Quinn; treasurer, Frank Munsterman; attorney, O. H. Richards; aldermen, W. T. Burnett, E. E. Post, J. W. Rives, Paul Nitzschke, W. F. Fahey, W. F. Krotzsch, M. B. Trabue, and John Powell.

1912

Mayor, J. M. Page; clerk, A. H. Quinn; treasurer, F. J. Munsterman; attorney, O. H. Richards; aldermen, W. T. Burnett, George M. Seago, N. Fuchs, Charles Eastham, W. F. Krotzsch, J. McGuire, W. T. Bowler, and John Powell.

1913

Mayor, A. C. Robb; clerk, William Hall; treasurer, Carl Schneider; attorney, Roy Nutt; aldermen, Clarence Atchison, J. I. White, N. Fuchs, Albert David Crone, C. W. Johns, and W. F. Shephard.

1914

Mayor, A. C. Robb; clerk, William Hall; treasurer, C. Schneider; attorney, Roy Nutt; aldermen, J. I. White, C. Atchison, N. Fuchs, A. Riley, J. J. McGuire, Mott Brown, D. Crone, and W. F. Shephard.

1915

Mayor, A. C. Robb; clerk, William Hall; treasurer, A. H. Quinn; attorney, Roy Nutt; aldermen, C. Atchison, J. I. White, M. Brown, Paul Nitschke, D. Crone, J. J. McGuire, H. W. Rice, and W. F. Shephard.

1916

Mayor, A. C. Robb; clerk, William Hall; treasurer, Thomas Quinn; attorney, Roy Nutt; aldermen, J. I. White, C. Atchison, Paul Nitschke, Charles Eastham, J. J. McGuire, William Dower, W. F. Shephard, and H. W. Rich.

1917

In April, 1917, Jerseyville was organized under the commission form of government, the mayor and four commissioners being elected for terms of four years each, as follows: mayor, William F. Shephard; commissioners, Clarence Atchison, W. F. Schroeder, Murray B. Voorhees, and Jacob Wagner; clerk, William Hall; treasurer, F. E. Stelle; and attorney, G. G. Reardon.

1918

Mayor, W. F. Shephard; clerk, William Hall; treasurer, F. W. Roerig; attorney, G. G. Reardon; commissioners, Clarence Atchison, W. F. Schroeder, Murray B. Voorhees, and Jacob Wagner.

The present supervisors are R. T. Hanley and J. R. Fulkerson.

JERSEYVILLE CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

As the county seat of Jersey County, Jerseyville, with its population of 5,000, is the home of some very important business houses, located here to meet the demands of the residents, and the large outlying territory contiguous, which looks to it as a source of supply. The following list gives the lines of business and professions represented here, as well as the names of those engaged therein:

Department Stores.—Jersey Mercantile Company, H. S. Daniels, president; F. A. Loellke, treasurer and manager; deals in everything. Dry Goods Stores.—M. A. Warren, Fesenmyer & Senior, J. C. Bertman, and Jersey Mercantile Co. Clothing.—Fleming & Walsh, F. E. Stelle, and John Horn & Son, tailors. Groceries.—Kerkner & Delano, Jacob Wagner, B. W. Akard, John J. McGuire, Brammin & Co., J. H. Seago & Son, Walter Post, D. D. Fahey, Deiter Daum, Allen Vanausdall, Josepha Snodgrass, and Jersey Mercantile Co. Hardware.—English Slaten Co., John N. English, president and general manager; William Rittouth, tin-smith and hardware, and Jersey Mercantile Co. Drug Stores.—Frank M. Ware, Thomas Ford, and T. W. Kirby. Boots and Shoes.—Fred Scheffer, Edward Stratton, International Shoe Co., W. S. Wilcox, John Schneider, and Jersey Mercantile Co. Farming Implements.—Newton Beaty & Co., John N. Beaty, president and general manager; C. H. Branom, and Sunderland & Dower. Jewelry.—Henry A. Lunhorst, Fred Harold, and E. H. Sauer. Confectionary.—N. Accario, Leo Mercurio, and Jerseyville Candy Kitchen. Furniture.—Jacoby Bros., and Jersey Mercantile Co. Undertakers.—Jacoby Bros., and Fales & Wiseman. Second Hand Stores.—S. D. Stanby, C. C. Mourning. Bakeries.—Herman F. Brockman, and Miller's Bakery. Cigar Factories.—W. F. Brockman, George Laufkoetter, and Charles Schmidt. Poultry.—Richards & Manning. Meat Markets.—Hanley & Gibbons, and Paul Nitschke. Harness Shops.—Kridler & Son, and C. G. Groppell. Blacksmiths.—John Jennings, James Dolan, Charles McFain, B. Dorsett, Jefferson King, Sunderland & Dower, William Sunderland, and Corns & Brown. Insurance.—Cutting Agency, L. M. Cutting and D. E. Beaty, managers; Bowman Agency, H. B. Hill, manager; and Jersey County Mutual, D. Q. Trotter, president, Charles S. White, secretary. Millinery.—Mrs. F. W. Giers, Harriett Pogue, Barron Sisters, and Miss Irene Embly. Hotel.—Colonial. Restaurants.—Jerseyville Candy Kitchen, H. F. Brockman, Oscar Handler, Perry Shaw, and Frank Musterman. Shoe Factory.—International Shoe Factory, H. B. Bowen, manager, 300 employees. Granitoid and Tile Works.—F. M. Frost & Sons, Nelson Bros., and Benjamin England. Plumbers.—Redlich & Son, and Joseph F. C. Schell. Electricity.—Mrs. B. W. Akard, Lister Fritz, and Central Illinois Publishing Service Co. Lumber Yards.—F. R. Miller Lumber & Coal Co., and Pollock Lumber & Coal Co. Coal Yards.—E. Cockrell & Sons, W. F. Fahey, Jerseyville Ice & Fuel Co., F. R. Miller Lumber & Coal Co., and David Wilson. Elevators.—Stanard-Lilton Milling Co., Andrew Schreiber, manager; Groppel & Schneider; Farmers Elevator; John Shortal Mongs; and E. Cockrell &

Sons. Ice Factory.—Jerseyville Ice & Fuel Co. Automobile Garages.—Shepard Garage, William F. Shephard, proprietor and manager; Wedding Garage, Charles H. Wedding, proprietor and manager; Joseph H. Williamson; White Way Garage, Ira E. Day, manager; and Groppie & Schneider. Livery Stable.—George Powell. Carpenters and Builders.—C. R. Snyder, Herman Green, C. C. and U. K. Eastham, Frank Drury, Nicholas Fuchs, Harry Whitenack, and James W. Corn. Granite and Marble.—Jerseyville Granite & Marble Works, William H. Houghtlin, president; Clarence Davison, secretary. Brick and Stone Masons, Plasterers.—Lloyd Hansell, Aaron Ford, Nelson Bros., and Frank Blight. Soda Water Factory.—August Mitzel. Clover Seed Cleaners.—Rice Bros. 5 and 10 Cent Store.—Otto Eck. City Laundry.—Jerseyville City Laundry. Painters.—Henry Catt, H. L. Day, James Campbell, and William Wells. Barber Shops.—Frank Miller, Pearl Dabbs, John Kern, Cope & Breitweiser, Gaither & Frost, and John Evans. Lawyers.—Judge George W. Herdman, Hamilton & Hamilton, Judge Allen M. Slaten, Judge Charles S. White, Sumner & Reardon, George M. Seago, Isaac D. Snedeker, Martin J. Dolan, Clyde Chappell, Oliver H. Richards, Chapman & DuHadway, and Hiram P. Noble. Physicians.—Augustus K. Van Horne, Edward L. H. Barry, H. R. Bohannon, L. J. Giers, H. R. Gledhill, A. A. McBrien, N. F. Bray, A. M. Cheney, James W. Enos, A. M. Wiles, A. S. Hunt, Frank Snedeker, Langley Whitely, and Edward B. Hobson. Dentists.—W. E. Holland, H. D. Bull, J. O. Rice, H. W. Rich, J. G. Schwarz, R. O. Steinman, J. H. Sunderland. Veterinary Surgeons.—L. J. Kutzenberger, and A. E. Harding. Photographers.—Schroeder Bros., and Charles Ballou. Candy Factory.—Jerseyville Candy Kitchen, John Souris, proprietor. Churches.—Presbyterian, Rev. W. S. Neeley, pastor; Baptist, Rev. Joseph Jenkins, pastor; Methodist, Rev. F. O. Wilson, pastor; Evangelical, Rev. Paul Stange, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. Dawson, rector; Catholic, St. Francis Xavier, Rev. J. J. Clancy, pastor; Holy Ghost, Rev. C. C. Eckhard, pastor; St. Mary's, Rev. C. C. Eckhard, pastor. Schools.—Jersey Township High School, Prof. D. R. Henry, principal; Jerseyville Grade School, district 34, Prof. D. R. Henry, superintendent, Lillian Sparks, principal; St. Francis Xavier, parish school, Catholic; Holy Ghost, parish school, Catholic; St. Mary's, parish school, Catholic. Justices of the Peace.—W. S. Van Pelt, Fred J. Bertman, S. L. Wilcox. Constable.—John W. Hayes. Jerseyville City.—Mayor, William F. Shephard, 1921; commissioners, William H. Schroeder, Jacob Wagner, Murray Brothers, Clarence P. Atchison, 1921; city clerk, William Hall. Newspapers and Printing.—Jersey County

Democrat, weekly and daily, J. M. Page, editor and proprietor; Jerseyville Republican, weekly, Pinkerton Bros., editors and proprietors. Post Office.—Joel E. Cory, postmaster, 1922; Charles H. Schroeder, assistant postmaster, 1922. Express.—National Express Co., Ernest Wedding, agent. Markets—L. J. Krueger of Richwoods Township recently sold to Charles Campbell of this city, seventy-four head of hogs at \$20.30 per cwt., total, \$3,034.70.

SUPERVISORS

The supervisors of Jersey Township from 1879 to 1918 have been as follows: Walter E. Carlin, 1879-1886; P. D. Cheney, 1880-1881 and 1887-1895; M. J. Richey, 1882-1884 and 1888-1889; F. J. Manis, 1885-1887, 1890-1894 and 1901-1906; T. C. H. Wybler, 1895-1896; Hugh H. Snell, 1896-1901; C. E. Brooks, 1897-1901; Lloyd T. English, 1902-1905; William H. Hanley, 1906-1908; John A. Cory, 1907-1916; J. T. Hanley, 1910-1918; Joseph R. Fulkerson, 1917-1918.

CHAPTER XXXVII

MISSISSIPPI TOWNSHIP

FIRST SETTLEMENTS—JUDGE JOHN G. LOFTON—JOSEPH WHITE—JOHN MCDOW—THE GILLHAMS—WILLIAM C. WADDLE—OTHER PROMINENT SETTLERS—PIONEER INCIDENTS—DOW—MC CLUSKY—NEWBERN—EAST NEWBERN—SUPERVISORS.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

Lofton's Prairie received its name from Judge John G. Lofton, one of the earliest pioneers of this part of the county. There is no record of the entry of land in this precinct until 1823, but from that date the settlement of the prairie advanced quite rapidly. Among the first to locate here were John G. Lofton and his son, Thomas G. Lofton; and John D. Gillham and Jacob Cummings. The latter bought and settled eighty acres in section 10, township 7, range 11, in December, 1823. His brother, Thomas Cummings, settled east of Jacob, during the following year. In July, 1824, Ormond Beeman entered 240 acres of land on sections 19 and 30, and during the succeeding month John McDow made entry of the northwest quarter of section 32. The land entered in 1823, by Thomas G. Lofton soon passed to his father, Judge John G. Lofton.

JUDGE JOHN G. LOFTON

Judge John G. Lofton was a native of South Carolina, and upon taking up his residence on the prairie which bears his name, he became an active and prominent man in the neighborhood. He died about 1837, leaving three sons, Thomas G., who moved to Madison County, Ill.; Samuel A., who settled near Otterville; and John G. Lofton, who settled in Macoupin County, Ill. Judge Lofton was a Baptist, and in the days of the early pioneer preachers, the Baptist meetings were frequently held at his home, and that of Joseph White, who was also a zealous adherent of the Baptist faith. At Judge Lofton's house, the Salem Baptist

Church, claimed to be the first church society formed in the county, was organized.

JOSEPH WHITE

Joseph White was also a native of South Carolina. The first land he entered was on the northern line of Jersey County, but he subsequently became a resident of Lofton's Prairie settlement. His sons were Joab, Jesse and Josiah White, who resided in this county, and Joseph White, who resided in Greene County. Ormond Beeman was a son-in-law of Joseph White. He lived to an advanced age, and died on the farm on which he settled.

JOHN MCDOW

John McDow was another settler from South Carolina, who at an early date had settled two miles and a half east of Edwardsville, in Madison County, Ill., and subsequently moved to the American bottom, and from that locality went to Boone County, Mo., from whence he came to Jersey County, Ill., in 1824. He was the father of William, Thomas, Charles, John and Robert McDow. Robert McDow went to California; William McDow moved to the place where he died, adjoining the town of Otterville, in 1830. There were also three daughters in the McDow family.

THE GILLHAMS

The Gillhams, John D. and Ezekiel, brothers, were early and respected citizens of the Lofton Prairie settlement. They were natives of South Carolina, who first settled in Kentucky, and from thence, in 1800, went to Madison County, Ill., thus being among the earliest settlers in Illinois territory. John D. Gillham came to what is now Jersey County in 1818, and passed the remainder of his life on section 28, township 7, range 11. The Gillhams were often on duty as United States Rangers during the War of 1812. They were Methodists, and the early preachers were in the habit of holding religious meetings at their houses. John D. Gillham, some time about 1828 built a brick house from brick made from clay and burned with wood cut from the site of the building. This was the first brick house in the southern part of the county, and in this house preaching was held until the building of the schoolhouse, which answered the purpose of a meetinghouse until the first churches were erected. The Gillham campground, on the east side of Gillham's Mound, was established in 1820, by the Methodists, and here annually, for a week or ten

days, the people from long distances, would gather in their carts and tents, in the grove of immense forest trees, with springs of pure water. Here sitting on puncheon seats, in front of a platform for the preachers, they would spend time worshipping God, in what Bryant denominates "God's first temples." Here the renowned Peter Cartwright, Peter Akers, Isaac N. Piggott, Jacob Lurton, George Slaten, Joseph Piggott, and many others, who were noted preachers of their day, held service and great revivals of religion resulted. This campground was maintained for twenty-five years. Among its leading supporters were the Gillhams, Moses Cockrell, the Slatens, Piggotts, Caldwells, Brocks, Swans, Briggs, Lurtons, Fullers, Waddles, Darlingtones, Nobles, Doughertys, and many other settlers of those early days. John D. Gillham died in October, 1852, and in his life he was a leading, useful and respected citizen. His descendants still reside in the county. This brick house and original farm is now owned and occupied by Richard C. Gillham, his grandson, and Charles C. Gillham, a great-grandson, now supervisor for Mississippi Township on the county board of supervisors, resides in the original brick house, a cut of which appears in this history.

WILLIAM C. WADDLE

In March, 1826, William C. Waddle made entry of eighty acres on section 30, township 7, range 11. He was born in South Carolina, and was brought by his parents to Edwardsville, in Madison County, Ill., when only two years of age. His father moved from Edwardsville to the mouth of Piasa Creek in Jersey County, where Josiah Cummings, the father of Thomas Cummings, had settled in 1818. Mr. Waddle was a man of peaceable character, a good citizen. He subsequently moved to the neighborhood of Kane.

OTHER PROMINENT SETTLERS

According to the records, in 1828, land was entered by Charles McDow and Thomas McDow, and in 1829 by George Slaten and Jacob Lurton. Charles McDow was a native of South Carolina, and had resided a number of years in the American bottom before coming to Jersey County. Thomas McDow was a son of John McDow. He had been a ranger during the Indian troubles, from 1812 to 1814, and again during the Black Hawk War, he left his family and his farm for service against the Indians, and was captain of a company. He lost the title of captain,

however, and was more commonly known as 'Squire, after he was made a justice of the peace, in which office he was popular and efficient, and his neighbors re-elected him repeatedly to that office.

George Slaten was a native of North Carolina, moving from that state to South Carolina, where he was married; and thence to Georgia. In 1818, he emigrated from Georgia to Illinois, settling three and one-half miles southeast of Lebanon in St. Clair County. After residing there for four years, in 1822 he moved to a place between three and four miles southwest of Carrollton, in Greene County, whence he came in 1830 to Jersey County, to settle on land which he had entered the previous year, on section 31, township 7, range 11. This farm is now owned by the heirs of John C. Lurton. George Slaten had ten children who came with him to this county. William D. F. Slaten, who located three miles from Grafton; John W. Slaten, who early in life studied law, was for a time in the Methodist ministry, and practiced law at Jerseyville; George W. Slaten; Capt. Benjamin F. Slaten; and James R. and Wiley B. Slaten were among these children. George Slaten, Sr., was a Methodist and religious meetings were held at his house, as well as at the house of the Gillhams.

In 1830, Thomas McDow entered land on section 32; John McDow, on section 29. Among others who made entries in the next couple of years were the following: F. G. Swan, Sally A. Reynolds, Richard H. McGill, Adam Waggoner, Joab White, William Davidson, Jacob Utt, Levi Smith and Moses Cockrell.

Jacob Utt was from Pennsylvania, and he was a good farmer. He sold his farm in 1857, buying another near Virden, Macoupin County, Ill., where he died in 1869. There were two Jacob Utts who came to Jersey County about the same time, and the son of Henry Utt, who also bore the name of Jacob, made three Jacob Utts, whom the settlers were accustomed to distinguish, the one from the other, by their personal peculiarities.

Jacob White was a native of North Carolina. Adam Waggoner, who, in his day, was well known in Jersey County, was born in Virginia. When young he removed to Kentucky, and shortly before entering the land above referred to, came to Illinois. He began improving his land at once, made additional purchases, and his homestead, at the time of his death, was a valuable property.

Francis Swan was also born in North Carolina, and in 1809 he emigrated to St. Clair County, Ill. He was one of the rangers during the war of 1812, against the Indians. In 1823, he moved to Greene County,

Ill., settling near Carrollton, and three years afterwards, he came to township 7, range 11. His death occurred in 1850.

OTHER SETTLERS

Among other settlers of Mississippi Township, were members of the following families: John Findley, John R. Caldwell, William Davidson, A. Carson, J. J. Basey, and Samuel J. Kincade, who is said to have been the first justice of the peace. Charles Dodson came here about 1828, settling on the farm where later Chauncey Brown and Addison Greene lived. He was married to the daughter of Judge Lofton. Asher Chase settled on Lofton's Prairie, about 1823, first on the Stone place, but afterward moved to another location in township 7, range 11. About 1834, Bartholomew Chappell, an Englishman, purchased considerable land adjoining the Lofton and Gillham property, and resided there until his death. His descendants still live in the same locality.

PIONEER INCIDENTS

The first school in this precinct was taught by Turner R. Lurton, in a small log house owned by John D. Gillham. The first schoolhouse was built in 1840. Previous to that year, schools were taught in the homes of private families.

The first sermon was preached at the house of John G. Lofton, by Rev. John Clark, about 1818.

The first marriage of Mississippi Township, was that of Joab White to Jane Lofton.

The first birth was that of a child of Thomas B. Lofton.

The first store was opened in 1836, by John W. Slaten and Isaac N. Piggott, about one-fourth of a mile south of West Newbern, on section 32. It was kept in a log building, and the stock comprised dry goods, groceries, hardware and all articles of which the settlers usually stood in need.

DOW

The town of Dow, another station on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, is located on land entered by John McDow, who was a brother-in-law of John G. Lofton and John D. Gillham, and it is the center of what was originally Lofton's Prairie. It is named after the first settler, John McDow, and was platted by his grandson, John Hardin McDow, who is still living at Dow. The original homestead of John McDow is

owned and occupied by Joseph Knight and his family, Mrs. Knight being a granddaughter of John McDow. John McDow, Sr., who was married to Margaret Gillham, a sister of John D. Gillham, died in 1835. Jacob Lurton was married to Margaret McDow, a daughter of John McDow, in 1829. He entered land upon the mound between the Gillham and McDow claims. William Gillham, father of John D. and Ezekiel Gillham, and the wives of John G. Lofton and John McDow, moved to Lofton's Prairie in 1818, and lived there until his death in 1823.

The population of Dow is 100. Its present condition is as follows: Merchants—Will E. McDow and Clarence Updkye. Elevator—Byron L. McDow. Dow Lumber Yard—Ray H. McDow. Grist and Feed Mill—William and Leonard Vanausdall. Justice of the peace, John J. Falkner; constable, James H. Cornwill.

MCCLUSKY

McClusky has a population of twenty. Bell Bros. keep a general store here. George L. Bell, Jr., is the township clerk; and Jesse K. Cadwallader is highway commissioner.

NEWBERN

Newbern has a population of twenty. George Spangle and William Smith conduct general stores at this point, and there is a brickyard switch from the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad here. The Cumberland Presbyterians have a church at Newbern.

EAST NEWBERN

East Newbern is a station on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and George Loukinson has a general store here. The Methodists have a church at this point.

SUPERVISORS

The supervisors of Mississippi Township from 1879 to 1918 have been as follows: Addison Greene, 1879-1880; John A. Cory, 1881; N. M. Lurton, 1882; Ephraim Chappell, 1883; George A. Reed, 1884; George H. Van Horne, 1885; N. M. Lurton, 1886; J. H. McDow, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892; Joseph Chambers, 1890; Joseph Knight, 1893-1894; Mathew C. Whipple, 1895-1896; Richard C. Gillham, 1897, 1898, and 1903-1910; Till E. McDow, 1899-1902, and 1911-1916; Charles C. Gillham, 1917-1918.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS—HAMILTON PRIMARY SCHOOL—EARLY TEACHERS—REMINISCENCES OF JERSEY COUNTY—ROSTER HAMILTON PRIMARY SCHOOL—GEORGE WASHINGTON EDUCATIONAL FUND—SURVIVORS OF ORIGINAL SETTLERS—OTTERVILLE—SUPERVISORS.

BOUNDARIES

Otter Creek Township is bounded on the north by English Township; on the east by Mississippi Township; on the south by Quarry and Elsay townships; and on the west by Rosedale Township. It is a square township, and is numbered township 7, range 12. It is located in the basin formed by Otter Creek, which forks in section 8. This fork, which is called North Fork, bears to the northeast, from whence it runs eastward, forming two branches, one of which is called Sandy Branch and runs to Hickory Grove, now Jerseyville; and the other which runs to the north to Gillham's Mound in Mississippi Township. The South Fork, which runs through Otter Creek Township in a southeasterly direction, enters Elsay and Quarry townships. Between these forks of Otter Creek, lie what are known as Lofton's Prairie and Otter Creek Prairie. The basin formed by these streams is ten to twelve miles from its extreme limits, north, south, east and west, running from a southeasterly direction from Gillham's Mound to within one and one-half miles of the Mississippi River, where George Noble and Isaac Terry settled on its headwaters; and running thence in a northwesterly direction to Jerseyville, along the divide between the waters running into the Macoupin and those flowing into Otter Creek. Within this basin are several other mounds, notably the McDow Mound at Otterville; one further east known as McGill's Mound; one further south known as Utt's Mound; and two further west, known as Gillham's Mound and McClusky's Mound, the latter being near Dow.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS

On the high land at Jerseyville, first known as Hickory Grove, the soil was extremely fertile; as was that of Lofton's Prairie, and settlements were made here in 1818 and 1819. The English Settlements were made in 1818 and 1819. When Dr. Silas Hamilton made his first entry of land in Otter Creek Settlement, in April, 1830, there were but 320 acres of land entered in this township. Dr. Hamilton entered and purchased a section of land which was the east half of section 11, and the west half of section 12, in this township. He located his relatives on land immediately adjoining his section. On the east was his sister, Mrs. Polly (Hamilton) Hurd, her husband, Ezra Hurd, and their family; on the west was his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hamilton) Douglas, her husband Gilbert Douglas and their family, and Aaron Hamilton, Dr. Hamilton's brother. On the south were Daniel H. Hamilton and Thomas M. Hamilton, sons of his brother, Nathaniel Hamilton, and another brother of Dr. Hamilton, William Hamilton. Adjoining these settlements of his relatives were located: William Dougherty, Henry Noble and James Dougherty. Henry Noble's wife was a sister of William and James Dougherty. These three were old friends and neighbors of Dr. Hamilton in Mississippi, and it was through his influence that they came to Otter Creek Township. The settlers adjoining the Doughertys and Nobles were: Jasper Terry and Jasper N. Terry, his son, Tarlton F. Brock, John W. Slaten, John J. Lamb, a son-in-law of Henry Noble, and George, Caleb and Sidney Noble, who were sons of Henry Noble, all of whom entered land in this neighborhood. In addition to them, Joab White, Ormond Beeman, Hiram White, Ira White, Samuel Dabbs, father of W. W. Dabbs, and Jesse Dabbs, father of Joshua Dabbs, settled on the west of the creek. George D. Sidway, a son-in-law of Gilbert Douglas, settled on the west of Dr. Hamilton, and opened a tannery on the latter's land.

At the time he located there in 1830, Dr. Silas Hamilton was the only physician in Jersey County. He had come here with the intention of retiring from active practice, with the exception of ministering to his immediate family and friends who had come with him, but it was impossible for him to carry out his intention in this respect because of his nature, he was impelled to do his utmost to relieve the suffering about him, and the result was that he was called upon as a physician to attend all persons needing his services in English, Otter Creek, Mississippi, Elsay and Quarry townships. In the summer of 1834 there was a great

amount of sickness throughout this territory, and his labors were excessive. Hon. Stephen V. White, in his address at Piasa, July 19, 1900, says:

"I remember Dr. Silas Hamilton coming to our fever-stricken home in the summer of 1834, and a few weeks or months afterwards I remember being told that the good doctor who had come to save our lives yielded up his own."

The labors of Dr. Hamilton were so excessive that year that his health was broken, and, being conscious that his life was nearing its close, during his last sickness, on October 28, 1834, he made his last will and testament, in which he uses the following language:

"Believing in the very great importance of primary schools, and desiring that my friends and relatives in this neighborhood should receive the benefit of them, I give and bequeath \$4,000.00 for the establishment of a primary school, viz., \$2,000.00 to be appropriated to the erection of a building suitable for the school and a place of public worship, and \$2,000.00 to constitute a fund for the support of a teacher, said house to be erected not to exceed one mile south of this my residence; nor one mile west; nor one mile north, nor a quarter of a mile east, but at or near the point called the Four Corners, and I desire my executors to oversee the erection of such a building.

"I desire that all the remainder of my estate and property be jointly and properly settled, according to the law, and I hereby constitute and appoint Thomas M. Hamilton and Gilbert Douglas, executors of this my last will and testament."

This will was duly probated on December 4, 1834, in the county court of Greene County, by order of Jehu Brown, judge of probate. In 1835 the executors erected the building provided for in Dr. Hamilton's will, and opened a school in the fall of that year. The fund of \$2,000.00 was loaned, the rate of interest at that time being twelve per cent per annum, which furnished \$240.00 per year income from the fund. It may seem that this was a heavy interest rate, but it should be remembered that at that time land could be entered at \$1.25 per acre, so that an eighty acre tract would only cost \$100.00, and interest on that sum at twelve per cent would not be excessive. Money was scarce, and wages were low, and therefore the executors were able to secure the best talent in the country for the operation of the school. The first principal of the school was Prof. James Osgood, who taught several years, and gave this school a very advanced standing as an educational institution. He was followed by Professor Burnap, and he by Prof. Delavan D. Wil-

cox. Prof. Willard F. Guernsey, Dr. J. W. Buffington, Miles Chandler and Jacob Terry, a son of Isaac Terry, were next in order, and all were highly educated men and able preceptors. Linus Humiston followed Jacob Terry, and he was a young man just out of school himself, and a very enthusiastic preceptor. He taught for ten years in this school, and he, and those who had preceded him established this community's reputation as the leading educational and moral center of the county. At the time that the stone schoolhouse was erected, there was no place exclusively dedicated to public worship within the limits of Jersey County; and the second story of this school building was dedicated to the use of all religious denominations who chose to occupy it for religious purposes. It was so used by all the religious denominations that were then in the county, the Methodists and Baptists then being the strongest denominations in the community.

The members of these denominations were about equally divided, the Hamiltons, Terrys, Whites and Dabbs being Baptists; and the Douglasses, Sidways, Doughertys, Nobles and later the Sissons, Belts, Slatens and Brocks were Methodists. They were all equally welcomed to this house dedicated to these services, without charge. The first preachers of of the Baptists were: James and Moses Lemmon, John M. Peck, Elijah Dodson, John Brown, Elihu Palmer, Justus Buckley, Benjamin B. Hamilton and others.

Gilbert Douglas, one of the executors, died June 30, 1837, and from that time until 1840, Thomas M. Hamilton, the surviving executor of Dr. Silas Hamilton's will, had the control and management of the school. By the act of incorporation of the Hamilton School, under the act named, J. M. Hurd, Henry Noble, Tarlton F. Brock, George D. Sidway and Dr. James C. Perry were named as the first trustees, and they had the charge and direction of the school from that time. Thomas M. Hamilton died December 9, 1844.

Dr. James C. Perry, one of the trustees named, was a highly educated, efficient gentleman, who had been educated at the College of Edinburgh, and spent seven years in the British navy in the East India service, before coming to America. He came to Otter Creek Township to take the place of Dr. Silas Hamilton, deceased, in 1835, and remained there until 1842, when he removed to Jerseyville, and continued in practice until 1854, when he went on a farm in Fidelity Township, where he died later on.

In 1835, Isaac Noble, a brother of Henry Noble, a wealthy plantation owner of Mississippi, purchased the section of land that was the home-

stead of Dr. Silas Hamilton, and occupied it from that time until his death in 1846. He also purchased a large amount of land throughout Jersey County, and at his death left his son, Aaron, as his legatee, an estate valued at more than \$100,000.00.

For more than forty years this free school established by Dr. Hamilton at Otterville had been not only the leading school of the county, but had graduated most of the teachers and prominent persons who occupied later high positions in the community. Among those who were graduates of this school were: Hon. Stephen V. White of Brooklyn, N. Y.; his sister, Mrs. Jane (White) Allen, of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Eliza (Chandler) White and her sister, Mrs. Mary A. (Chandler) Hamilton; Mrs. Amy (Chandler) Shaw; Mrs. Virginia (Chandler) Whitcomb; Miles Chandler; Judge Reuben Noble, and his wife, Mrs. Harriet (Douglas) Noble; Caleb and William Noble; Jacob, William P. and John W. Terry; Leveret B. and Gilbert D. Sidway; John G., Dr. Charles and Henry E. Dougherty; Balfour Cowen; John W. Utt; Benjamin Wedding; Edwin Van Horne; Judge Leander Stilwell; Dr. John G. Curtis; Robert T. Brock; Milton J. Hull; Jesse K. Cadwallader; Thomas A. Case; Dr. Joseph O. Hamilton; Rev. Benjamin B. Hamilton, and his son, Surgeon-General Dr. John B. Hamilton; Mrs. Harriet (Ripson) Buckles; and George, William and John Dougherty, Jr. These were but a few of the graduates of this early school, and its students and graduates are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the United States, and many of them went into foreign lands.

Harriet (Ripson) Buckles is still living at the age of ninety-three years, and informs the writer that she holds a certificate given her by Professor Guernsey of the Hamilton Primary school, under which she taught her first schools in the early forties, and which she cherishes as one of her dearest possessions, as a reminder of her early schooldays at the old stone schoolhouse. She is a daughter of Mrs. Caroline Ripson, who taught the first school in this township in 1832, in the log cabin of her father and mother, Ezra and Polly Hurd, who had died there the year previously. She is a niece of Dr. Silas Hamilton.

It will be noticed that under the will of Dr. Silas Hamilton, there are no prescribed limits for the students to be educated in this institution, and they came from all parts of the country to attend this advanced school. Verily it was a beacon light of education in this western pioneer country, and the old stone schoolhouse was known and recognized not only in Illinois, but in Indiana and Ohio. Many people removed to and settled in Otter Creek Township and its vicinity, from eastern

states, coming by the Overland Route, and they had no difficulty in finding it, as the people living on it were well acquainted with their destination, the stone schoolhouse, and could give to these emigrants any information necessary to keep them on their way.

The teachers who later conducted schools throughout the county, were mostly educated at this institution, and until the establishment and building of the graded school at Jerseyville, and the beginning of the administration of Prof. Joshua Pike, this school was the most noted and advanced one in Jersey County. It was erected two years before the Monticello Seminary was established by Dr. Benjamin Godfrey, which has had such a wonderful career as a seminary for young ladies. By an act approved February 1, 1840, by the General Assembly of Illinois, the Hamilton Primary School was incorporated, with the trustees hereinbefore named, and at one time the boundaries of the Hamilton Primary School district were fixed at two miles north, west, south and east from the center of section 14, town 7, range 12, where the schoolhouse was located, making a district of four miles square. Section 7 of that act provides:

“Section 7:—The said school shall be open for all classes of people and denominations of Christians, and the profession of any particular religious faith shall not be necessary by those who became students. All persons, however, may be suspended or expelled from said school by the trustees thereof, whose habits are idle or vicious.”

“Section 8:—Real estate owned by said corporation at one time shall not exceed 300 acres, nor shall this act be construed so as to prevent such school from receiving its just proportion of the township and state fund, as other schools do, and said trustees shall perform the same duties in regard to said school for the purpose of obtaining their proportion of said school fund as is, or may be required of trustees of schools in other townships.”

The trustees of the new corporation took charge of the new school in the summer of 1840, and it was conducted by them and their successors in the old stone schoolhouse until 1875, when the old house was removed and the present stone building was erected on the site thereof, which has been occupied for school purposes since that time. There was some difference of opinion among the residents of this district in regard to the removal of the old stone schoolhouse, and the location of the new one, which led to litigation with reference thereto, and the Supreme Court, in the course of that litigation, held that the Hamilton Primary School was a private corporation, and could not levy and

collect taxes upon the property in the district for its support. This led to the establishment of a common school district in the four mile square territory, formerly occupied by the Hamilton Primary School, and its purchase by the common school district of the new stone schoolhouse in the said district as the site and school for the new common school district established there, and since that time the directors of the common school district have had the charge and management of all schools within said district. The fund of \$2,000.00 left by Dr. Silas Hamilton, is still held by the trustees of the Hamilton Primary School, and the income from that fund is annually appropriated for its benefit, and for the employment of teachers, and for the maintenance of the school in that district, and will so continue as long as schools are maintained therein. The present efficient principal of this school is Prof. Edwin S. Terry, who is a nephew of Jacob and William P. Terry, mentioned as students of the Hamilton Primary School, and it may be noted that both Jacob Terry and William P. Terry, his brother, had been former teachers in this school. They were sons of Isaac Terry, who settled on section 6 of Elsay Township, in 1834.

ROSTER HAMILTON PRIMARY SCHOOL

The following is the roster for the Hamilton Primary School for the session of 1852-53, which was taught by Linus Humiston. Mr. Humiston died December 2, 1911, aged eighty-six years. The pupils on this roster are:

Wealthy Chandler (Titcomb), deceased; Henry Chandler, deceased; Edwin Chandler; Osear B. Hamilton; Milton J. Hull; Quincy A. Hull, deceased; Phanetta A. Hull (Shaw) deceased; John B. Hamilton, deceased; Ann Ripson; William Linnell; Allen Vanausdall; Mary Randall; Sarah Ann Randall; Charles Fredinburg, deceased; Catharine Fredinburg; Reuben Curtis; Rowena L. Curtis (Giers); Ann E. Curtis (McAdams); Austin Rogers, deceased; David Doubt, deceased; John C. Doubt, deceased; Jefferson Doubt; Henry Noble, deceased; Levi Noble; Prosper Noble; Justice Noble; Henry Terry, deceased; Thomas J. Terry; Emma Terry (Howard); Mary Ann Waggoner; Sarah Turner (Hutchinson); Virgil Stilwell; Leander Stilwell; Mary Ann Beck (Walters), deceased; Henry Wright Beck, deceased; Mary Ann Piper; Samuel Piper; Emily Jane Maghee; Thornton Hughes, deceased; Thomas Hughes; Ezra Hughes; Rebecca Hughes; Elizabeth Jane Montgomery; Hugh Montgomery; Josephine Horn; James P. Johnson; Isabel Evans;

Emeline Evans; Emily L. Vanausdall (Grubb), deceased; William Rowden; Wayne Rowden; William Appear; Edward Gatewood; Nancy Hughes; Agnes Lofton; Frank Gates; Timothy Gates; Mary A. Sansom; William D. Curtis, deceased; Lucinda Hurd (Russell); George W. Foval; William Foval; Ellen Gooch; William D. Jacobs; Priscilla Mitchell; Angeline Harry; Henry Sisson, deceased; Louisa Noble; Malissa Rogers (McDow); Lucretia Pool; Viola Gatewood; John T. Curtis, deceased; Leander Curtis, deceased; Ambrose Swayze, deceased; Joseph D. Beck; Stephen C. Beck, deceased; William McDow, deceased; William Terry, deceased; John W. Terry, deceased; Anslem Terry, deceased; Albert O. Terry, deceased; Mrs. Adeline Campbell (Lamb), deceased; William Chapman; William Hewitt; Mrs. Susan Sisson (Stephenson); Thomas William Spiking; Sarah Ann Poole; Mrs. Mary McDow (Noble), deceased; James R. Bell, deceased; George W. Sansom, deceased; Mary Jane Doubt; Margaret McDow, deceased; Mrs. Mary Jane Hughes (Waggoner), deceased; Loring Varnum; Samuel Sansom, deceased; Delia Lamb; John W. Brock, deceased; Josephine McDow; Mrs. Vesta V. Humiston (Sturtevant), deceased; Henry E. Dougherty, deceased; Mrs. Dyantha Curtis (Dougherty), deceased; Mrs. Adila Hull (Waggoner); Martha Kreglow; Aleena McDow; Israel C. Noble; Mrs. Mary Brown (Johnson), deceased; A. J. Dean; Jacob Dean; Mary Buffington; W. A. Buffington; Jane Nevis; John Morris; Jesse Morris; Mrs. Lucretia Brown (Ruckstuhl); Emily Rogers (Noble); Tubal C. Brock, deceased; Mary Ann Sansom; James Utt; William Utt; Desdemona Rogers, deceased; Franklin Sisson, deceased; Mrs. Louisa Sisson (Bell), deceased; Silas W. Rogers; Margaret Sansom; Maria Hurd; Caroline Hurd; Florilla Jane Hurd; Mary Jane Foval; Gustavus A. Hull, deceased; John Jacobs; William Roberts; Martha Gooch.

REMINISCENCES OF JERSEY COUNTY

Hon. Steven V. White, in his address at the Chautauqua in July, 1900, on Reminiscences of Jersey County from 1835 to 1850, referring to the Hamilton Primary School and its founder, says:

"In commenting on important events shaping the destiny of Jersey County, and its early settlers, I shall refer first to educational events, one of which occurred in this county, and the other occurred in the adjoining county of Madison, not half a dozen miles east of our line, the influence of which overlapped our county line, and shed a most benign influence upon it. I refer to the establishment of the Hamilton

Primary School in Jersey County, and the Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Ill. The Hamilton Primary School was unique in the history of new countries at that time. Dr. Silas Hamilton, a Vermonter by birth, at the mention of whose name my head shall always be bared and my eyes turn in profound reverence for the love and wisdom of that good man, Dr. Silas Hamilton, who had come to this county from the state of Mississippi, where he had amassed a fortune, demonstrating his love in this manner for this western country in that new period of its existence. He died in November, 1834. He left a will in which was this provision:

“ ‘Believing in the very great importance of primary schools, and desiring that my friends and relations in this neighborhood should receive the benefit of them, I give and bequeath \$4,000.00 for the establishment of a primary school, namely: \$2,000.00 shall be appropriated for the erection of a building suitable for a school and for a place of public worship, and \$2,000.00 to constitute a fund for the support of the teachers.’

“That house was built of limestone, quarried in the sight of my father’s cabin, and there were but few charges of powder exploded, I think, to which I did not listen, and it was the excitement of my life at that period, and in the year 1835, I was four years old. The school was established at what is now Otterville. It provided for the free tuition for the inhabitants of sixteen square miles, embracing all the children of residents coming within the square bounded by the lines running two miles north, two miles south, two miles east and two miles west of the school. It was my fortune to live within that charmed square. I, with very many others, who turned the school to the highest advantage, got the first footing by which to climb for an education. The \$2,000.00 endowment fund was invested at twelve percent per annum, or \$240.00 per year, and with that \$240.00 per year the best talent in pedagogy at that time not only could be obtained, but was obtained, and while men were doubtless far short of the standards of the teachers of the present day, Osgood, Burnap, Guernsey and Wilcox, and later B. B. Hamilton, sent their impress down the ages, in moulding the minds of the children that were placed in their charge, and sent them down with every prediction of a better life. I should mention the name of Linus Humiston, were he dead, as the others are, but, as he is at present looking at me, I spare his blushes.

“Personally I want to say, here in the presence of these old settlers, that I look upon the founding of the Hamilton Primary School of

more importance in my own life than any other incident of environment which has ever befallen me."

He then proceeded with his reference to Monticello Seminary. In the above extracts, we have the mature and well considered opinion of Hon. S. V. (Deacon) White, who, for a generation, had been one of the leading characters of Wall Street, a staunch supporter of Henry Ward Beecher, Plymouth Church, of Brooklyn, who had been a member of Congress from New York, several times a multi-millionaire, whose fame and reputation as a financier was recognized throughout the nation; whose wife, Eliza Chandler was his schoolmate in the old stone schoolhouse. At the age of three score years and ten, he had journeyed from his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Piasa Chautauqua Assembly on the day set apart in its regular program as Jersey County Day, to meet his old acquaintances, and boyhood friends and associates, and to deliver this address. He later had this address printed, and copies of it are on file in the State Historical Library, the Jersey County Historical Library and the Jerseyville City Library, and no additional comment is necessary to show his estimate of the importance and value of the founding of the Hamilton Primary School.

Among his first recollections as a child was the blasting of the stone for the construction of the old stone schoolhouse. His primary education was received there; he had gone into the world and had been an important actor in the affairs of the nation, and at the mature age of seventy years, he returned to the scene of his boyhood, and the associations of his youth to give expression to the statement that the founding of this school, in his estimation, was of more importance in his own life than any other incident of environment that had ever befallen him.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON EDUCATIONAL FUND

Arising from an incident of the settlement of Otter Creek Township by Dr. Hamilton, which shows another phase of his character, and develops more fully his purpose in the establishment of this settlement, was the founding of the George Washington Educational Fund.

In 1829, when Dr. Hamilton took his twenty-eight slaves from his Mississippi plantation to Cincinnati, Ohio, and manumitted them, three of those former slaves of his, did not leave him, and he brought them with him to the Otter Creek Settlement, namely: Henry Walker, usually known as "Uncle" Harry, and his wife, Venus, whom he brought for the purpose of taking care of his household and doing the neces-

sary work about his plantation; and George Washington, a colored boy whom he had purchased in Virginia, when an infant, and taken to his plantation in Mississippi. It was his intention to educate George and send him as a missionary to his own people in Liberia, but this plan was put off by the early death of Dr. Hamilton, and George was left among Dr. Hamilton's relatives and old neighbors, to make his own way in the world.

He lived in this neighborhood all his life. During his boyhood, he attended the Hamilton Primary School established by Dr. Hamilton. When he came to mature years, he adopted the calling of a farmer. He was a careful, frugal, very religious and very conscientious man. For the character of Dr. Silas Hamilton, his former master, he had a most profound respect and admiration, and with regard to the old stone schoolhouse, founded by him, he felt a similar interest. He had no relatives, never having married. He was recognized in this community as the equal of any and all other men therein, but he never sought to press his claims. He was modest in all his actions and demeanor, and wherever there was sickness or distress, George was to be found assisting in any way that he could, even in wintertime hauling wood. In cases of death, he acted as sexton, digging the grave, and performing the last obsequies, without charge, fee or reward. He was the janitor of the Baptist Church, of which he was a devout member, which worshipped in the stone schoolhouse. Like so many of his race, he was an excellent singer, and frequently led the singing in the church services, prayer meetings and the Sunday school. He was a teacher in the latter, and the writer, who was a member of his Sunday school class, is moved to say that he was one of the best Sunday school teachers under whose administrations he ever sat. George was a vice president of the Debating Society held in the old stone schoolhouse, and, on one occasion, when parties from Jerseyville were expected to address the society, the president being absent, George, as vice president, was called upon to preside, which was no uncommon occurrence in the society, but the parties from Jerseyville were very much surprised and felt humiliated at the necessity of addressing a club presided over by a colored man, and in the next week's issue of one of the Jerseyville papers, there was a column article registering their protest and disgust at the proceeding. However, this had no influence upon the Otter Creek community, the home of George, or upon his character. He pursued the even tenor of his life as a farmer until his death in 1864, at which time he had accumulated considerable property. Dr. J. O. Hamilton attended him during his long

final illness, as he had always done when he was sick, the two having attended the old stone schoolhouse as boys together. Dr. Hamilton, after having been graduated as a physician, was practicing his profession at that time at Jerseyville. The day before his death, George expressed his wishes as to what should be done with his property to Dr. Hamilton and John A. Campbell. He died on the next day, and, after his death, this verbal or non-cupative will of George was reduced to writing by Dr. J. O. Hamilton and John A. Campbell, witnessed by Henry Johnson and William Keith, and filed in the probate court of Jersey County, in April 21, 1864. John G. Dougherty was administrator to collect, and Dr. J. O. Hamilton was appointed the regular administrator of George's estate. The probate of this non-cupative will did not affect the real estate owned by the deceased. At the session of the legislature in 1865, Dr. J. O. Hamilton as administrator of George's estate, secured the passage of the act of the General Assembly of the legislature, authorizing him to file a petition in the circuit court of Jersey County, alleging, among other things, that George Washington, a colored man without any heirs, had died, leaving this non-cupative will, which had been established in court, and had been proven in court, and provided therein that after the payment of his debts, and the expending of \$1,500.00 for the erection of a monument to Dr. Silas Hamilton, his former master, at or near the old stone schoolhouse, that the residue of his estate should be used in the education of colored persons, or Americans of African descent, which were the terms of his will; that upon proof of these facts made in the circuit court, the court should be authorized to enter a decree for the sale of the real estate owned by the said George Washington, the proceeds of which, after paying the necessary expenses, together with the personal funds, should be used for the purpose mentioned in the non-cupative will; that the funds should be invested in United States government bonds, and held in trust for that purpose.

In November of that year, that land that belonged to George Washington was sold, and at the April term, 1866, the report of that sale and the expenses incident thereto, was reported to the court, leaving a balance of \$3,371.53, as the net proceeds of the sale of the real estate; and this amount together with the personal estate, was invested in government bonds by Dr. Hamilton, and kept separately from his individual property. In 1875 at the October term, John Cisco, et al, through Hon. Theodore S. Chapman as solicitor, filed a bill in chancery in the circuit court of Jersey County, calling upon Dr. Hamilton for a report of the funds in his hands as trustee of the estate of George Washington,

and, pending that suit, before its determination, Dr. J. O. Hamilton had a stroke of paralysis which unfitted him to attend to his business or any other, and, at his own request, he was relieved as trustee, and Linus Humiston, an old friend and teacher of George Washington, was appointed his successor. On October 25, 1875, Dr. J. O. Hamilton made a report, which was approved by the court, and made settlement with Linus Humiston, the new trustee, as his successor. From that time Dr. Hamilton had no connection whatever with the George Washington estate. Dr. Hamilton died in 1883, without having recovered from his paralytic disability. At the time of settlement with the new trustee, the balance of the net amount of the estate was \$9,491.39. There being no provision in the non-cupative will as to how and where the funds should be used for the purposes mentioned in the will, at the April term, 1880, Linus Humiston, as trustee, made a report that the fund then amounted to \$11,332.22, after the payment of all expenses to that time, and the erection of the monument provided for in the will to the memory of Dr. Silas Hamilton, and asked the court to give him authority to use \$2,500.00 of the fund for the erection of a schoolbuilding in the city of Jerseyville, the employment and the inauguration of a school for the education of colored children, the reason being given that there were no colored people in the Otter Creek community, and that there were a number of colored families in Jerseyville. A decree was entered giving this authority, but later, before the adjournment of the term, a cross petition was filed by Theodore S. Chapman, as solicitor for P. S. Breeden, et al., asking the court to set aside the decree for the building of a schoolhouse at Jerseyville, and that the income of the George Washington fund should be used for the education of colored persons in institutions already established. At the September term of the circuit court, Judge Burr presiding, the original petition of Linus Humiston, as trustee, and the decree at the April term, were set aside and a decree entered as prayed for by the intervening petitioner, and a new decree entered with the intervening petition, providing for five trustees, consisting of the county superintendent of schools, the principal of the Jerseyville high school, George E. Warren, Leonard M. Cutting and Marcus E. Bagley, as trustees, they to appoint a treasurer who should be clerk of the board of trustees, and providing that when the income of the fund should amount to the sum of \$1,075.00, that an examination should be had and students selected for a collegiate education, after a due examination as to their moral and educational qualifications, and sent to some established collegiate institution. These trustees ap-

pointed Theodore S. Chapman as treasurer and clerk of the board, and Linus Humiston settled with and turned the fund over to Theodore S. Chapman as treasurer. Mr. Chapman acted as treasurer until 1890, when he resigned and was elected a member of the board of trustees. Daniel J. Murphy, then county clerk, was elected and acted as treasurer and clerk of the board until 1906, when he resigned, and Judge Charles S. White was elected his successor, and continues as the treasurer of the fund, and clerk of the board. After the election of Mr. Chapman as a member of the board, he was named as president of the board and acted in that capacity to the time of his death, December 14, 1914. In the meanwhile the original trustees had died. L. M. Cutting was succeeded by Judge A. M. Slaten as trustee, and George E. Warren by O. E. Hamilton, and Marcus E. Bagley by Dr. A. M. Cheney, and Henry L. Chapman, son of Theodore S. Chapman, succeeded his father, and is now president of the board. During the years of operation of this fund, many colored people have been assisted to a collegiate education, and have gone forth into the world as leaders of their own race, as teachers, lawyers and physicians, so that the fund has had a wide and extended influence on the uplifting and betterment of the colored people.

DR. HAMILTON'S MONUMENT

The monument erected to Dr. Silas Hamilton, under the provisions of George Washington's will, is at Otterville, and a cut of it will be found in this work, as will also a cut of the original stone schoolhouse, and the new schoolhouse more recently erected. George Washington was buried in the old cemetery north of the Presbyterian Church in Otterville, in a grave on the south side of his former master, Dr. Silas Hamilton, the grave of Gilbert Douglas being on the north side of Dr. Hamilton, and a stone tomb has been thereon erected, enclosing these three graves, its location being about 300 or 400 feet from the site of the old schoolhouse, and a like distance from the monument erected in memory of his former master, from the bequest of \$1,500.00, left by George for that purpose.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

In his address at Piasa Chautauqua Assembly, heretofore referred to, Hon. Stephen V. White made this reference to George Washington, to wit:

"I have spoken of Dr. Hamilton as having amassed a fortune in Mississippi. When he came north he liberated his slaves, twenty-eight in number, twenty-seven of them being set free in Ohio. Among others, he liberated a boy named George Washington, 'Black George,' we called him. He used to go to school with us and he sat at the same forms with us. He recited the same lessons with us, and, without being brilliant, he was thorough.

"With humility I confess, that although Dr. Hamilton's gift was available far more for me than it was to 'Black George,' yet 'Black George' left a provision in his will for the erection of a monument to his benefactor, and I never did anything.

"From the very depths of my being I honor him as a man, as an example of gratitude that it would be well for all white men to emulate."

It will be noted that Dr. Hamilton's first entry of land in the Otter Creek Settlement was only eleven years after the admission of Illinois as a state into the Union, and now in the Centennial year, 1918, eighty-nine years after that entry, and the foundation of the Otter Creek Settlement, his memory is cherished, and the benefits conferred by him on that community are as pronounced as they were half a century ago. The memory of George Washington, one of the slaves manumitted by him, is also perpetuated in the monument erected by the former slave to his former master, and the benefits arising from his establishment of the George Washington Educational Fund for the higher education and elevation of his own race.

SURVIVAL OF ORIGINAL SETTLERS

There are few representatives of the original settlers in Otter Creek Township now residing there, but among them may be mentioned Charles H. Terry, son of Jasper M. Terry; several of the children of Caleb Noble; George, William and John Dougherty, Jr., sons of John G. Dougherty; Josephine Green, daughter of William McDow; Mrs. Mary (Deming) Flautt, granddaughter of Daniel H. Hamilton; the sons and daughters of W. W. Dabbs; the children and grandchildren of Jesse Dabbs and Fred McDaniel; the Whites; Hendersons; Spangles; Sissons; Montgomerys; Bartletts; the sons of Linus Humiston, and Mrs. Alberta Chase, a granddaughter of John W. Slaten, and daughter of Judge A. M. Slaten, who, for many years, resided at Otterville. If there are any other representatives of the original settlers now living in that community, they have escaped the memory of the writer, there being no

intention on his part to ignore or omit a reference to any of the original settlers of that community, he having himself been born in a log cabin erected by his father on land and entered by him, adjoining the present limits of Otterville on the west. In this connection, it may be said that in a letter received by the writer from Hon. Stephen V. White in 1910, Mr. White remarked that when a boy, returning from the old stone schoolhouse to his home, while passing the log cabin of Nathaniel Hamilton, where the writer was lying as an infant at that time, in August, 1839, he distinctly remembers hearing the reports of the cannon which was fired at Jerseyville in celebration of the victory in the election, August 5, of that year which separated Jersey from Greene County.

In 1918, the writer had the pleasure, by invitation of Prof. Edwin A. Terry, principal of the Otterville school, of visiting that school, and delivering an address commemorative of the establishment of the Hamilton Primary School, and of Dr. Silas Hamilton, its founder.

OTTERVILLE

The population of Otterville is 100.

VILLAGE BOARD

Walter Smith, president; Hamilton Newberry, clerk; Lester Cope, treasurer.

BUSINESS INTERESTS

Merchants—William H. Lehmkuhl, Mrs. Elizabeth Ford. Blacksmith—Frederick Kirchner. Justice of the Peace, Thomas A. Case; supervisor, Charles H. Terry. Hamilton Primary School Fund, trustees: \$2,000.00, William Dougherty, president; Thomas A. Case, secretary; Charles H. Terry, treasurer; George W. Noble, A. J. Humiston. Churches—Methodist, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian.

SUPERVISORS

The supervisors of Otter Creek Township from 1879 to 1918, have been as follows: Silas W. Rogers, 1879-1880; A. M. Slaten, 1881; Jesse K. Cadwallader, 1882-1883; Noah T. Rogers, 1884-1885; William Noble, 1886-1887; Joseph C. Dougherty, 1888; John G. Dougherty, 1889-1891; James R. Bell, 1892-1893; Thomas A. Case, 1894-1895; William Dougherty, 1895-1897; J. W. Tearny, 1898-1899; William W. Dabbs, 1902-1903 and 1906-1907; George W. Noble, 1908-1909; A. L. Slaten, 1910-1911; Charles H. Terry, 1912-1918.

CHAPTER XXXIX

PIASA TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—RAILROADS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—OTHER PROMINENT EARLY
SETTLERS—EARLY INCIDENTS—NEW PIASA CHAUTAUQUA—FIRST PRESI-
DENT—ORIGINAL PLAT—PRESENT BOUNDARIES—ADVANTAGE OF GROUNDS
—PRESENT OFFICIALS—DELHI—COAL MINES—PIASA SUPERVISORS.

BOUNDARIES

Piasa Township is in the southeast corner of Jersey County, and is bounded by Madison County on the south; Macoupin County on the east; Fidelity Township on the north; and Mississippi Township on the west. The big and little Piasa creeks intersect it diagonally, the former from Fidelity Township, entering Piasa Township in section 2; and the latter entering the township from Macoupin County in section 12. These two water courses form a junction in section 20, and flow thence into the Mississippi River in the southeast corner of Elsay Township, branches thereof reaching into Elsay and Mississippi townships.

RAILROADS

The main line and the Jackson division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad intersect Piasa Township, the former passing through sections 24, 25, 35 and 36; and the latter through sections 18, 19, 30 and 32. The only railroad station is Delhi on the southwest quarter of section 18. Brighton is adjoining this township on the east, and a part of the village is platted in Piasa Township. By reasons of the Big and Little Piasa creeks the land is well watered, and heavily timbered, although a large portion of the woodland has been cleared and put under cultivation and Piasa Township is now one of the most prosperous townships in the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

The first settler of Piasa Township was Capt. John Wilkins, a sailor by calling, who was a native of Maryland. He first settled on section 31,

in 1820. In 1824 he removed to section 19, near Delhi, where later he kept a stage station and tavern, and there he remained for about twenty years. Perley Silloway was married to one of his daughters, and later was elected the second sheriff of Jersey County. Still later Mr. Silloway moved to Virden, Macoupin County, Ill. Levi McNeil, a native of New Hampshire, was another very early settler, locating on section 22, in 1825, and here he lived until his death in 1852.

Nelson R. Lurton, a settler of 1828, located on the present site of Delhi and was a tavernkeeper and the first postmaster. He was born in Kentucky in 1803. His wife bore the maiden name of Adeline Sumner, and she was born in Missouri. They had seven children, all of whom are now deceased. Nelson R. Lurton died in 1844, having been a prominent citizen.

James B. Pinckard settled on section 24 in 1830. He was born in Virginia, but came to Piasa Township from Ohio. John Hart, William Hackney, S. T. Kendall, George and David Settlemeier and Bartholomew Downs all came here in 1830. Of these, John Hart, S. T. Kendall and George and David Settlemeier were natives of Tennessee, but William Hackney and Bartholomew Downs came here from Missouri. S. T. Kendall was a brother-in-law of N. R. Lurton, and was the candidate for sheriff against J. N. English, being beaten by one vote. However, he was elected state representative in 1842. Still later he moved to Mexico, Mo. William Hackney was the first blacksmith of Delhi. The Settlemeiers sold their claim to Phineas Eldridge in 1848. They had both served as soldiers during the Black Hawk War. Bartholomew Downs was a native of England and he lived on section 22 until his demise.

In 1834 came Howwill, who was born in 1774, in Somerset County, N. J. He settled on section 33. Mr. Howwill was burned to death in 1846. Thomas Marshall, another settler of 1834, located on section 30, where he remained until 1881, when he moved to Jerseyville. He was born at Wilmington, Del., November 21, 1814. In 1848, he was married to Mrs. Agnes McFarland, widow of Robert McFarland. Mr. Marshall was very highly respected and died at Jerseyville in the eighties.

OTHER PROMINENT EARLY SETTLERS

Andrew Edwards, who was born in Pennsylvania May 11, 1808, moved to Ohio in 1819, and came to Jersey County, Ill., in 1849. He was married to Mary Darlington, December 24, 1835, and their children

were as follows: Henry D.; Minerva, who became the wife of A. Randolph; William H.; and George W. Andrew Edwards died June 4, 1867.

William Chappell, a son of William Chappell, was born in England, January 28, 1816, and came to the United States in 1833, with his father, and to Piasa Township in 1834, and continued to reside here until his death in 1894. In 1840, he was married to Mary King, who died soon after their marriage. Mr. Chappell was married (second) in 1842, to Elizabeth Hooper, and they had four sons, namely: William H., Charles F., Chevalier S., and Chester J. At his death, Mr. Chappell owned over 600 acres of land.

James R. Goodman was born in Virginia, but came to Jersey County prior to 1837, in which year he was married to Frances Fuller, who was born in Tennessee. After two years' residence in Piasa Township, they went to Madison County, Ill., but returned to Piasa Township and lived on section 29, where Mrs. Goodman died July 6, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman had a family of seven children, namely: John A., James G. and William C., who were prominent citizens, and four who died earlier in life.

Capt. Oliver Marston was born at Marston Mills, Cape Cod, Mass., in 1804, and for twenty-seven years followed a seafaring life, for several years of this period being captain of his vessel. In 1826, Captain Marston was married at Philadelphia to Elizabeth Powers. In 1842, Captain Marston located in Piasa Township, on the farm where he died in 1856, his widow surviving him until 1879. Their son, Joseph G. Marston, recently eighty-one years old, sold the old homestead in this township.

Phineas Eldridge, a son of Capt. Anthony and Susanna (Vance) Eldridge, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1822. His father was a neighbor of Captain Marston on Cape Cod, Mass., and for five generations the Eldridges had been sailors. Phineas Eldridge fitted himself for the same occupation, and followed this calling until 1843, when he went to New Orleans, La., and remained there until 1848. In that year he and his father purchased a large tract of land on sections 11, 12 and 13, Piasa Township. In 1843 Phineas Eldridge was married to Elizabeth Wharf, and their children were as follows: Susanna, who became the wife of Judge James Burke; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Col. John J. Brenholt; Harry, who is a pilot on the Mississippi River; and Anthony, who is clerk on a steamer plying between St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., on the Mississippi River. Both Phineas Eldridge

and his father, Capt. Anthony Eldridge, died on their farm in Piasa Township.

William Bartlett, who was born in Maine in 1802, came as far west as Ohio, from whence he moved to Piasa Township in 1853, remaining here until his death in 1878. His sons, William H. and Charles B. Bartlett, have both been leading citizens of the township. William H. Bartlett was born July 3, 1840, in Ohio, and in September, 1862, enlisted for service during the Civil War, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Charles B. Bartlett was also born in Ohio, in September, 1845, and he died in 1908. Both he and his brother, William H. Bartlett, served as supervisors of Jersey County, from Piasa Township.

In the years between 1850 and 1860 some men came to Piasa Township who later became prominent, among them being the following: Frank Schoberle, who was born in Bohemia, Austria, in 1830; George Cairns, who was born in Scotland in 1820; Charles P. Long, who was born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1850; Horace Lindley, who was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1853; Herman Oehler, who was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1842; and James Nugent, who was born in Manchester, England, in 1818. The daughter of the latter, Sarah A. Nugent, was married to William H. Bartlett.

EARLY INCIDENTS

The first death in Piasa Township was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkins, the wife of John Wilkins.

The first burial took place in 1827, when the body of Jacob Lurton, Sr., was interred in Piasa Township.

The first school was taught in 1837 by Priscilla Landon, a daughter of Horace Landon. She was later married to Dr. Asa Snell.

Nelson R. Lurton erected the first double log cabin on section 18, in 1831, and used it for a tavern, stage station and postoffice. From 1851 on stores were conducted by L. C. McNeil, W. R. Eldridge, W. A. Scott, J. N. Lurton, Tillotson & Compton, A. Hoyt, Terrill & Clapp, and Edwards & Hamilton. William Hackney was the first blacksmith.

NEW PIASA CHAUTAUQUA

During the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 camp meetings had been held by the Methodists near the spring in "Babbs Hollow," and after mature

deliberation the ministers of the Southern Illinois Methodist Episcopal Church, and the St. Louis Conference, jointly organized and incorporated The Piasa Bluffs Assembly, under the laws of the State of Illinois. This corporation purchased several hundred acres of land, erected a tabernacle, hotel, office, and several cottages, leased lots, and made other improvements.

FIRST PRESIDENT

Rev. Dr. B. St. James Fry lived in St. Louis, Mo., was the editor of the Central Christian Advocate, and a very able and influential man. Under his administration, as president, great numbers of people became interested in the enterprise, and regular Chautauqua programs were given, which were attended by large concourses of people from the rural districts, as well as from Springfield, Jerseyville, Alton, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Peoria and Grafton.

ORIGINAL PLAT

The first plat of Piasa Bluffs was made by J. F. Hunt, C. E., of Chautauqua County, N. Y., November 3, 1888, and filed for record November 9, 1888, by Benjamin St. James Fry, president, and Fletcher M. Doan, secretary, Piasa Bluffs Assembly.

PRESENT BOUNDARIES

Re-surveys were made and filed April 17, 1894, by Jacob B. Ulrich, president, and Robert T. Brock, secretary, Piasa Bluffs Assembly. The plat extends into both of townships 6-11 and 6-12. It is located on the Mississippi River, and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, which gives direct communication with Springfield, Jerseyville, Alton, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Edwardsville and Grafton. During the summer excursion steamers bring large crowds from the cities on the river, who enjoy the beautiful grounds, and refresh themselves with the pure cold water from the spring which flows abundantly during the entire year. A large reservoir upon the top of one of the hills supplies this spring water to all of the hotels and cottages, and the swimming pool is also supplied with water piped from the spring. A postoffice is open here from June until September of each season. When the city schools close, the cottages in this beautiful summer resort are filled with eager seekers after health and pleasure. No liquors are allowed upon the grounds.

ADVANTAGES OF GROUNDS

The different clubs, societies, schools, athletic associations and advocates of other amusements are now represented on programs suited to the tastes of the residents. The convenient location of these assembly grounds with reference to the different cities gives the business and professional men whose duties keep them there during the day the opportunity of going to business in the morning, and returning to their families at the assembly grounds in the evening, during the summer months. In this way the period which is so trying to both old and young in the sweltering districts of the cities is comfortably passed.

PRESENT OFFICIALS

Christian Bernet, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, Mo., is now president of the Piasa Bluffs Assembly, and M. Edwin Johnson is its manager. Its name has been changed to the New Piasa Chautauqua. This organization has, in the past thirty years of its existence, had a wonderfully elevating and educational influence on the county.

DELHI

The population of Delhi, which is a station on the C. & A. Railroad, is forty-five. Its present condition is as follows:

Charles P. Long is a justice of the peace, and Jerome W. Long is a constable. D. Sunderland & Co. have a general store and the postoffice, and George Houge operates a blacksmith shop.

COAL MINES

The coal mines in Piasa Township are light veins, of 12 to 24 inches, cropping out of the sides of the hills near Piasa Creek, worked by landowners, by drifting, with the most primitive tools, and sold at mouth of drift to farmers of the vicinity. No modern mining machinery used—veins too light to justify—and no transportation, except as above stated.

SUPERVISORS

The supervisors of Piasa Township from 1879 to 1918 have been as follows: William A. Scott, 1879; M. V. Hamilton, 1880-1884; W. H. Bartlett, 1885-1888 and 1893-1896 and 1905-1908; Frank Knapp, 1889-1892; C. B. Bartlett, 1897-1902; Frank Gorin, 1903-1904 and 1909-1914; E. J. Norton, 1915-1916; Dixon Mundle, 1917-1918.

CHAPTER XL

QUARRY TOWNSHIP

DISCOVERY—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET—GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS—EARLIEST CONCESSIONS—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—CAMDEN—GRAFTON—ROADS—BOOM—NATURAL CAVES—EARLY BUSINESS MEN—QUARRY INTERESTS—MASON'S LANDING—CHOLERA EPIDEMIC—BANKING INTERESTS—FERRIES—DREDGE BOAT INDUSTRY—DISTILLERY HOLLOW—RAILROADS—SUPERVISORS.

DISCOVERY

In August, 1673, when Marquette and Joliet returned from their voyage of discovery down the Mississippi River, upon reaching the mouth of the Illinois River, after being exhausted by the heat and labor of ascending the strong current of the Mississippi, Marquette's strength gave out, so that these voyagers rested here at the mouth of the Illinois River, and refreshed themselves from the many springs that were in this vicinity until Marquette's vigor was somewhat restored, so that they could proceed on their return journey. They debated whether they should proceed up the Mississippi River, or diverge and go up the Illinois River, and they finally settled upon the latter route. During this interval of rest, on the site where Grafton was afterwards located, Marquette ascended the heights and viewed the landscape over which, no white man prior to that time, had ever gazed.

From these heights he looked out over a stretch of the Mississippi River for more than twenty miles. The Missouri River was also within the scope of his vision, and the mouth of the Illinois River. This is practically the center of the Upper Mississippi Valley. The Mississippi River has its origin in the Itasca Lakes. Upon the great divide that separated those waters, those that flowed north into Lake Winnipeg and thence into Hudson Bay, from those running south into the Mississippi River, and the Gulf of Mexico; flowing south, the waters of the Mississippi reach Jersey County. The Missouri River drains all of

the territory west of the lakes to the mountains south of that divide, and the waters from all that region are brought into the Missouri River, and find their way by the laws of gravitation into the Mississippi River.

Probably in the earlier ages across the alluvial bottom of the Missouri on the western side, within a few miles of the mouth of the Illinois River, to break its force against the bluff formation on the north side of the river, other deposits were made. The Illinois River is formed by the Desplaines and Kankakee rivers and extends around the southern portion of Lake Michigan, runs southwest across the state of Illinois, emptying into the Mississippi at Grafton. Originally, geologists and antiquarians inform us that all this country through which the Illinois River flows, was a great lake, and that this lake was simply an extension of the present Lake Michigan over all of this territory. Hon. William McAdams, who for many years was a resident of Otter Creek Township in this county, informed the writer that in Calhoun County, not far from the mouth of the Illinois River, upon the top of the bluffs, there is a fissure on one side of which the formation of the strata are in their original normal condition, and on the other side of the fissure, the strata at the surface, would if in its normal condition, be 1,400 feet below, which would clearly indicate, that at some time in the remote past, there was a convulsion and upheaval in this locality, which probably burst the southern rim confining this great lake between the bluffs in Calhoun County and Jersey County, thereby draining its waters into the Mississippi River, leaving the Illinois River as the means of drainage of all the country originally covered by the lake, and thereby lowering the surface of Lake Michigan.

As Judge Breese states in an early history of Illinois, the eastern rim of Lake Erie was probably burst by some similar condition of convulsion, which had the effect of forming Niagara Falls and river, leading into Lake Ontario, and thereby lowering the surface of Lake Erie. It will thus be seen that Jersey County is the center of the watershed from the Rocky Mountains, extending from Pike's Peak and Denver, in a northwesterly direction through Yellowstone Park to the summit of this great east and west divide, separating the waters running north from those running south.

From the snow peaks of the Rocky Mountains, the melted snow of their western slopes reaches the head waters of Columbia River, and then flow into the Pacific Ocean, and those flowing down the eastern slopes reach the head waters of the Missouri, and thence flow southwest and reach the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Missouri, which

latter junction was within the view of Father Marquette at the time he stood on the heights at Grafton, and looked out over the then virgin territory spread before him. Here were concentrated from all this territory, by the natural descent of gravitation, the waters from a territory almost equal in size to the whole of Europe, and of it the state of Illinois and Jersey County as the center, or concentration point, of all this flow of drainage water. The bluffs on the west and south sides of Jersey County form the most magnificent and picturesque scenery of the entire 2,000 miles of the course of the Mississippi River. For twenty miles east from the mouth of the Illinois River, the bluffs rise from the river bank to a height of three or four hundred feet, with hollows or valleys between, in which are found numerous springs of cool and refreshing water. The valleys and the tops of these bluffs are covered with original forest trees of great height and size, which at the time that Marquette was viewing this wonderful landscape had been unseen and untouched by civilized man.

The editor of this history stood upon the same peak from which Marquette had originally viewed these rivers and landscape, 175 years later, in 1848, and saw at the same moment, steamboats upon the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois rivers, laden with the merchandise of these rivers.

The probabilities are that the Mississippi River, in the earlier ages, had its original bed across the alluvial bottom that lies between St. Charles and the Mississippi River, with its mouth opposite to those bluffs not far from where Grafton now stands, and near the mouth of the Illinois River. By the constant wearing away of the alluvial soil the mouth of the Missouri River has worn its way to the Bellfountain Bluffs further east, emptying into the Mississippi River east of Alton. At different times after the voyage of Marquette and Joliet, Father Hennepin in his voyage of discovery from the mouth of the Illinois River to the head waters of the Mississippi River, descended the Illinois River to the Mississippi, and once he was compelled to remain ten days, waiting for the ice to float out of the river, and he rested in what is now Jersey County during that period.

LaSalle and Tonti, when making their voyage of discovery with the object of reaching the mouth of the Mississippi River, were likewise compelled to rest on Jersey County soil for the same reason, the running of ice in the Mississippi River. From the time of the discovery of the Mississippi River by Marquette and Joliet, and their return by the route of the Illinois River to Green Bay in 1673, the Illinois River had been the main route of travel of the French and other people who

came from Canada to points along the Illinois River, and they thus became familiarized with the bluffs and scenery of Jersey County. This river was the main thoroughfare from Canada to the south.

To come down to more modern times, in 1830, and 1831, under the joint efforts of Dr. Silas Hamilton and James Mason, in cooperation with the leading merchants of St. Louis, Mo., James Mason entered a large amount of land on the present site of Grafton, and he caused to be erected the first dwelling upon this site. At that time James Mason resided at Edwardsville, and had been receiver of the land office at that place. He had large landed interests in different parts of the state, notably at Bloomington, Quincy, Springfield and Edwardsville. The license to operate a ferry across the Mississippi River at Grafton was issued to James Mason. A ferry was also established across the Missouri River, at what was later known as Musick's Ferry. By means of these ferries the people from Grafton and Greene County could cross the river in the morning at Grafton, get into St. Louis, transact ordinary business and return the same evening, it being only a little over twenty miles from Grafton to St. Louis by this route, but by river it was more than forty miles. At that time St. Louis had only a population of about 4,000, so that its people were opposed to the building of a rival city as a competitor in business.

James Mason sent his brother Paris Mason to Grafton to look after his interests, and a general store was established by him at that point. A road was established, running from Bloomington to Springfield, thence to Carrollton and then to Grafton through the Otter Creek settlement. By this route Carrollton was twenty-three miles from Grafton. James Mason and Dr. Hamilton had secured by Act of Legislature the incorporation of the Grafton Manufacturing Company located at Grafton, which authorized them, and those whom they should associate with themselves, to build grist-mills, woolen mills, cotton mills, tanneries, and to carry on general merchandising, in fact to do anything that would further the development of their new town. They had secured the good will and cooperation of Carrollton, Greene County, Lofton's Prairie and the Otter Creek settlements in this county which would further their enterprise and build up the business of Grafton which had been named after the town of Grafton in Massachusetts, where Mr. Mason had originally lived. James Mason died in July, 1834, and Dr. Silas Hamilton died November 28 of the same year, so that unfortunately there was nothing accomplished under the charter of the Grafton Manufacturing Company secured from the Legislature. Paris Mason, under a power of

attorney from Mrs. Sarah Mason, widow of James Mason, and guardian of Martha Maria Mason, only child of James Mason, took charge of the Mason interests at Grafton, and controlled and directed the same from that time until 1840, when William H. Allen was married to Martha Maria Mason, and by virtue of that relation, Mr. Allen became a director of the Mason interests at Grafton and its vicinity. He, with his wife and her mother, Mrs. Sarah Mason, established residence at Grafton.

The first settlements in what is now Quarry Township, were made in 1819 by George Finney, Sanford Hughes, David Gilbert, John Stafford, and a man named Copeland, who were soldiers in the regular army of the United States, and they, together with Col. Josiah T. Askew, were discharged from the regular service at St. Louis, and came up the river. Those first named settled in Quarry Township, and Col. Josiah T. Askew in Elsah Township, adjoining Lofton's settlement. Camden, at the mouth of the Illinois River was platted by George Finney in 1826 with the expectation that it would be a place of great importance in later years.

GRAFTON

Grafton was surveyed in 1836, and the first sale of lots was made in that year, and a great many of these lots were disposed of, and in 1837, during the time of the great inflation of finance, another sale of lots was made at Grafton. Lots sold for from \$400.00 to \$1,500.00 each, and when the inflation bubble burst, banks suspended, business enterprises were paralyzed, and a general stagnation prevailed in the country. The lots that sold for these fabulous prices were practically worthless or of very little value. In 1836 there was considerable substantial improvement in the way of building in Grafton. A wharf was built that was termed the "old wharf." It was a raised embankment of earth, four or five feet above the level of the bottom next the river, and a frame pier extended from that earthwork out into the river to deep water and was covered with plank, and the shipping business was carried on by means of this pier and earthworks wharf. One large stone two-story warehouse and two large frame houses were erected near this wharf, and several dwellings and store buildings were erected on this low bottom. A large market house was erected on the west side of Market, between Main and Water streets. This market house was simply a gable roof structure, supported by eight stone piers, and open on all sides, so that wagons or carts could be driven through for loading and unloading. The stone warehouse was erected by Thomas and Milton

Tootle, whose mother kept a hotel. These parties later went to St. Joseph, Mo., and both became merchants and bankers, and multi-millionaires.

John Keyes built one of the warehouses, and he was one of the first merchants who located here. He also built a residence on the hill between Cedar and Vine streets, back of what was later the "Valley House," owned by William S. Dempsey, which was burned at the time the Valley House was destroyed by fire. Mr. Keyes was a dealer in general merchandise, and also handled grain and pork.

John Armstrong established a general store in which Thomas Wedding of Rosedale acted as clerk. William B. Denby and Lawson & Lucas also opened general stores. Brook Stafford established a blacksmith shop in 1836. The general collapse in business from 1837 to 1840 in the Mississippi River Valley, and the territory occupied by its tributaries, had the effect of closing most of the stores. The flood of 1844, which was the highest and most disastrous overflow of water that has ever been known on the Mississippi River since the original settlement of the Mississippi River, flooded all of the lower bottoms, drove all of the merchants and residents from that portion of the town, tore up the pier for the shipment of freight and produce, and compelled most of the business interests to leave the town and seek other locations. Brook Stafford went to the Otter Creek settlement, and established a blacksmith shop there. There was a saw-mill established at Grafton, during the inflation period, by A. W. Caverly of Carrollton, another was established at the mouth of the Illinois River by a man named Crandal.

The first German settler in Quarry Township was Nicholas Kaslick, who located in 6-13, in 1832. He was the father of John Kaslick, Nicholas Kaslick and Daniel Kaslick. One of his daughters was married to Henry Eastman, and another was married to Hiram Noble, the son of George Noble, and the father of Judge H. P. Noble, ex-county judge of this county. About the same time of the settlement here of Nicholas Kaslick, William Williams, William Rawlins, Oliver A. Van Antwerp, James Tucker, George Noble, Jacob Metzler, and Robert Smith settled in the same neighborhood, where George Finney and David Gilbert had located. Gilbert Lake along the Illinois is named after the latter, who settled on its banks. A ferry was established across the Illinois River about a mile above its mouth. The bluffs along the river extend from the mouth of the Piasa to the mouth of the Illinois River, and up the Illinois River to Macoupin Creek, which is the northern boundary of Jersey County on the river. The settlements in the western part of



PIASA BIRD

Seen on the Bluffs near Grafton by Joliet and Marquette on Their
Voyage of Discovery Down the River in 1673



Bluffs on the Mississippi River near Grafton

what is now called Quarry Township, were substantially all along the bottoms in front of the bluffs, between the bluffs and the river.

A man, named Evans, entered a considerable amount of land near the ferry crossing the Illinois River, which he held for a number of years, and then sold to Henry Dalgas. Ralph Andrews later purchased land in the Illinois bottom near the Evans land, and opened a saloon and store there, where he remained until his death. During the inflated times at Grafton, a Methodist Church was erected on the hill back of the Keyes residence. It was a frame structure about 30x40 feet. Dr. J. H. Buffington, who later removed to Jerseyville, taught a school in this church in 1848, which the writer of this history attended as a student. The church was afterwards taken down and removed, and in 1857, the present brick church was built on Main street by the same denomination. It is a very comfortable building, with a basement and ample room for the accommodation of the congregation.

NATURAL CAVES

In front of the bluffs east of Grafton there were large caves in the early days, with an arched entrance, and vaulted room running from 150 to 200 feet, and another entrance where several people could congregate, or where a large number of cattle or other live stock could find shelter from the inclemency of the weather. There were also similar caves farther east in the same bluff, one particularly where the entrance was very low, and a person had to enter through a small opening, which enlarged on the inside, and was filled with bones of persons and animals supposed to have been aborigines of the country; but by reason of the development of the rock quarry interests, the front of this bluff has been entirely removed, and, of course, those caves were quarried out.

ROADS

There were of course no railroads anywhere in the western country, during the period upon which we are now dwelling, all of the transporting being done by the rivers, and the interests of all of Greene County, and of the settlers in the southern part of it, especially were centered at Grafton. There were roads made for the accommodation of the settlers, throughout the country, where they were most convenient for travel on horseback or by wagon, and were used by the people going and coming from Grafton. After the flood of 1844, influ-

ence was brought to bear upon the county commissioners of Jersey County, to expend the internal revenue fund that had been received from Greene County, in the construction of a road to Grafton. In compliance with this demand, the road between Carrollton and Grafton was completed with this fund, and this action was a great mistake. The road was then located across the southeastern quarter of section 6-6-12, running from the northeast corner to the southwest corner thereof, and thence in a southwesterly direction to the top of the bluff about half a mile from the river front, and thence descending the side of the bluff for a considerable distance where the rock was quarried and blasted from the side of the bluff and made what is known as Rock Hill; thence running southeasterly to what was known as the Dug Hill, where a large amount of earth and clay had been removed to make way for the road. The rise from the road where it is first described on the north to the top of this hill was probably 100 feet, and then the steep descent from there along these two hills, Rock and Dug hills, was so great that it had the effect of largely deteriorating travel and trade from the country district to Grafton. This was especially demonstrated in after years when Gen. James Semple established the town of Elsah, and the road down Askew Hollow to that place. Much of the business of the country was transferred to Elsah. If the expenditure of the same amount of money that was made on the road that was established, had been used on the road where it is now located, from Independence Schoolhouse to Grafton, it would have required much less money, and would have had the effect of securing and holding the trade of the country districts, and have been of very great benefit to the town.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN

In 1847, William Shephard located at Grafton and opened a store. He had been interested in the building of this new road, and the stone that was quarried from this new rock road was largely used in completing what is the "new wharf," and the present stone wharf at Grafton. Mr. Shephard was largely interested in the contracts for the construction of this new road and in the erection of this new wharf. He was a very thoroughgoing, driving business man, and remained in business at Grafton until 1852, when he secured contracts for the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and was engaged on them for a considerable time. He then sold to his nephew, George V. Gross,

who remained in business at Grafton until his death a number of years later.

Jacob Godfrey, one of the old settlers at Grafton, who came there in 1856, was a tailor by trade and followed this business for a time, and later was elected, and acted as constable for a number of years. Later, he clerked in the Shephard & Gross store, and still later, he and Henry Eastman formed a partnership, upon the arrival of Mr. Eastman at Grafton, and they built a store, about 1858, which is occupied by the son of Henry Eastman, John H. Eastman. In the spring of 1846, Nathaniel and B. B. Hamilton opened a store in the old John Keys store at the corner of Cedar and Main streets, across on the west from the site of the present Eastman store. Later, W. B. and J. W. Slaten opened a store farther east in a one-story building on the site later occupied by the Reubel Hotel. During 1854-5, William H. Allen erected a large flour mill under the name of the Grafton Manufacturing Company, the same name that was originally used in the incorporation issued to James Mason and Dr. Silas Hamilton. This mill was operated by Mr. Allen until 1869, when the management of it was assumed by his son, James M. Allen, and continued by him until the changes in the manufacture of flour and the concentration of that business into large mills, monopolized the milling interests of the country, and made the operation of the smaller mills unprofitable. The Grafton mill, with many others of similar capacity throughout the country, were closed for this reason.

In 1857 the first interest in quarrying stone from the mountainous bluffs for shipment and for local building purposes was manifested by the opening of a quarry by Silas Farrington and John Loler from St. Louis. After due investigation it was demonstrated that this stone was well adapted for building purposes, and subsequently all piers of the railroad bridges at Hannibal on the Mississippi River, and Meredosia on the Illinois River, were constructed from the Grafton stone. The first Lindell Hotel at St. Louis, Mo., was also built of it. Later when the United States developed the plan to control the waters of the Mississippi River by dykes, large amounts of the stone from Grafton were used by the government for this purpose. Willow mats were first laid down and covered with stone, raising them several feet in height. These dykes were constructed for the purpose of controlling the channel of the Mississippi River for navigation by steamboats engaged in carrying the commerce of the river. After a half a century, a very serious question arises as to whether or not the sand bars that were

formed below these dykes and moved down the river from year to year, were not a more serious obstruction to the channel of the river and the landing at the different towns and villages, than would have resulted if these dykes had not been built.

The large demand, created by these several building operations, developed the Grafton quarries until during the most prosperous years there were more than 2,000 men engaged during the season of navigation, at work in these quarries. The stone was transported from Grafton in large barges, and delivered at St. Louis for building purposes, or for use by the government in the construction of these dykes. There were several quarries, under different managements, developed during the period of greatest demand.

In 1849, in order to develop the commerce between Grafton and St. Louis, William H. Allen, William Shephard and other parties purchased a stern-wheel steamboat, named "Allegheny Mail," which was operated for one season between the towns named, with John A. Kistler as captain. Later this steamboat was sold by the owners, the venture not having been profitable. About 1855 or 1856, the seamer "Adelia" was purchased by parties interested at Grafton, but it was later attached and sold for debt incurred in navigation. Among those who had claims against the boat were James C. Fichner, who was chief engineer, and John Noell, who was the pilot. After considerable litigation the boat was sold under these claims, and was purchased by parties living at Grafton, among whom were John Loler, William H. Allen, James C. Fichner, and others. This boat was then repaired and operated for a time, and then in 1861 or 1862, it was pressed into the United States service, and used as a dispatch boat by General Grant at Vicksburg.

James C. Fichner remained at Grafton until his death, leaving a widow and one daughter, Mary, who is the present wife of Ernest Meysenburg of Grafton. After the marriage of William H. Allen to Martha Maria Mason, daughter of James Mason, and Mr. Allen's settlement at Grafton, there was a division of sentiment between the James Mason interests and the Paris Mason interests, and Paris Mason removed to section 16, about one mile west of his original location in Grafton, established a store there and built his residence and a warehouse, operating a large business at what was known as Mason's Landing.

In the early fifties, an arrangement was effected between the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company to obtain coal for their steamboats from the Illinois River, to be delivered to their boats at Mason's Landing. The coal was brought down the Illinois River in barges and

unloaded in two and one-half bushel boxes with handles at each end. It was taken from the barges and piled on the river bank, from whence it was carried to the steamboats. John Whitfield was the agent who managed this business at Mason's Landing, and controlled it for a number of years, developing it to extensive proportions. In those years the cutting of cord wood from the forests along the rivers, and carrying it in boats to the St. Louis market, was developed quite extensively, and some of the main operators of this business were Slaten, Brock & Co. of Grafton, who did a very large business in that line. Boats were loaded at the river with cord wood, and floated down to St. Louis, and after they were unloaded there, were towed back up the river by steamboats, among which were the old "Bon Acord," owned by the Mortland Brothers, Thomas, Chettick and John Mortland, who resided in Calhoun County. A large proportion of the grain and produce received at Grafton was transported by these boats. In those early years large rafts of pine logs and pine lumber, were floated down the Mississippi River from the Wisconsin pineries and many of them were stopped at Grafton and remained for some months before they were taken to St. Louis, or further south. There was a daily line of boats running between St. Louis and Keokuk, Iowa, and St. Louis and St. Paul, on the Mississippi River, between St. Louis and Naples and St. Louis and Peoria on the Illinois River. There were also many transient steamboats, that is to say, steamboats owned by individuals instead of firms, that were operated along these rivers. There being no railroads in this part of the country, made the operation of the steamboats essential to the conduct of commerce and the results were very profitable to the owners. In 1849 and 1850 the canal boats from Chicago came down the Illinois River bringing freight and produce to the cities along this river. These boats were towed down the river and back again to Ottawa.

St. Louis, Mo., is about twenty miles almost due south from Grafton, and during the great fire at St. Louis in 1849, the flames and smoke could be plainly seen from the bluffs at Grafton. In that year the Asiatic cholera was epidemic along the river towns, and at Grafton there were many deaths from that disease. The writer remembers particularly the cases of a Mr. Woodward, who was a merchant at Grafton at that time. In the morning he taught a class in Sunday school, was attacked by the cholera, and at four o'clock that afternoon he was dead. The writer was a member of the Sunday school class he taught in the morning. The disease at that time seemed to be especially virulent, and most always terminated fatally. The physicians at that time had not been

able to master or control the disease. Later, in 1854, there was another epidemic of cholera, and although some deaths, it was not as virulent as in the former cases.

As before stated, William H. Allen built the first grist-mill at Grafton, in 1854-5, and operated it for a number of years, and later his son, James M. Allen took control of it, and conducted it until the mill was finally closed. William H. Allen and his son-in-law, Edward A. Pinero, opened the Bank of Grafton, which was conducted by that firm until 1873, when Mr. Allen purchased the interest of his partner, and conducted the bank alone until July 5, 1883, when Ernest A. Meysenburg and Christopher P. Stafford became associates with Mr. Allen and the bank continued to be operated by them until Mr. Allen finally removed to Los Angeles, Cal. Thereafter it was conducted by Mr. Meysenburg who is still president and manager of it. This bank has been very successful in its operations. Mr. Meysenburg came to Grafton in 1867, and was associated in partnership with Henry Eastman in a general mercantile business which was conducted for about four years, when Mr. Eastman retired, and B. J. Smith entered the firm, which became Meysenburg & Smith. In 1876, Mr. Smith retired, and C. P. Stafford bought his interest, and the firm then became Meysenburg & Stafford. In 1883, Mr. Meysenburg sold his interest in this business to Mr. Stafford, and entered the Grafton Bank as cashier, being connected with it ever since. Mr. Meysenburg was married October 7, 1869 to Mary H. Fichner, a daughter of James Fichner of Grafton, and Mr. Meysenburg is now the chief financial and business man of Grafton.

FERRIES

A ferry was established at Grafton in 1833, by James Mason, and was continued until 1862, changes being made in its form. The first boat is said to have been operated by horse power, and then a hand-power ferry was installed. A man by the name of Gibson operated this hand power ferry for many years. Subsequently another horse ferry was put into operation, and in 1856 or 1857, a steam ferry was established by Judge William H. Allen, which was operated until 1862. The Civil War having destroyed communication between Illinois and Missouri, necessarily compelled the suspension of the ferry. After the close of the war, a hand ferry was established at Grafton, which has been continued in operation since that time.

There has been quite an extensive business done in the building of

dredge boats for operation on the Mississippi River, also the building of steel motors by the Rippley Hardware Company. Recently the Rippley interests have passed into the hands of a new corporation, which is engaged extensively in the boat building business for navigating the Mississippi River. Extensive interests have been developed in the quarrying and shipping of a blue shale deposit mentioned in the chapter of geological deposits of Jersey County by Hon. William McAdams elsewhere in this work. This shale is being used for the manufacture of various articles and promises to be the source of considerable prosperity to Grafton and its vicinity. Grafton controls the business over a large territory extending up the Illinois River bottom, and to the lower part of Calhoun County, and while it is the oldest settled town in Jersey County, and has had its varied experiences of inflation and depression, it seems now to have become settled upon a substantial basis of permanent prosperity and steady business operations.

In 1855 James A. Dempsey, an Irish gentleman, came to Grafton from Philadelphia, Pa. He had been in the Indian country of the west for several years, and had accumulated considerable means, and after arriving at Grafton, he built a distillery in what is known as "distillery hollow," which was completed in 1856 or 1857. It was not operated with much success by Mr. Dempsey, and finally during the war in 1863, it passed into the hands of other parties, and was conducted by C. B. Eaton, who came to Grafton in 1863. He was the father of George M. Eaton, who later engaged in business at Grafton, and subsequently went to Jerseyville, but now lives at Los Angeles, Cal. This distillery was later burned, and was never rebuilt. A flouring mill was established at Mason's Landing by Gregory McDaniel and a man by the name of Schaff about 1856 or 1857, but was never operated with much success, and was finally torn down and removed.

RAILROADS

In 1882, on the first day of January, what is now known as the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad was operated from the station of Bates on the Wabash west of Springfield to Elsah on the Mississippi River. The first train was run over the road on January 1, from Bates, over the top of the bluff to Elsah, this being known as the "Shoofly." In the contract for right of way, the railroad company had pledged itself to operate a train to the Mississippi River on or before January 1, 1882, and in order to comply with that stipulation, the road was con-

structed from the top of a very high bluff trestles to the bank of the river. The road was later completed to Grafton under the bluff, and was operated until 1888, when the road passed into the hands of another company, of which Henry W. and Frederic Fisher were the managers and operators. Under their management the track of the road from Dow in Mississippi Township was changed from Dow on a southwesterly course to Lock Haven, and thence along the river bluffs to Alton, while a branch extended from the Lock Haven station westwardly under the bluffs, and intersected the original road at Elsay, and extended thence into Grafton. This road has been in operation ever since over the last named route. The original track from Dow southwestwardly that ran over the bluffs to the river, was taken up and used in the extension of the road upon the new route, and the road from Loami has been extended into Springfield, so that since that time Grafton and Elsay have been in direct communication with Springfield over this line. The road terminates at Grafton; going thence from Grafton to Chautauqua, Elsay, Lock Haven, Belltrees, Dow, McClusky, Jerseyville, Fidelity and Medora, all in Jersey County, and it is a very convenient one for our people, bringing them into communication with different parts of this county, and giving excellent shipping facilities for produce to city markets. This road was further extended from Alton to St. Louis, so that the people of Grafton and other points in the county can get into St. Louis direct over this line. They can also then make the trip by steamboat on the Mississippi River, or go overland to St. Charles, and thence to St. Louis. The latter is the main automobile route between Grafton and St. Louis.

PRESENT OFFICIALS

Grafton has a population of 1,200. Its present officials are as follows: J. W. Newland, mayor; Joseph Marshall, city clerk; D. C. Slaten, Max Zoephel, and Joseph Frieman, justices of the peace; Thomas N. Calloway and Clarence Wallace, constables; Henry Edwards, Albert Larbey, Leon Allemany, Max Zoephel and Peter Frieman, aldermen; Edwin P. Edsall, township school treasurer; Bird Crull, township clerk; and E. P. Edsall, supervisor.

BUSINESS INTERESTS

The business interests of Grafton are as follows: Grafton Bank—E. A. Mysenberg, president; R. L. Mysenberg, cashier; deposits, \$200,000.

Powder Manufacturing Co.; Rippley Boat Co.—Leon Rippley, foreman, 125 employes, manufactures 124 life boats per month; W. S. Lamarsh, dry docks; Peter Frieman, skiff builder, Baxter Machine Shops. Stores—Stafford Mercantile Co., E. H. Easterly, manager; John H. Eastman & Co., John H. Eastman, manager; Brainard, Marshall & Miller, and Aaron Politoskey. Fish Markets—W. H. Shafer and Joseph Simmons. Meat Market—Amburg & Staten. Feed Mill—J. M. Albrecht. Drug Stores—Flautt Drug Co., Bird Crull, manager; and George La Faivre. Quarries—Grafton Stone Quarry Co., and C. M. Hanes Stone Quarry Co. Lumber—Grafton Lumber Co., Henry Edwards, proprietor and manager. Stave & Barrel Factory—Charles Godar. Undertakers—Frank Rippley, undertaker and general merchandise; and George Rippley, undertaker. Confectionary—August Miller and Charles Reubel. Shoemakers—Martin Fox and John Lenhart. Harness Maker—A. G. Wright. Hotels—Reubel Hotel, McAmburg, manager. Physicians—Dr. F. G. Warner, Dr. A. B. Curry and Dr. G. M. Dempsey, dentists. Insurance—E. P. Edsall, insurance, real estate and notary public. Railroad and River Transportation—Eagle Packet Co., Mrs. Ella Allemang, agent; C. P. & St. L. R. R. Station, J. W. Newland, agent; National Express Co.; Grafton Ferry, E. W. Wilson, proprietor. Postmaster, W. T. Byrons. Blacksmith—W. F. Daubman. Churches—Methodist, Baptist, St. Patrick's (Catholic). Grafton Telephone Exchange. Transfer—Alva Wallace.

SUPERVISORS

The supervisors of Quarry Township from 1879 to 1918, have been as follows: E. A. Mysenburg, 1879-1880; William H. Allen, Jr., 1881; Christopher P. Stafford, 1882-1900; James M. Allen, 1901-1906; William H. Journey, 1907-1912; I. C. Duncan, 1913-1914; G. M. Dempsey, 1915-1916; Edwin P. Edsall, 1917-1918.

CHAPTER XLI

RICHWOODS TOWNSHIP

FIRST SETTLEMENTS—FIRST RESIDENCE—EARLY EVENTS—ORIGINAL OWNER
OF SITE OF FIELDON—NUTWOOD DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT—SUPER-
VISORS.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

The first settlements in this part of the county seem to have been made in the bottom immediately under the bluff in the western part of the precinct. John Gunterman was the first settler to enter land, his entry bearing the date of January 10, 1821, when he secured a quarter section, to which in the fall of the same year, he added eighty acres more. His claim was the site of the farm later owned and occupied by Jacob Reddish. His entries of Illinois bottom land amounted in all to 320 acres of land, but by 1827 he had disposed of the greater portion of it. John Gunterman was a native of Kentucky. His son, also John Gunterman, later moved to a farm west of Fieldon.

On January 10, 1821, but later in the day than John Gunterman, Samuel Gates of Greene County, entered on section 8, of the same township, 160 acres, which is now known as the Watson farm. It was also in the bottom land, and lay south of Mr. Gunterman's claim. A tract of 240 acres south of the Watson farm, on section 17, now owned by Stephen Reddish, a son of Zadock Reddish, was entered on January 18, 1821, by Moses Leeds. He sold this land in 1825 and moved to the American bottom. Another entry of bottom land was made by John Medford in February, 1821, of the southeast quarter of section 8.

There was no land taken up on the bluffs in Richwoods Township until July, 1822, when John Neal and Mathew Darr each bought a forty acre tract of section 14, township 8, range 13, and John Gunterman, in the following December, became the owner of forty acres in the same vicinity. These entries were made on land three miles north of Fieldon, and today it seems strange that such locations should have been

chosen in the timber in a locality so uninviting, when the rich and beautiful prairie, already cleared and prepared for cultivation, was open to the choice of the first settlers. They, like the general run of Illinois pioneers, shunned the prairies, and seemed to think that the timber land was the only fit place for habitation.

Thomas English entered land on section 30, township 8, range 12, in 1830. James Brice entered forty acres on Otter Creek, on section 21, township 8, range 13, where was built Brice's Mill. James Walden located on section 12. Daniel McFain, who was one of the earliest settlers, located in the bottom at the foot of the bluff, and gave his name to McFain's Lake. Northward from McFain's, in the bottom along the bluff, locations were made by Thomas Furgeson, Amos Lynn, Stephen Evelyn, Mrs. Medford and sons, Jared Cox, Jesse Watson, John Gunterman, Peter Gunterman, Thomas Turner and James Turner. On what is known as Borer's Creek, lived Jacob Borer, who had a saw and grist mill. At the place where the Macoupin passes through the bluffs, lived one Mason Cockrell, and between his place and Borer's, on Macoupin Creek, were V. A. Gibbs and Sanford Beck. Where Otter Creek passes through the bluff, lived John Gilworth, who afterward removed to another part of the county. These were the families living in this part of the county in 1830, according to the recollection of Capt. J. E. Cooper.

The first house of Richwoods Township was built by John Gunterman on section 5, in March, 1820. Luther Calvin, Byron McKinney, John Medford and John Smith settled here soon after 1820.

The first death in Richwoods Township was that of an infant daughter of John Medford, who passed away in 1823. The first school was taught in the fall of 1824, and it is said that the first sermon was preached in the same year by Rev. Isaac Newton Pickett.

The first justice of the peace was Samuel Gates, who was elected in August, 1828. A man named Daley was the first settler on the land that later became the site of Fieldon. Two men, named Baugh and Bridges, had a saw and grist mill on Otter Creek in 1830.

NUTWOOD DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT

The Nutwood Drainage and Levee District was organized in April, 1906. This district comprises about 10,000 acres of bottom land between the bluffs and the Illinois River, and Otter Creek on the south and Macoupin Creek on the north. Of this, 7,000 acres are in Richwoods Township, and 3,000 acres are in Greene County. The lands in the

district were mostly low bottom, covered with timber, which was overflowed by backwater from the river each year, and these lands were of no cultivation value prior to the erection of the levee to keep out the backwater and the drainage ditch and pumping station to remove the surface and land drainage water. When thus protected, this bottom land produces abundant crops.

RESULTS OF PROPER DRAINAGE

Since these drainage and levee improvements have been made, the most of the land has been cleared and put under cultivation. Stephen Reddish, L. H. Mamer, Jett A. Kirby, Frank Rowden, Heitzig & Rowden, Sherwood & Harrison, Reardon Brothers, Cottingham & Eagleton, and E. C. Letts are among the principal landowners in the district. The rich alluvial soil in this district is very deep.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY

Zadoc Reddish, father of Stephen Reddish, informed the writer that in digging a well at his first log cabin in the twenties, at a depth of twenty feet, a tree was struck that had to be cut out and removed before the well could be completed, thus showing that the tree must have floated there and been gradually covered by soil deposits from streams flowing from the higher lands. Antiquarians inform us that in the remote past Lake Michigan extended over northern and central Illinois, with the southern rim between the bluffs in Calhoun and Jersey counties, near the present mouth of the Illinois River. Hon. William McAdams, a distinguished geologist and antiquarian who resided in Otter Creek Township for many years and spent much time in the investigation and study of the geological formations in this region of the country, informed the writer that upon the bluff in Calhoun County, near the present mouth of the Illinois River, there was a fissure, upon one side of which the geological strata are in their normal condition, and upon the other side of the fissure the strata at the surface in normal condition should have been 1,400 feet below the surface, thus demonstrating that at some time in the remote past there had been a great convulsion and upheaval that had broken up the southern shore or rim of this great lake, and let the water drain into the Mississippi River, leaving the Illinois River for the drainage of the lands originally covered by this great lake. This theory would account for the tree in the bottom of the Reddish well, the tree

having lodged there, in the bottom of the lake, and been gradually covered with sediment, the accumulation of ages. At any rate, the soil in this district would seem to be inexhaustible.

COMMISSIONERS

Aaron O. Auten, Stephen M. Reddish and George W. Edwards were the first commissioners, and Clarence G. Reddish was the first treasurer of this district. The present commissioners are L. H. Mamer, Ira Cottingham and Frank Rowden.

FIELDON

PRESENT CONDITIONS

The population of Fieldon is 300. The business interests of Fieldon are as follows: Bank of Fieldon, William Wieghard, president; Louis H. Kruger, vice president; Frank Rowden, cashier; deposits, \$113,000. Merchants, F. J. Heitzig, Wheaton Brothers, and Paul Gilliland. Blacksmiths, Edward Miller and Stephen Bank.

LOCAL OFFICIALS

William Baum, president village board; clerk, Kersey Pruitt; treasurer, Anton Wheaton; trustees, Edward Hanshalter, Joseph Wheaton, F. V. Heitzig, Richard Dunham, William Scheff and Albert Skiff; justices of the peace, Henry L. Schmidt and Garrett Coop; constables, Leo Vahle and James Ontis; township school treasurer, William Baum; township clerk, Fred J. Walz; highway commissioner, Charles King.

SUPERVISORS

The following have served Richwoods Township as supervisors from 1879 to 1918: Charles C. Busby, 1879-1882; Isaac N. Moore, 1883-1884; John A. Kraus, 1885; Charles C. Busby, 1886; J. G. Arkebauer, 1887; William J. Lawler, 1888; Mortimer J. Parker, 1889; William Goshom, 1890-1895; Stephen M. Reddish, 1896-1899; Clarence M. West, 1900-1901; Frank Rowden, 1902-1905; William Wieghard, 1906-1910; George W. Edwards, 1910-1912; William A. Spencer, 1912-1914; Joseph A. Borman, 1914-1920.

CHAPTER XLII

ROSEDALE TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—RAILROADS—
CHANGE IN NAME—SUPERVISORS

BOUNDARIES

Rosedale Township is fractional township No. 7 north, range 13 west, and is bounded on the south by Quarry, on the east by Otter Creek, on the north by Richwoods, and on the west by the Illinois River. It has an average width from east to west of about five miles; the bottom lands between the bluff and the river being from a mile to a mile and a half in width; of very rich alluvial soil, but to a considerable extent subject to overflow from the river in extreme high water; except a strip next to the bluff of one quarter to one-half a mile in width. The principal streams are Otter and Coon creeks, flowing from east to west, into the river. The eastern part is broken and hilly, and was originally covered with immense forests of hardwood timber; but as time passed these forests were cleared, and much of this land has been made into farms. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the production of a superior quality of apples, and other fruits. One of the most notable of these fruit farms is that of R. P. Shackelford, on section 36. The bottom lands are well adapted to the production of wheat, corn, oats, grass, clover, alfalfa, and live stock. Shipments of these products are made by river landings, at the mouths of Coon and Otter creeks. There is no railroad nearer than Grafton to this township; and there is not a bank, nor an incorporated village; though the farmers are industrious, thrifty, and well to do.

EARLY SETTLERS

Among the earliest settlers were William Larue, who came in 1818, and Walter Creswell, who came in 1819. The latter was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Shadrach Bond in 1820, and was the first in what

is now Jersey County. In after years the writer knew him very well. John Killworth, who came in 1820, lived ten years near Nutwood, and then moved to Ruyle Township. In 1820 also came Elisha Fowler, and Thomas, Samuel, and William Creswell, brothers of Walter, above mentioned. John Gilbert, and A. P. Scott, came in 1824. Silas Crane, who came in 1825, was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and afterward removed to English Township. Enoch Spaulding, John Stafford, and Lewis and Amos Lynn came in 1828. The latter were chair makers. In 1829 William Starr, R. C. Bangle, and Coe Edsall, settled here. John Dabbs came in 1831 and James Nairn in 1832. Later, he moved to Calhoun County and in 1835, James and Nancy Wedding, with their sons, Thomas, Nicholas, and Benjamin Wedding became settlers of the township. The daughters of Thomas Wedding (who died Dec. 28, 1885), and James Wedding, son of Benjamin Wedding, now own and occupy the lands originally settled upon by James Wedding in 1835. In 1842, came William G. Thompson, without means, working as a farm hand by the month. When he died, November 14, 1885, he was the owner of about 1,500 acres of land. He left a large family, of whom his daughter, Mrs. Bertha C. Crull, owns his original homestead, and a large portion of his other lands. His son Grant Thompson also resides in this township, and is the principal purchaser of the crops and products of the township. He has also been elected supervisor several terms. William G. Thompson and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a member of Full Moon Lodge No. 341, A. F. & A. M. Other prominent early settlers were: Thomas K. Phipps, Hezekiah Funk, Thomas Jefferson, and Andrew Jackson Crull, Henry Smith, John Maltimore, Robert Smith, Jonathan Plowman, afterward sheriff, John L. Johnson, Isom Mathews, A. J. Thompson, James L. Bierne, Davis M. Highfill, W. C. Gleason, Freeman Sweet, John L. Reed, Henry L. Legate, William S. Brown, J. Donald Sinclair, Solomon Phillips, and many others.

SCHOOLS

The first school was taught by Moses E. Morrell, in a log cabin, on section 21, which was attended by Lloyd T., John H. and Elizabeth Belt, two or three children of Levi Harrison, and children of William Ennis, and Amos and Lewis Lynn. Jonathan Plowman, later sheriff, was one of the early teachers. He was married to a sister of T. J. and A. J. Crull. Benjamin Wedding was also one of the early teachers, and he also succeeded Plowman as sheriff in 1856, when he moved to Jerseyville and

died there September 26, 1907. He was born in Scioto County, Ohio, April 14, 1826. He was married to Miss Tabitha Johnson, August 9, 1847. During 1854-6, he was coroner; was revenue collector during 1864-8; mayor of Jerseyville during 1870-2; a justice of the peace for eight years, and pension agent from the time of the passage of the first pension law, during the Civil War until his death; and he was one of the most honored, and honorable citizens of the county. He left surviving him, his widow Tabitha and five sons, namely: Barclay, James, Thomas, Phillip, and Heber, all residing in Jerseyville, except James, who lives in Rosedale Township. Charles and A. L. Wedding, grandsons of Nicholas Wedding, also live in Jerseyville, the former being proprietor of a large auto garage and agent of the "Ford" auto and Fordson tractor; and the latter is agent of the Railroad Express Co.

CHURCHES

Rosedale Township has three churches: a Union church at Nutwood, and Methodist churches at Rosedale and Meadow Branch. The two latter are attached to the Grafton Circuit. The former has no regular pastor.

CEMETERIES

William Ennis and his wife were buried in Union Cemetery at Rosedale, in 1835; James Wedding in 1837, and Nancy his wife, in 1841; and other members of the family and people of the township since that time have been interred there. There is also a cemetery at Meadow Branch Church.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER COMPANY

The Mississippi River Power Company has purchased a strip of land, 100 feet in width, extending from the electric power dam, across the Mississippi River between Keokuk, Iowa, and Hamilton, Ill., and thence extending through the counties of Hancock, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Jersey, to Alton, in Madison County, for the purpose of the construction, maintenance, and operation, over and upon said premises, of a line for the transmission of electricity, electric railway, telephone and telegraph lines, which crosses the Illinois River, at the north line of section 32-3, in Rosedale Township, thence southeast to the north line of Quarry Township thence east to section 1, in Elsay Township, thence south and

east, through Madison County to Alton. The electric current is carried over this line upon cast iron standards, and copper wire.

RAILROADS

It has been said that Rosedale has no railroad nearer than Grafton. Now that, as a war measure, the United States has placed the control of the Chicago, Peoria & St. L. Railroad in the hands of the Chicago & Alton Railroad there would seem to be no reason why the latter railroad should not extend the road from Grafton to Hillview, in Greene County, and there connecting with its Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton, and thereby secure a water level line from Hillview to Alton and St. Louis; a shorter route, with no railroad competition. This extension, if constructed, would run six miles in Rosedale Township; and in direct contact with immense crops grown in the large drainage districts, in this territory; and also in Calhoun County on the opposite side of the Illinois River.

CHANGE IN NAME

When Jersey County changed from the commissioner, to Township Organization form of government, in 1879, this township was named Illinois; but later the name was changed to Rosedale, upon petition of its citizens.

SUPERVISORS

The supervisors of Rosedale Township from 1879 to 1918, have been as follows: John L. Reid, 1879-80-85; Charles B. Eaton, 1881-2; A. J. Thompson, 1883-4-1886-1889; James Kennedy, 1884; M. B. Legate, 1888; Robert R. Ward, 1890-1894; Grant Thompson, 1898-1905, 1912-13; James Wedding, 1906-19; Louis Kirchner, 1914-1918.

CHAPTER XLIII

RUYLE TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—RAILROADS—KEMPER—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—EARLY MARRIAGES
—SUPERVISORS

BOUNDARIES

Ruyle Township is bounded on the north by Greene County; on the east by Macoupin County; on the south by Fidelity Township; and on the west by Jersey Township and Greene County. It is fractional township 9, range 10, and sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and the north half of sections 16, 17, and 18, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 3, are in Greene County. The residue of township 9, range 10, constitutes this township. Macoupin Creek traverses the north side of the township, and it and Phill's Creek and their branches give ample drainage. About two-thirds of its surface is prairie, and the land is very fertile, productive soil, the remainder being rolling, and it was heavily timbered.

RAILROADS

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, formerly the Rock Island Railroad, enters Ruyle Township at the northeast corner of section 36, running northwest through sections 25, 24, 13, 14, 11, 2, 3 and thence into Greene County. Kemper is the only town and railroad station in Ruyle Township. From this point a considerable amount of grain and other produce and live stock is shipped to St. Louis and Chicago markets. Here are located stores, shops, schools and the postoffice, it being in fact the only business and social center in Ruyle Township. Its people are among the wealthiest, most independent, intelligent and up-to-date residents of Jersey County.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

John Huitt and Mathew Cowen settled on Hawkins' Prairie in 1825. Later Richard Chowning, James Ritchie, John Hawkins, Rev. Jacob

Rhodes, Benjamin Cleaver, Amos Pruitt, John Twitchell and William Palmer arrived. Between 1830 and 1836 the settlers were as follows: Dennis, Elias and Orin Palmer, who with William Palmer were natives of Vermont, and they made their locations on sections 11 and 14. G. D. Twitchell, who was born in Vermont, came here in 1833, and settled on section 13, and in that same year, Thomas B. Ruyle came to section 15, and William L. Ruyle to section 28. The Ruyles were from Tennessee. John Gilworth located on section 29, in 1830. John C. Whitlock came here from Kentucky in 1823, and he died in 1879. Samuel and Richard Rhodes arrived as early as 1828. Rev. Jacob Rhodes made his claim on section 36, in 1830. John C. Daniels was married to Mary Palmer, a daughter of William and Mary Palmer, March 28, 1847, and settled on section 11, and remained there until 1860, when he moved to section 12, and lived there until his death. Vilas L. Dodge was married to their daughter, Laura R. Daniels, February 21, 1871, and he resides upon the Daniels homestead on section 12. Richardson and Henry Ryan, Lewis Elliott, Sr., Benjamin Sanders, Reed Gilworth and family, all were among the later settlers. Lewis Elliott, Sr., was married to Elizabeth Reddish, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Reddish, the ceremony taking place in Kentucky in 1826. Benjamin Cleaver was a relative of the Reddish family.

LOCAL OFFICIALS

Justice of the peace, J. A. Smith; constable, J. M. Kitzmiller; town clerk, J. H. McKernan; school treasurer, Thomas B. Ruyle.

BETHEL

John Richey has a general store at Bethel, and the Baptists have a church here, known as the Bethel Baptist Church.

SUPERVISORS

The supervisors of Ruyle Township from 1879 to 1918 have been as follows: Lewis Elliott, 1879 and 1886-1887; J. R. Livingston, 1880; Elias Palmer, 1881-1882; Charles Ruyle, 1883; Vilas L. Dodge, 1884-1885; Enos Johnson, 1888; Thomas L. Bradshaw, 1889; W. G. Vanmeter, 1890; William L. Ruyle, 1891-1894; B. C. Elliott, 1895-1896; George W. Ruyle, 1897-1898; Thomas B. Ruyle, 1899-1910; Joseph L. Lober, 1911-1918.

CHAPTER XLIV

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT CHANGES

RETROSPECTIVE—THE GRIMES FAMILY—THE GILLHAM FAMILY—THE HAMILTON FAMILY—OTHER OLD FAMILIES—ELECTIONS—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS—TEMPERANCE—RELIGIOUS PROGRESS—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—IMPORTANT EVENTS—HOG WAR.

RETROSPECTIVE

Perhaps no more satisfactory way of grasping and demonstrating the progress and development of countries and peoples, has, or can be adduced, than by contrasting the original with present conditions.

In June, 1673, when Marquette stood, with bared head, upon the bluff at Grafton, and "viewed the landscape o'er," he had under his view a primeval wilderness, the most prominent feature of which was the three great rivers converging at this point into one mighty stream flowing to the Gulf of Mexico, all in its native verdure, beauty, sublimity, unbroken and undisturbed by the hand of man, inhabited by wild fowls, beasts and Indians. He doubtless realized, that for some great purpose of His own, the Creator had reserved this magnificent continent, but not for a moment did he imagine that a century later would be announced as the basic foundation of its government, "That all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Two centuries after Marquette, Rev. B. B. Hamilton, in his Centennial historical address, referring to the condition of Jersey County in 1831, says: "No one of the present generation can imagine the beauty of this wilderness, who did not pass over it in that early day." Though forty-two years have elapsed since these words were first uttered there are persons now living who passed over this wilderness in that early day, and others who followed closely after them.

Those who remember the ox-cart, wooden mold-board plow, cradle and scythe, the flail and threshing floor, where the feet of horses and

oxen separated the grain from the stalk; the winnowing in the wind to separate the grain from the chaff; the boy corn-dropper who was paid ten cents a day; corn covered by hoe, and as primitively cultivated; the cards for making rolls, spinning-wheel and loom, where all cloth for clothing and domestic use was woven; when cooking was done in the fire-place, and log cabins, with coon, mink and opossum skins stretched upon the logs outside, with dirt or puncheon floors, doors with wooden hinges and latch, with punk and flint and steel to kindle the fire; the flint-lock rifle, for hunting and defense. In those times there were no regular mails, and letter-postage was twenty-five cents, paid at office of delivery; no railroad, telegraph, telephone, electric light, or post-office nearer than Wood River or Alton. All of these conditions are interesting as contrasted with the automobile tractor, propelling two or three plows; self-binders; the threshing separator, threshing 2,000 bushels a day; electric railroads; elevators; daily rural and city post-office delivery; daily newspapers; ocean cables and wireless telegraphy, and telephone communication with all the world; the important events of one day printed fully in the following morning's daily newspapers; with airplanes in constant use as implements of war and for carrying mail; steamships crossing to and from Europe in five days, as contrasted with thirty to sixty sailing vessels a century ago; the automobile garage, which has almost entirely displaced the horse livery; with promise of early communication with Europe by airships. When it is remembered that at elections in 1839, the voter went into the polling-place and announced, *viva voce*, for what candidate or proposition he desired to vote, and it was recorded accordingly, with no previous registration, considerable contrast is afforded by the Australian ballot, election machinery, and various methods of today. Woman's Suffrage was not then an issue.

There are many persons living in this county whose lives overlap those of their ancestors, and by intercourse and association with them. they are connected back, not only to the organization of this county and state, but also with that of the United States. A few instances may be cited, among many, of equal, or perhaps superior authority, to illustrate the idea.

THE GRIMES FAMILY

For example, Philip Grimes was born in Oldtown, Va., in 1782, and moved to Tennessee in 1808, where he was married; enlisted in the War of 1812, was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. moved to Wood River, Madison County, Ill., in 1816; in fall of 1818, he built

a log cabin on section 2, English Township; in 1819 moved there, and January 20, 1820, his son, Jarrett T. Grimes, was born. In the fall of that year, he sold his improvement to Jehu Brown, and removed to section 23 of the same township, where he lived until his death in 1851. Jarrett T. Grimes lived with his father until manhood, and was a close neighbor during his father's life. Thus it will be seen that he lived thirty-one years in intercourse with his father, having the benefit of learning the early history of the country, the habits, trials, and experiences of the people from one who had lived through them. Jarrett T. Grimes, the son, died July 11, 1915, at the age of ninety-five years, five months and twenty-one days, leaving children, grand-children, and neighbors, to perpetuate this stream of information. Philip Grimes was born before the Treaty of Versailles was signed, ending the Revolutionary War, and six years before Washington was first elected president of the United States, and in addition to participating in so much history making he had ample opportunities, to learn the previous history of his country from his ancestors.

THE GILLHAM FAMILY

William Gillham was the father of John D. and Ezekiel Gillham, and the father-in-law of John G. Lofton and John McDow. He and his father, Thomas Gillham, six brothers, and two brothers-in-law, were Revolutionary soldiers. After the close of the war, in 1812, William and four of his brothers located in Madison County, Ill., where four of them remained, but William and his family located in Lofton's Prairie in 1818, and he died at the residence of his son, John D., in 1825. His father, Thomas Gillham, came from Ireland and settled in Virginia in 1730, later moving to South Carolina, where he reared his family, and he and all of the male portion of the family enlisted in behalf of the Colonies, and through William and his family, their direct knowledge, experiences and family history may be traced back of the establishment of the government of the United States.

THE HAMILTON FAMILY

The Hamilton family is another illustration. It was settled in Vermont soon after its cession to England by France under the Treaty of 1763, and in the first United States Census of Vermont, 1790, Hamiltons are listed as follows: Elisha, John, Aaron and Nathaniel in Chit-

tenden County; Charles, Dudley, and Joseph. Elisha was married to Mary Smith, and Nathaniel, their son, was married to Betzy McClure. The dates of these marriages are now lost, but Thomas McClure Hamilton was born January 3, 1785, and died at Otterville, December 9, 1844. He was married to Apphia Brown November 11, 1805. Nathaniel, their son, was born March 24, 1814. He was married to Mary B. Dougherty July 9, 1835, and he died August 2, 1893. Oscar B., their son, was born January 31, 1839. He was married to Eliza M. Brown October 25, 1860, and they are both still living. Captain Nathaniel Hamilton of Vermont was of the "Green Mountain Boys," under Generals Eathan Allen and Stark. Apphia Brown, who was married to Thomas M. Hamilton, was a daughter of Capt. Benjamin Brown, who was born in Leicester, Mass., October 17, 1745. He was married to Jean Thomas July 9, 1772. He died October 21, 1821. She died January 14, 1840. They both died at the home of their son, Gen. John Brown, the founder of Athens University, Athens, Ohio. Capt. Benjamin Brown, as one of the minute men, participated in the battles of Lexington and Concord, in Colonel Bernard's regiment, and in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he had one brother killed and another wounded. He was commissioned lieutenant in Captain Maxwell's company, of Colonel Prescott's regiment, Massachusetts Line, December, 1776, and commissioned captain in Col. Michael Jackson's Eighth regiment Massachusetts Line, holding his commission till 1779, and he was pensioned for service after his removal to Ohio. Apphia Hamilton, third child of Captain Brown, was a woman of remarkably strong intellect, and a retentive memory, and was a great reader. Writing in her diary, when eighty years of age, Mrs. Mary A. C. Hamilton, widow of B. B. Hamilton, says: "Thomas McClure Hamilton was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and a man upon whom a man might call for advice or help in any emergency. He was always faithful to the sick and sorrowing, in fact a leading member of society, whose word was sufficient. What 'Uncle' Thomas said no one ever disputed. His wife, too, known far and near as 'Aunt' Apphia, was considered the most intelligent and best-informed person, man or woman, in the neighborhood. If there was any doubt on any question, historical or political, 'Aunt' Apphia was called upon to settle it. She was a great reader, and kept herself well-informed on all the important questions of the day. She was active and efficient in the church, and, notwithstanding all these demands upon her time, she never neglected her household, even the family weaving was done by her hand." Her father was born in 1745 and died in 1821. She was born in 1788 (before

Washington was elected president of the United States), and she died September 8, 1869, at the residence of the writer. She remembered distinctly the death of Washington, and the profound impression imposed upon the public mind by that important event. Afterwards the family moved to New Design, Monroe County, Ill. At the time when many slave-owners were removing with their slaves and other chattels to Missouri, their main road of travel was through New Design, and, among others whom she mentioned as stopping there overnight in their home, was Sterling Price, afterwards governor of Missouri and general in the Confederate army during the Civil War. At the time mentioned by her, Mr. Price was a young man, of modest and agreeable demeanor, and was in charge of one hundred slaves and the other effects of his father, who had made the trip by the river. This will serve to illustrate how these chains of family history may be traced back into colonial times, before the Declaration of Independence, and the government of the United States had assumed definite form as historic events.

OTHER OLD FAMILIES

There are a number of other families in this county, whose history, could, in like manner, be traced back to French and colonial times, but space will not permit tracing these connections. Among many others might be mentioned the Whites, Browns, Simmons, Elliotts, Ruyles, Ryans, Rhodes, Palmers, Reddishes, Pattersons, Coopers, Englishes, Belts, Bates, Slatens, Brocks, Sissons, Doughertys, Noble, Lurton, Cockrell, Utt, Cummings, Black, Wyckoff, Van Horne, Cross, D'Arey, Terry, Dabbs, Henson, Beeman, Bray, Wedding, Williams, Gunterman, Carrieco, Waggoner, McDow, Piggott, Bowmans, McCollisters, Snells, Landons, Erwins, Ricees, Downeys, Kirbys, Miners, et als. What a prolific field it is, rich with material facts, ready to the hand of the earnest and industrious investigator. So easily secured now, but, if neglected, will be forever lost. And again, when the life of one person covers the time of the existence of Jersey County, and that the connected lives of two persons cover the existence of the State of Illinois, and of the United States of America, thus illustrating what a small space of time our nation, state and county covers as the decades have passed, and yet the wonderful development from the small, persecuted, poverty-stricken settlements, to a nation of more than a hundred millions of people, and the center of wealth and civilization of the world. How short the space of time, from Lexington and Concord, to the second battle of

the Marne, and yet what great changes in the world's history have occurred in those years. Verily, God leadeth us.

ELECTIONS

In 1839, elections were *viva voce*, that is, the voter went before the judges and clerks, and announced for what candidate he desired to vote, and his vote was recorded accordingly. Under the constitution of 1848, a return was made to the ballot system, and which was retained until the Australian ballot law and registration, substantially as now in use, was adopted.

Some amusing incidents occurred, at times, in those elections. In 1864, the feeling between the opposing parties was very strong, and at Otterville, there was one voter, whom the Republicans were especially desirous of having vote their ticket, but he refused to vote for Lincoln, and as a compromise the name of Lincoln at the head of the ticket was cut off, and in that form he voted it, thus voting for the Lincoln electors and the whole ticket, the removal of the name of Lincoln having no effect whatever upon his vote as recorded. At that same election, a Democratic voter thought to puzzle his friends as to the way he voted, and secured the tickets of both parties, and folded them carefully, and one being considerably longer, he cut that one to the same length as the other, and put one of them in each of his vest pockets; when there was a lull in the voting he went and cast his ballot; a short time later he came back to the polls, much excited, and demanded the return of his ticket, as he had voted the wrong one; which request was of course refused, as it was of course impossible to comply with it.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

The first McCormick handrake reapers were brought by canalboat to Grafton in 1849, and were in use for several years. A man rode on the machine and raked the grain from the platform in bundles, and six or seven binders were given stations around the field to bind the bundles, and two men followed to place the bound bundles in shocks. The introduction of these machines greatly increased the acreage of land cultivated in wheat. These were followed by the dropper. Later came the selfrake, then the wire, and finally the twine-binder, which, in its latest improved condition, we have now. A wonderful development from the

reaphook and five-fingered cradle. The improvement in drills for sowing, and separators for threshing, having kept pace with the reapers.

The original inventor of the threshing separator lived near Otterville. His name was Napoleon B. Lucas. He was a son of Governor Lucas of Ohio. He spent years of time, and all of his means and all that he could borrow, in securing his patents and perfecting the machine, and, not being able to defend it, other parties pirated his invention, manufactured the machines, and made fortunes, leaving the original inventor a stranded bankrupt. This same man Lucas invented a rat-trap, which he took to New Orleans, and caught bushels of rats, and was offered \$10,000.00 cash, for the right to manufacture and sell it in the State of Louisiana, but refused the offers, with the result that he received nothing from it, which is another demonstration of the fact, that inventors seldom reap any substantial financial benefits from their inventions.

TEMPERANCE

What progress has been attained in the Temperance cause! One of the first acts of the commissioners of Greene County in 1821, was to license John Wilkin to keep a tavern on the Piasa. This policy of the license of taverns and roadside "grog-shops" was pursued until the separation of Jersey from Greene County, and for many years thereafter. There was a hiatus while the "Maine Law" was in force in 1853 and 1854, but soon lapsed into the old plans, and liquor was obtainable at crossroad "grog-shops," stores, taverns, and other places throughout the county; and in the latter fifties the liquor interests obtained a strong hold on politics. It has been stated, upon good authority, that at the first election for county officers, in Jerseyville, a barrel of whiskey was opened on the street and the contents distributed in wooden buckets free, to the voters to drink from tin-cups. With passing years, and increase of population, the influence of liquor upon the life and habits of the people seemed to increase. Harvest whiskey was as regularly advertised and extolled in local weekly newspapers as any other goods or merchandise offered for sale. It was considered impossible to harvest a crop of wheat, without furnishing five "jiggers" a day to the men, in addition to their wages. In sales at public vendue, liquor was furnished. Stores kept it for customers. If a customer paid his old account, he was invited by the proprietor to go to the "grog-shop" and have a drink. Indeed the drinking of liquor seemed to have become a fixed habit with many of the people, and not a few became habitual

drunkards. To illustrate the difference in the results of drinking liquor by man, and the lower animals an instance will here be given, for the truth of which the writer can vouch. A man by the name of Bishop maintained a "grog-shop" in Grafton, in the later fifties, and he put a bushel or two of ripe peaches into a barrel and then filled the barrel with whiskey, from which he drew and sold to his patrons a superior quality of peach whiskey during the fall and winter. The next summer he emptied the peaches upon the street, and the hogs, at large, ate greedily of the peaches, and in a very short time drunken hogs were staggering, squealing and performing various antics, to the great amusement of the small boys upon the street. The next day, after the hogs became sober, and for many days thereafter, the boys, to enjoy a repetition of the drunken performance, tried to drive the hogs back to the peaches, but they were not able to succeed; the hogs would not go near, much less eat them. How different from man! He will continue the repetition until drunkenness becomes a fixed habit. Not so with the swine.

Upon the adoption of the township local option statute, Jersey, as well as all of the other townships in this county, adopted it; but at the 1916 election, Richwoods Township rejected it, and Fieldon is the only place in Jersey County where a license can be procured for the sale of intoxicating liquor.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS

In pioneer days, the equipment of a preacher was a bible and hymn book, which he carried in his saddle-bags on horseback. From the former, he read a selection of scripture and his text, and from the latter he read two lines of a hymn, and then lead in singing them; did likewise with the next two, and so on till the hymn was finished. Then came the prayer, liable to extend from five to thirty minutes, according to circumstances and the minister. Then the sermon of two hours, more or less, in which the church doctrines and government of other denominations received the full measure of attention; the Methodists denouncing the Baptists for close communion; baptism by immersion, and infant damnation, and the Baptists retorting with equal fervor against the Methodists concerning infant baptism, falling from grace, baptism by sprinkling or pouring, probation, etc. The ministerial standing of the preacher was rated upon his skill and ability in hurling invectives and denunciations at the other denominations, with no fraternal or

brotherly spirit being manifested; and the appearance of the minister of one church in the pulpit of another would have been food for neighborhood gossip, not to say, scandal, for weeks, and perhaps months. These religious watchmen were zealous in guarding their flocks, lest the wolves and lions should break in and carry them off to other folds or pastures. All Protestant preachers made common cause in denouncing the Catholics as the emissaries of Satan.

It is very agreeable to realize, that in the passing years, this spirit of sectarian intolerance and bigotry has, like the ox-cart and wooden mouldboard plow, been relegated to the scrap-heap of the dim and misty past, and the several churches have ascended to a higher moral and spiritual plane, where the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, are freely accepted, and all may repeat the prayer taught by the Son of God to his disciples, "Our Father, Who art in Heaven. Hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom Come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven," etc.; God being our Father, we are his children, and brethren of each other, heirs of God, and joint heirs with our Lord Jesus Christ.

OTHER CHANGES

The first brass band in Jersey County was organized by Frederick Bertman, in 1852. He was a German merchant, and a great lover of good music. Having a large family of his own, he trained them and others that he secured to assist them, and the band was instituted, and he was the leader till 1856, when Paul Laresche assumed the leadership, which he held for fifty years, or until his health failed. Under these leaders, who devoted many years of arduous labor, purely from love of music, Jerseyville enjoyed the services of the best trained band in southern Illinois. Mr. Bertman's daughters were leaders in all movements for the improvements in vocal and instrumental music in the city and community, and one of them, Mrs. Nellie H. Porter, is still residing here; as is also her brother, Fred J. Bertman, who is a justice of the peace, and several nephews and nieces. Paul Laresche is also living here among his family and friends, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years.

As an incident of the early history of the county, the following notice in the Grafton Phoenix, published Thursday, July 29th, 1843, at Grafton, Ill., may be mentioned.

Notice.—The undersigned candidates for Congress propose to address the people at the halls and places following, to-wit: Jerseyville,

Jersey County, Saturday, July 22; Delhi, Monday, July 24; Stone Schoolhouse, Tuesday, the 25; Gilead, Calhoun County, Thursday, the 27; Hamburg, Calhoun County, Friday, the 28; Atlas, Pike County, Saturday, the 29; Milton, Pike County, Monday, the 31; Perry, Pike County, Tuesday, August 1.

(Signed) S. A. DOUGLAS,
O. H. BROWNING."

Stephen A. Douglas was a nephew of Gilbert Douglas of Otterville, one of the executors of Dr. Silas Hamilton's will, and he was entertained by the Hamilton family when he spoke at the stone schoolhouse. In the campaign of 1844, two years later, Stephen A. Douglas and David M. Woodson made the contest for Congress, and again spoke at the stone schoolhouse at Otterville.

In the same issue of the Grafton Phoenix quoted from is the name of Henry Clay for president; O. H. Browning, for congress; for county commissioner, Thomas Carroll; county commissioners' clerk, Richard Graham; for recorder, Thomas L. McGill; for probate justice of the peace, Martin B. Miner; for county treasurer, Coe Edsall; for school commissioner, James Harriot; for surveyor, Levi McNeil; and Jacob Godfrey for constable in Grafton precinct. There also is an original article by B. B. Hamilton, entitled, "The Drunkard's Death," he being the author of the Centennial History of Jersey County, published in 1876.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

By way of contrast, between the levy of taxes in 1848, 1855, and the assessment and tax levy of 1917, the following is given:

1848

Orders issued during fiscal year.....	\$4,538.80
Orders paid including cash in treasury.....	4,538.80

This is the earliest financial statement known.

1855

Seven years later: the total tax levy, for all purposes, was \$15,909.63.

1917

Total assessment on lands, lots, personal, and railroad property	\$13,906,716.00
Total tax levy on one-third of above assessment.....	227,312.34

Though the latter statement seems a very great increase over those of earlier years, it can be said in justice to the county board, that they have been careful, honest, diligent, and painstaking in their management of the county finances; and instead of being prodigal in expenditures, the main criticism has been that they have been inclined to be too strict, almost to the extent of parsimoniousness, in passing upon claims against the county, which in itself, is a virtue, rather than a fault, in such a representative body. Nevertheless, the contrast, between the earlier, and later expenditures of the county, are very great.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

1812—Establishment of Madison County.

1818—Admission of Illinois into Statehood.

1821—Greene County formed from Madison County.

1839—Jersey County established.

1819—Lofton's Prairie and Piasa Settlement and settlements along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers in Quarry and Richwoods townships; also settlement in English Township.

1821—Land Office opened at Edwardsville for entry of lands in Madison and Greene counties after the purchase of Indian rights in that territory.

1830—Foundation of Otter Creek Prairie Settlement by Dr. Silas Hamilton, and entry of a large amount of land by Joseph Russell in English Township.

1835—Erection of Hamilton Primary School under will of Dr. Silas Hamilton. The First Free School in Illinois, and the most advanced school in the county for forty years.

1839—Establishment of Jerseyville as the county seat of Jersey County.

1849—Establishment of The Young Ladies Seminary in Jerseyville by Miss Virginia Corbett.

1854—Establishment of an academy in Sons' Hall for young men in Jerseyville.

1870-1872—Erection of a grade school building in Jerseyville.

1874—Employment of Prof. Joshua Pike as principal of Jerseyville School.

1915—Death of Prof. Joshua Pike.

1915-1916—Establishment of Jersey Township High School in Jerseyville and the employment of Prof. D. R. Henry as superintendent of the Jerseyville public schools and principal of the Township High School.

1916—Establishment of a Non High School District No. 74 in Jersey County. (This district includes all territory in the county not included in the four year high school district.)

1878-1879—Change in Jersey County from county commissioners to the board of supervisors.

1916—Change in the City of Jerseyville from mayor and board of aldermen to administration of mayor and four commissioners.

1865-1866—Construction of the Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis Railroad through Jersey County, establishing depots at Jerseyville and Delhi.

1881-1882—Construction of Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad as a branch of the Wabash Railroad through Jersey County in 1881, with stations at Fidelity, Jerseyville, McClusky, Dow, Elsah and Grafton. In 1889 and 1890, the change of that road from Dow Station through Belltrees, Lock Haven, to Alton; later extended to St. Louis, and the extension from Lock Haven to connect with the old line at Elsah.

1910—Construction of the Electric Line from Alton to Jerseyville, and its dismantling and removal in 1918.

The first entry of land made in this county was in 1821. In 1853 Congress passed an Act that lands that had been opened for entry and unentered on a certain date in 1854, should be subject to entry at 12½ cents per acre (known as the Bit law); and \$5.00 would enter forty acres of land, and \$10.00 would enter eighty acres, \$20.00 160 acres, and \$80.00 would enter a section. Under that law all of the lands subject to entry in Jersey, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian counties were entered, and thereby transferred from the books of the land office to the assessment rolls of the different counties mentioned. Large quantities of lands were entered at that time by residents of this and the other counties named. Notably, Dr. E. A. D'Arcy entered six or seven sections in Christian and Montgomery counties. Some of the other persons who entered large tracts of land in those counties were Jonathan Plowman, Murray Cheney, John G. Dougherty, Jasper

M. Terry, George W. Lowder, James Lumsden, John W. Utt, William Cox, William D. Landon, William Shephard, George W., B. F. and William Waggoner, Thomas Cummings, Israel Chappell, Lewis Chance, John W. Sisson in Logan County, and many others, and soon thereafter there was a large number of persons that removed from Jersey County to the lands entered by them in the prairie counties.

In 1870 to 1872 there was a large number of persons in Jersey County that bought what was known as "Agricultural College Scrip," with which they entered government lands in eastern counties of Nebraska, and a great many persons from Jersey County removed there. Others removed to Nebraska and Kansas, and took the benefit of the Homestead Exemption Law. This was especially marked among those who had been soldiers in the Civil War who were given special privileges under the Homestead Law. After the discovery of lead ore at Galena and Dubuque, there were a number of persons from this county that removed to the lead mines, expecting to make their fortunes. Some of them returned later, others did not. The same thing occurred in 1849 to 1851 after the discovery of gold in California, and many citizens of this county fitted out ox, horse and mule teams and drove through, expecting to make great fortunes in digging gold, and were willing to incur the dangers from Indians and the hardships incident to the journey in order to try the experiment of accumulating a fortune. Some of them died by the way. Others remained in California, and still others returned after several years' experience in that region; these different movements had the effect of reducing the population of this county materially.

In the first settlement of the county there were no mills for grinding either wheat or corn. Soon after, in 1828, Greg McDaniel built a water grist-mill for grinding grain, on Otter Creek, in the western part of Otter Creek Township. Later mills were built by Hiram White, his brother Ira White, and Charles Smith on Otter Creek in that township. Farther west in Rosedale Township, Bryee's mill and Barnett's mill were built. These mills supplied the country for twenty years, and then steam grist-mills were erected, the first one by Adams and French in Jerseyville. Later in 1855, William H. Allen of Grafton erected a large grist-mill. One was erected also at Elsau, and at Otterville. Fieldon, Fidelity, Newbern, and two or three at Jerseyville. The building of the large mills at Minneapolis grinding from 3,000 to 5,000 barrels a day, and like large mills at other points, particularly Alton, and St. Louis, seriously affected the business of the small mills in Jersey County,

and they were all abandoned, and none of them are now in operation. Elevators for the handling of grain are operated at all of the railroad stations in Jersey County, and also are equipped with facilities for the shipment of livestock. This has had the effect of changing entirely the mode of handling grain produce and livestock throughout the county.

In 1856 the Grafton quarries were opened and in later years became quite an extensive and important industry at Grafton. There has also developed at Grafton an extensive industry in the building of steel small and light draft boats; also government dredge boats. Some of the largest and most complete dredge boats upon the Mississippi River have been constructed at Grafton. The distilleries erected at Elsah and Grafton have had their day and all passed away.

HOG WAR

At the time of the first settlement of this county, livestock of all kinds was permitted to run at large. Farms were small and were fenced for protection of their livestock. The livestock was all marked, and the marks of the owners were registered in the county clerk's office, and trespassers upon this livestock were classed in the same grade as horse-thieves and pickpockets.

In 1853 there was a short corn crop on the prairies, and several farmers joined and drove their hogs into the forest south of Otter Creek to fatten upon the acorns, or mast, as it was called in that locality. The most of those lands were what was called "Congress" or "Government Lands," the intruders claimed the right to the feed produced by nature. On the other hand, the settlers in that locality claimed the right to the crop for their own herds, and promptly armed themselves to protect their rights, to the last extremity. The intruders also armed themselves to protect their property and their rights. Luckily, a suit for trespass was instituted before a justice of the peace, and a change of venue gave time for wiser counsel to prevail, and the intruders withdrew and took their hogs home, which ended, what, at the beginning, promised to result in much bloodshed. These facts are collected from a history of occurrences, written some years ago, by W. W. Dabbs, who participated in them and was acquainted with all of the parties, and which is now filed in the archives of the Jersey County Historical Society.

During the Civil War in 1861 to 1865, personal feeling among the people ran extremely high. There were many vicious thieves that took

advantage of the people and transferred their depredations from one side to the other of the Mississippi River, according to the imminence of dangers that threatened them in one or the other locality. A feeling of unrest was particularly obvious after the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863. The pro-slavery people of this county (and there were a good many of them), it is said, influenced their relatives and acquaintances who had enlisted in the Union Army to desert their comrades and not fight in this war for freeing the negroes. There were two organizations here; the "Union League Organization," and the "Knights of the Golden Circle." As will be supposed, the "Knights of the Golden Circle" represented the Pro-Slavery party, and the "Union League" those who favored Lincoln and the prosecution of the war. Under the influence of the more conservative men of both parties, the sentiment of the county was so controlled and directed that very few lives were lost during that dangerous and exciting period in our county's history. This has been referred to in the earlier pages of the history.

The voting of bonds for the erection of the new courthouse and jail in this county in 1892 and 1893 were important events in its history.

The formation of the Nutwood Drainage and Levee District in Richwoods Township, was a very important event in this county, where there has been re-claimed from swamp lands about 7,000 acres of the richest and most productive agricultural lands in the world. The development of the fruit industry in this county within the last few years has made that one of the important industries of the county. Some of those who have been leaders in this movement have been R. P. Shackelford, Snedeker Bros., John Shea and Christopher Ringhausen. It has been demonstrated by them and others that the soil of this county is peculiarly adapted to the development of fine fruit. Our farming people have taken quite advanced positions in the development of the livestock and hay and grain industries of the county. Some of the finest specimens of horses, mules, cattle, of high pedigree, are to be found in this county, and our farming community is reaping large rewards, for its care and development of these industries. Lands that were entered here for \$1.25 per acre have been sold on the market for \$200 per acre, but recently, showing the change in conditions since the early settlement of the county.

The most important recent event in this county is the drafting and volunteering of more than 400 of its young men into the army for

services in the European War, and the formation of the societies for promoting the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and auxiliaries that are working for the benefit of our soldier boys "over there."

JERSEY COUNTY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The Jersey County Centennial Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union as a state was held in the city of Jerseyville, September 7, 1918. Upon which occasion two bronze tablets were unveiled upon the public square, one of said tablets being upon a granite boulder, from the farm of Hiram White, in section 23, township 17 R. 12, furnished by George H. and William Dougherty, commemorative of the Hamilton Primary School, the first free school in the State of Illinois, which was unveiled by Miss Lilah Dougherty, a student of that school and a great-great-granddaughter of William Dougherty, one of the original settlers, with Dr. Silas Hamilton of the Otter Creek Settlement 1830, and a granddaughter of William Dougherty, the present president of the Hamilton Primary School Fund.

An address was delivered by Judge O. B. Hamilton, a grandson of Thomas M. Hamilton, one of the executors of Dr. Silas Hamilton's will, upon the life of the donor, Dr. Silas Hamilton, and his founding of Otter Creek Settlement, 1830, his founding and endowment of the Hamilton Primary School 1835, and the history of said school; also an address by John I. White, the only living teacher of the school, now living in this county, who taught a school in the original Stone School House, in the winter of 1863-4.

The other tablet is upon a boulder from the Samuel Snedeker farm, in Jerseyville, and is commemorative of the Hickory Grove Settlement, the organization of the town and City of Jerseyville, and the County of Jersey. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Elizabeth Daniels, a great-granddaughter of George H. Jackson, the first recorder of Jersey County. An appropriate historical address was delivered by Hon. Joseph W. Becker, superintendent of schools of Jersey County. An address was also delivered by Hon. Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction of the State of Illinois. The music was under the direction of Mrs. H. S. Daniels, wife of Hon. Harry S. Daniels, ex-mayor of the City of Jerseyville, son of James S. Daniels, who also served Jerseyville as mayor. Hon. William F. Shephard, the present mayor of said city, presided, and conducted the services on this occasion.

CENTENNIAL SCHOOL PAGEANT

The Jerseyville grade school, and the Jersey Township high school, under the direction of the teachers, gave a historical centennial pageant, entitled "Illinois Past and Present," in the Davis Woods, on Monday, May 27, 1918. The pageant portrayed primitive days, pioneer life on the frontier, the admission of Illinois as a state and the leading historical events, 500 young people and children participating in its presentation. The leading characters were costumed to represent their parts. The pageant required two hours and thirty minutes in its presentation, and was witnessed by fully 3,000 people. Superintendent D. R. Henry organized the plan and work of the pageant.

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHAPTER XLV

THE PART OF BIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL HISTORY—CITIZENS OF JERSEY COUNTY AND OUTLINES OF PERSONAL HISTORY—PERSONAL SKETCHES ARRANGED IN ENCYCLOPEDIC ORDER.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the Classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historic narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the moulding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private, as well as the public, lives of their fellows. Rather is it true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life, is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of achievement—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to per-

form the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influences upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant, according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves, as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rill that helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So is it—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form the "fountains of the deep." The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and influences, the impulses and ambitions, the labors, struggles and triumphs that engross their lives.

Here are recorded the careers and achievements of pioneers who, "when the fullness of time had come," came from widely separated sources, some from beyond the sea, impelled by divers motives, little conscious of the import of their acts, and but dimly anticipating the harvest which would spring from the sowing. They built their primitive homes, toiling for a present subsistence while laying the foundations of private fortunes and future advancement.

Most of these have passed away, but not before they beheld a development of business and population surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy or expectation. A few yet remain whose years have passed the allotted threc-score and ten, and who love to recount, among the cherished memories of their lives, their reminiscences of early days.

[The following items of personal and family history, having been arranged in encyclopedic (or alphabetical) order as to names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

ADKINSON, James M., one of the progressive agriculturists of Jersey County, owns 320 acres of very valuable land near Grafton, and is engaged in operating his farm. He was born at Burning Springs, W. Va., July 2, 1850, a son of Charles W. Adkinson, a native of Ohio. He was a farmer who, seeking better opportunities, went in 1860 to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1868 came to Jersey County, bringing his family with him. Jersey County continued to be his home, although his death occurred at St. Louis, where he was paying a visit. In his political faith, he was a Democrat. The Methodist Episcopal Church held his membership.

Growing up amid rural surroundings, James M. Adkinson became a farmer and has followed this line of work all his life. Mr. Adkinson was married (first) to Miss Carrie Journey, who was born in Illinois, and they had two children, namely: Charles William, who resides in Jerseyville; and Mrs. Calhoun, who lives near Otter Creek, Ill. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Adkinson was married (second) to Miss Danniella Barber, of Rich Hill, Mo., and they have two children, namely: Arthur, and Raymond both of whom are at home. Mr. Adkinson votes for the candidate he deems best suited for office rather than according to party lines, and he has served as superintendent of public highways and road commissioner. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. A man of sound principles, he lives up to his convictions, and is held in high respect by all who know him.

ALLEMANG, Leon Douglas, city alderman of Grafton, and one of the substantial men of this section, belongs to an old and honored family of Jersey County. He was born at Grafton, May 24, 1876. The paternal grandparents came from Alsace-Lorraine, France, to the United States at an early day; while the maternal grandparents were prominent farmers in the vicinity of Portsmouth, Ohio, where the mother of Leon Douglas Allemang was born. She and her husband had the following children: Blanche; Rupert, who is deceased; Allie Chappelle, who is deceased; Leon Douglas; and Claude, who is deceased. The parents of Leon Douglas Allemang came to Illinois in 1869, locating at Grafton. The father was a steamboat agent and as such came into contact with many celebrated men, among them being Mark Twain, whom he knew very well. He held this position for eighteen years, and then was city marshal of Grafton for a couple of years, dying in 1903. During the Civil War, he gave this country a loyal service as a soldier, and later belonged to the local G. A. R. In politics he was a Republican. His wife survives and lives at Grafton.

Until he was sixteen years old, Leon Allemang attended the Grafton schools, and then engaged in fishing for two years. Subsequently

he was employed in the limestone quarries, and then for twenty-one years was engaged in steamboating. He then became interested in a warehouse business, and is now operating a large warehouse at Grafton. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1916 was elected a member of the city council of Grafton. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. A man of progressive ideas, he has been able to advance, and is accepted as a desirable citizen in every respect.

ALLEN, Hugh, a successful general farmer of English Township, Jersey County, owns and operates a fine farm of 180 acres, upon which he has always lived. He was born on this farm, March 5, 1874, a son of Hugh and Margaret (Durney) Allen, natives of Ireland, who located in English Township after their marriage, buying there a farm of eighty acres. To this farm the father kept on adding until he owned 360 acres all in one body, and on it he died in 1892. The mother died many years ago. Their children were as follows: Richard, who lives in Jersey Township; Margaret, who is deceased; Rose, who lives with her brother Richard; Thomas, who lives in English Township; and Hugh.

Hugh Allen attended the Fremont district school and has always lived at home. He carries on general farming and raises horses, cattle and hogs, and has made a success of his life work. On November 24, 1897, he was married to Nellie Kraus, born at Fieldon, Ill., a daughter of John and Fannie (Bertman) Kraus, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have the following children: Francis, Joseph, Mark, Thomas, Willifred, Eugene, Mary Louise and Robert. In politics Mr. Allen is a Democrat, and he served as a school director, and for one term he was supervisor of his township. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Fraternally he belongs to Knights of Columbus and Kane Camp M. W. A. A man of sound principles and energy, he has gained respect from his associates, and stands high in his community.

ALLEN, Richard, owner of a fine farm of 230 acres of very valuable land on section 6, Jersey Township, is one of the prosperous general grain farmers and stockraisers of Jersey County. He was born in English Township, February 24, 1865, a son of Hugh and Margaret (Durney) Allen, natives of Ireland, who were married in Jersey County, Ill., and located in English Township, where both passed away, he dying in 1891, and she in 1884. They had five children.

On February 15, 1898, Richard Allen, who had been living with the family on the homestead, was married to Julia E. Duggan, born in Mississippi Township, a daughter of Michael Duggan, born in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Allen became the parents of the following children: Edward, Leo and James. On March 26, 1916, Mrs. Allen

died, and since then Mr. Allen's sister Rosa has kept house for him. Until 1905 Mr. Allen continued to operate a portion of the homestead, but in that year he bought 230 acres of land on section 6, and since then has made many improvements and has now a very desirable property. On it he raises cattle, horses and hogs and carries on general grain farming.

Since 1908 he has been a school director, and believes in the public schools system as he received his own educational training in the local district schools. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is an earnest member of the local church. In politics he is a Democrat. Earnest, steadfast and reliable, he has forged ahead and deserves the prosperity which he has attained.

ALLEN, Thomas, owner of 220 acres of fine farm land in English Township, is justly regarded as one of the substantial farmers of Jersey County. He was born in English Township, December 21, 1870, a son of Hugh and Margaret (Durney) Allen, natives of Ireland who came to the United States, and for a time after landing in this country, Hugh Allen worked in New York state, but later he came to Jersey County. He located on a farm he bought that contained a log cabin, and here the following children were born: Richard, who lives in Jersey Township; Margaret, who died in 1915; Rosa, who lives with Richard; Thomas; and Hugh. The father died in 1891, the mother having passed away in 1884.

Thomas Allen was reared in his native township and attended the grade and high schools. After the death of the father the children remained together for a time, but later divided the homestead and other property, and Thomas Allen received 120 acres as his portion. He has since added 100 acres to his farm and on it he has erected buildings and made other valuable improvements so that now he has a fine property, and here he is doing general farming and stock-raising.

On November 16, 1898, Mr. Allen was married to Nellie Quinn, born in Jersey County, February 12, 1872, a daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Kinsella) Quinn, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have the following children: Richard, Mary, Margaret, Hugh, Aquinas, Helen, and Pauline. St. Francis Catholic Church of Jerseyville holds the membership of the Allen family. In politics Mr. Allen is a Democrat, while fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

ALWARD, Richard, owner of 364 acres of valuable Ruyle Township farm land, is numbered among the successful farmers of Jersey County. He was born at Brunswick, N. J., May 21, 1853, a son of William and Hannah (Wooden) Alward, natives of New Jersey, who in 1855 came to Jersey County. Richard Wooden came here at an

early day, entering government land in Fidelity Township and Ruyle Township. The parents settled on a 140-acre farm the mother's father had entered from the government, and on it the father died about 1868. The mother continued to live there until her death about 1897.

Richard Alward attended school but very little and is principally self taught, but has always had keen business sense. When he was twenty-one years old he began farming on rented land in Ruyle Township, and began to make payments on forty acres, but was only able to continue them for two years. He then made a sale and disposed of horses, four hogs and other stock, and thereby secured enough money to buy twenty acres of timber land, on which he later erected buildings. He cleared off his land and kept on adding to his original purchase, and later inherited forty-four acres from his mother's estate in the American bottoms. By this time he had eighty-four acres, and to it added twenty more acres. Keeping on clearing his land and farming, he was able to buy fifty acres of land in the bottoms of Ruyle Township, and later bought forty acres near Foster's Lake in the same township. His next purchase was eighty acres in Ruyle Township, and he then added eighty acres one-half a mile south of his first twenty-acre purchase. On this he built his present home. He now owns 364 acres of land, all of which is in Ruyle Township, and on it he carries on general farming, and raises white faced cattle, horses and hogs.

Mr. Alward was married to Rachel Kelly, born in Fidelity Township, a daughter of William Kelly. Mr. and Mrs. Alward have the following children: William, who lives in Greene County, Ill.; John, who lives in Ruyle Township; James, who lives in Greene County, Ill.; Joseph, who lives in Fidelity Township; Mary, who is Mrs. Edward Powers, of St. Louis, Mo.; Anna, who is Mrs. Andrew Murphy, of Jersey Township; Bidley, who is Mrs. Edward Fitzsimmons, of Ruyle Township; and Sadie, who is Mrs. Joseph Madden, of Gillespie, Ill. In politics Mr. Alward is a Democrat, but his time has been too much occupied for him to accept office, although well fitted to discharge public duties.

AMES, Nathaniel, who is recalled with respect as a man of military prowess and as a preacher of great power, was born April 25, 1761 at Killingly, Conn. When he was six years old, his father David Ames, gave him into the care of his grandfather who had recently lost a son during the French and Indian War. When Nathaniel Ames was eighteen years old, he enlisted in the Continental service for the campaign of 1779, after which he agreed to take the place of a soldier who had enlisted for a period of three years, that had a family who needed his support. Nathaniel Ames completed his period of service, and was honorably discharged by Major Walbridge in the winter of 1780. That winter the regiment was sent from the barracks at Morristown, to Woodbridge, N. J., and Nathaniel Ames enlisted for the campaign of 1870 under Colonel Starns, as quartermaster sergeant.

To the day of his death Mr. Ames could distinctly recall General Washington and General Steuben and the latter's historic black horse. Benedict Arnold was a well known figure to him. While in the service Mr. Ames assisted Colonel Ledgard in building Ft. Griswold opposite New London, Conn. After his second discharge, in 1780, he was made a guard at Stonington, Conn., and in the spring of 1781 he went on the 16-gun brig, Lafayette, commanded by Captain Trotter, as a privateer, one half the prizes to go to the owner of the ship, and the balance to be divided among the officers and men. The ship went to New London, and Newport, at which time Mr. Ames was sick. The French fleet commanded by Admiral Havergrass, entered the harbor, and General Washington met and interviewed the Frenchman. The city was illuminated in honor of the occasion. Mr. Ames went to a tavern and participated in the festivities. His ship later joined the French fleet and put to sea and there encountered an English brig bound for New York, which they captured and sent to New London, but this brig was later retaken by the English and sent to Halifax, the crew being made prisoners. The next capture was a sloop of little value, but the crew were made prisoners, and Mr. Ames, with others, was sent aboard of it, and took it to New London. The following year Mr. Ames continued as a privateer, and his command captured and sent back two prizes, one a very fine ship, but an attack by the enemy destroyed the ship in the harbor. In the fall of 1783 Mr. Ames went on a merchant ship bound for the West Indies and went to the Bermudas, and after being engaged in trading, started home, but was taken by a refugee ship and sent back to the Bermudas, and kept a prisoner for three months, and then was placed on an English ship and sailed around in the West Indian waters, where he was stricken down with yellow fever and nearly died. He then returned to New London where he was discharged.

Going up the Hudson River, Mr. Ames then attended school for three months, and then took charge of a sloop to run between New York and Albany, and on the first trip he ran the boat to Half Moon Point, which had never been accomplished before. He then abandoned a sea life, and began farming. About this time he was married to Sarah Hall, a daughter of Thomas Hall, and they joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Soon thereafter they went to Steuben, Oneida County, N. Y., where Mr. Ames preached until he was seventy-five years old, but never accepted any money for his ministrations. In the summer of 1844 he went to Wisconsin and bought from the government 320 acres of land, in the town of Oregon, Dane County. His maternal grandfather was Cornelius Waldo, who was an uncle of Jonathan Waldo.

ATCHISON, Clarence P., who is one of the prominent and representative men of Jerseyville and well known all over Jersey County, was born at Jerseyville, Ill., March 12, 1883. He is a son of Eldridge and Elizabeth (West) Atchison, the former of whom was born in

Atchison County, Mo., in 1849, and the latter some years later at Jerseyville. The paternal grandfather, Peter Atchison, was born in England and came to Jerseyville in 1860. The maternal grandparents were John and Mary (Hibiant) West, the former of whom was born in Scotland and was a pioneer settler in Jersey County, Ill., where he followed the trades of stonemason and plasterer. His wife was a native of Alsace Lorraine, France.

Eldridge Atchison, father of Clarence P., was a well known resident of Jersey County, where he engaged in farming and butchering. He lived for a time at Delhi and later at Jerseyville, and in earlier years drove a meat wagon through the country neighborhood. His death occurred at Jerseyville on July 3, 1916. His widow survives and resides in this city.

Clarence P. Atchison attended the public schools of Jerseyville until he was fourteen years of age and then entered another kind of school—a printing office. He started at the bottom of the ladder in the Jerseyville County Democrat office and by 1901 had completed his apprenticeship. He continues with the same journal, having charge of the advertising department and the snappy editorials in the sporting department come from his pen.

Mr. Atchison was married April 28, 1909, to Miss Josephine C. Lenz, who was born in English Township, Jersey County, and is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Albart) Lenz. The father of Mrs. Atchison was born in Bremen, Germany, and the mother in the state of New York.

From early manhood Mr. Atchison has been an interested student of politics and is rather prominently identified with the Democratic party in Jersey County, serving as secretary of the county central committee for the past six years, and he also proved exceedingly efficient as a city official serving for five years as alderman from the First Ward, as mayor pro tem at times and in the spring of 1917 was elected to the office of city commissioner. His influence is also exercised in behalf of the city as a member of the executive committee of the civic branch of the Community Club. While business and politics largely engage his attention, Mr. Atchison finds time to assist in promoting the interests of organizations of a general beneficial character. For two years he has served as secretary of the Jersey County Poultry Association and is a member of the poultry show committee. He is a member of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church at Jerseyville. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus and also to the Modern Woodmen of America, of which latter order he is present local banker and assistant district deputy, and from 1911 to 1916 inclusive, served as one of the order's counsel. He also served as state and national delegate at the M. W. A. convention in 1917.

AYLWARD, John R., now deceased but for many years a highly respected resident of Jerseyville, belonged to one of the old families of this part of the state. He was born in Macoupin County, Ill., May

28, 1856, a son of Thomas and Mary (Welsh) Aylward, born in Ireland, who came to the United States in a sailing vessel, and landed at New Orleans. From New Orleans they came up the Mississippi River to Alton, Ill., by steamboat, and from Alton to Jerseyville by team. The father was engaged in farming at various places, finally purchasing a home at Jerseyville.

After attending the public schools, John R. Aylward was employed in the Jerseyville car shops and continued to work in them until his death May 10, 1897. He was a member of the Catholic Church, was a Democrat and belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America. On August 23, 1879, he was married in Jersey County to Delia Allen, born in Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of Frank and Rachel (Reece) Allen, natives of Dublin, Ireland, and Kentucky, respectively. He invested in a large amount of farm land. Mr. and Mrs. Aylward became the parents of the following children: Thomas Franklin, who lives at Chicago; Mary E., who is Mrs. Clarence Hughes, a widow, of Jerseyville; John Richard, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Catherine, who is Mrs. Rick Achison, of Jerseyville; James Edward, who is with his mother; Margaret Lydia, who is Mrs. Harry Taylor of Jersey County; and Celia Elizabeth, who is with her mother.

When Mr. Aylward died, Mrs. Aylward was left with a family of children. In order to comfortably support them she entered upon an unusual line of work for one of her sex, paper hanging, and was so successful in it that by 1915 she was one of the leading inside decorators of Jerseyville and vicinity. She is a lady of remarkable force of character and ability, and is held in the very highest esteem by all who have the honor of her acquaintance, for they appreciate the determination and pluck that it required to enable her to enter what was then regarded as exclusively a man's field, and to "make good" at her work, and to at all times command respect and confidence.

BAIRD, Allen D., whose activity in commercial life is in the line of handling high grade general groceries, is a prosperous and well known business man at Jerseyville, where he was born November 11, 1875, a son of Abram S. and Mary L. (Pope) Baird, natives of New Jersey, who came to Jersey County about 1855. Abram S. Baird located in Jersey Township and there engaged in farming. He died March 22, 1886, and his wife died April 12, 1912.

Allen D. Baird, youngest of the five children born to his parents, attended the public schools at Jerseyville. When twenty years old he began working for his brother as a clerk in a bakery, remaining with him for eighteen months. He then worked for himself in different lines for four years and finally embarked in a baking business which he conducted for two years. Disposing of his bakery, he was engaged in painting, decorating and paper hanging for several years, but in 1914 he embarked in the grocery business, in the western part of Jerseyville,

his store being located at No. 601, W. Spence Street, where he has since continued, and has built up a fine trade.

In November, 1904, Mr. Baird was married to Clara Simmons Rowden, who was born in Jersey County, September 9, 1872, a daughter of George and Lizzie (McKinney) Rowden, he born in Iowa, and she in Jersey County. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Baird are as follows: Russell, who was born August 2, 1908; Mary Elizabeth, who was born February 26, 1910; and Charles Abram, who was born October 24, 1911. In political faith, Mr. Baird is a Republican. He holds membership in the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. On his father's side, Mr. Baird is descended from prominent old New Jersey stock, the Bairds, the Drakes and the Popes all being families of importance.

BANFIELD, William Henry, a veteran of the Civil War and a capable farmer whose operations are conducted in the vicinity of Grafton, was born in Chester County, Pa., January 10, 1842, a son of George and Harriett Banfield, natives of Pennsylvania, who came of Scotch and Irish ancestry. The family came to Illinois, and when he was nine years old William Henry Banfield began attending school in Dayton. When only twelve years old, he was employed as an assistant to the cook of a rafting crew, and remained with this organization for four years. Going into the pine woods of Wisconsin, he worked there and while rafting logs down the Mississippi River he was taken sick, and stopped at Grafton until he recovered. Liking the locality, he decided to remain, and for a time worked at whatever he could find to do. In the meanwhile the Civil War had broken out, and when he was twenty years old, on February 10, 1862, Mr. Banfield enlisted in defense of his country, in Company D, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged with the rank of sergeant. After his discharge he returned to Grafton and engaged in farming as a hired hand and he has been successful in this line of endeavor.

When he was twenty-five years old, Mr. Banfield was married to Sarah N. Guess, and they have had the following children: William H. and Angie, both of whom are deceased; Laura Crandall, who lives at Grafton; Leander H., who lives at Alton, Ill.; Charles R., who lives in Missouri; August A., who is deceased; Maud Hayes, who lives at Grafton; and Walter D., who is also living at Grafton. Mr. Banfield is a member of the local G. A. R. In national matters, Mr. Banfield votes the straight Republican ticket, but locally generally prefers to support the man he believes will best discharge the duties of the office in question.

BARNES, Edward F., now deceased, for a number of years was included among the representative men of Jersey County, and was a successful farmer of Ruyle Township. He was born in Ruyle Township, March 6, 1875, a son of James W. and Caroline (Elliott) Barnes. After attending the district and a high school in his native county,

Edward F. Barnes began farming. He was married on June 26, 1901 to Nellie M. Ketchum, born in Macoupin County, Ill., September 8, 1874, a daughter of Leonard and Jane S. (Hayward) Ketchum, he born in Macoupin County, April 21, 1842, and she at Clifton, Madison County, Ill., March 27, 1845. The grandparents, Ira and Phebe (Fitzgerald) Ketchum, were born in Vermont and New Jersey, respectively, while the maternal grandparents were Ansel and Lueinda Jane (Tolman) Hayward, of Massachusetts. The family of Hayward was founded at Plymouth, Mass., in 1635. After his marriage Edward F. Barnes moved to a farm he owned in Ruyle Township, which was situated within a quarter of a mile of his birthplace. This farm contains 120 acres of land and he improved it considerably, erecting substantial buildings and adding to its value in other ways. He also owned eighty acres of timber, and carried on general farming and stockraising. His death occurred April 27, 1917, in a hospital in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes had no children of their own, but they reared an adopted daughter, Christina L. Carr, who was born December 17, 1899.

Mrs. Barnes attended the schools of her district. She is a member of the Kemper Baptist Church, to which Mr. Barnes also belonged and which he served as clerk and also was superintendent of the Sunday school. He was converted and baptized into the church May 24, 1889. In politics he was a Republican. He belonged to the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors, all of Kemper, Ill. All of his interests were centered on this locality to which he gave a good citizen's support in every way. Mrs. Barnes is now capably conducting the homestead.

BARNES, Stephen F., owner of 160 acres of fine Ruyle Township land, is now engaged in farming, although he has had a mereantile experience as well. He was born in Ruyle Township, Jersey County, Ill., September 10, 1870, a son of James William and Caroline (Elliott) Barnes, natives of Virginia and Madison County, Ill. The paternal grandparents, Elijah William and Margaret Barnes, came to Jersey County about 1833 and entered a large amount of government land. Lewis and Elizabeth (Reddish) Elliott, the maternal grandparents, were among the very earliest settlers of Jersey County. After marriage, James William Barnes and his wife located on land his father had entered from the government, the entry fee having been earned by the grandmother of Stephen F. Barnes. James William Barnes became the owner of 240 acres of land, all of which was entered from the government with his mother's money, and he farmed it until 1898, and lived until 1908. After his death, his widow moved to Medora, Ill., where she died December 11, 1914. There are five living children namely: Mary Jane, who is Mrs. Luther Livingston, of Neal, Greenwood County, Kas.; Lewis and John, who live at Medora, Ill.; Stephen F.; and Oscar, who live in Jerseyville. Those deceased are: Edward, and Leona, who was Mrs. James Walker, died in 1908.

On February 7, 1902, Mr. Barnes was married to Effie Fry, born at Rock Bridge, Greene County, Ill., a daughter of Lindsey and Alice (Hickman) Fry, natives of Greene County, Ill., and Indiana, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have four children, namely: Ruth, Paul, Hal and Mary. After his marriage, Mr. Barnes moved to his present 160-acre farm in Ruyle Township, forty acres of which has never been out of the Barnes family since it was entered from the government. He operated this farm until 1913, when he rented it and leaving it in charge of his brother-in-law, Fred Fry, moved to Medora, Ill., where he bought a mercantile business and conducted it for two years. Selling it, he returned to the farm where he has since been engaged in stock raising and dairying, having a herd of ten cows, and handles cream, and has been very successful. The Baptist Church of Kemper, Ill., holds his membership. He is a Democrat, and Kemper Camp M. W. A., holds his allegiance, and he enjoys this connection.

BAYER, Henry F., now deceased, was for forty years proprietor of a barber shop at Jerseyville, and was one of the city's respected citizens. He was born at Albany, N. Y., May 27, 1840, a son of Stephen Bayer, who was born in Prussia. He came to the United States and in Albany, N. Y., met a Miss Stuetzer, who was born in Bavaria, Germany. Their marriage took place in Albany and afterward they came as far west as St. Louis, Mo., but on account of cholera, they returned to Albany, and lived there until 1854, when they once more journeyed to St. Louis, and while they were living in that city, their son, Henry F. Bayer, learned the trade of a barber from a man named Horning. In the fall of 1855 Henry F. Bayer came to Jerseyville and opened the barber shop he conducted for forty years, or until his death which occurred February 9, 1901. He was a reliable, sober and industrious man and excellent citizen, devoted to the interests of his community and county.

On June 22, 1862, Mr. Bayer was married to Catherine Feuchter, born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, April 10, 1845, a daughter of John Michael and Anna Marie (Haberth) Feuchter, who in the fall of 1851 came to New Jersey where they lived until 1855, moving to Jerseyville in that year, and there Mr. Feuchter engaged in business as a tanner. Mr. and Mrs. Bayer became the parents of the following children: Frederick, who lives at Jacksonville, Ill.; Edward, who died in infancy; William, who died at the age of thirty-one years; Mary, who is the wife of Nathaniel Layman, of Wren, Ohio; Lena, who is Mrs. W. P. Hixenbaugh, of Moran, Kas.; Louis, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Paul, who lives at Chicago, Ill.; Henrietta, who is Mrs. Paul Meinhardt, of San Francisco, Cal.; Alvina, who lives with her mother; Otto, who lives at Long Beach, Cal.; Frank, who also lives with his mother; and Clarence, who is a soldier in the United States Army. Mrs. Bayer has lived since childhood in her present home and is very much attached to it. She belongs to the Evangelical Church. Mr. Bayer was a Republican and he belonged to the order of Knights of Honor.

BECKER, Joseph W., county superintendent of schools for Jersey County, Ill., and one of the scholarly men of this section, is one of the best known men in Jerseyville. He was born in Calhoun County, Ill., January 6, 1865, a son of Gregory and Tressa (Daak) Becker, natives of Baden and Hanover, Germany, respectively. They were married in Calhoun County, Ill. Having learned the trade of a turner in Germany, Gregory Becker went to Paris, France, where he worked at his trade until 1859, leaving the old world for the new in that year. After landing in the United States he came to Calhoun County, where he continued to farm until his death which occurred in 1907. His wife passed away in 1879. Their children were as follows: Charles P., who lives at Kampsville, Ill.; John, who lives at Silver Creek, Ill.; Rebecca, who is Mrs. John Piper, of Kampsville, Ill.; Frederika, who is Mrs. Edward Thomas, of Kampsville, Ill.; Joseph W.; Elizabeth who is Mrs. Frank Tozier, of Kampsville, Ill.; Dinah, who is Mrs. Joseph Brandenburg, of Silver Creek, Ill.; Mary, who is Mrs. John Robinson, of Kingfisher, Okla.; George, who lives at Silver Creek, Ill.; Katie, who was Mrs. John Carter, died in 1909; and Henry, who is living on the homestead at Silver Creek, Ill.

Joseph W. Becker attended the schools of his district, the Central Wesleyan College of Warrenton, Mo., and the Illinois State Normal School. Until 1891 Mr. Becker was engaged in educational work at Hamburg, Gilead and Hardin, Ill., but in that year he entered the journalistic field and for four years conducted the Calhoun Leader. Selling this newspaper in April, 1895, he came to Jerseyville to take charge of the Jerseyville Republican, which he conducted until 1912, when he sold to C. T. Kurtz. During that period, from 1903 to 1907, he also served as postmaster of Jerseyville, and then was assistant postmaster until January 1, 1914. In November of that year he was elected to the superintendency of schools of Jersey County, which important office he still holds, being one of the most efficient and carefully trained men the people of this section have ever placed in this position.

In September, 1888, Mr. Becker was married to Maggie Cloninger, born at Mozier, Calhoun County, Ill., a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Lakin) Cloninger, the former of whom was born in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Becker have two children, namely: Grace, who is Mrs. H. T. Edwards, of Grafton, Ill.; and Nellie, who is a teacher of physical culture in Sullivan County, N. Y. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Jerseyville holds Mr. Becker's membership and he has been superintendent of the Sunday school since 1901. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

BERTMAN, Fred J., a justice of the peace and a leading citizen of Jerseyville, was born in this city on March 17, 1856. His parents were Frederick and Lena (Goetten) Bertman, natives of Germany, where their parents lived and died.

In 1845 Frederick Bertman came to the United States and in the same year Lena Goetten also came. They were married at Buffalo, N. Y., and directly afterward journeyed to Alton, Ill. By trade he was a tailor, and after looking about for a promising business location, in 1847 moved to Jerseyville, and here opened one of the first tailoring shops. He proved a capable business man and later conducted a general store and combined fine tailoring with gents' furnishing goods. He continued in business until 1868, when he retired for two years, but in 1870 again embarked in business and continued until his death, in 1882. His widow survived into old age, her death occurring in 1915, when she was ninety-four years old.

Fred J. Bertman obtained his education in the public schools and spent five months in the St. Louis University at St. Louis. He afterward assisted his father in the store until the latter's death, and then closed it out as his time and attention had to be given to the duties of deputy sheriff, in which office he served for two years. He was occupied for a time as a clerk in the bank of Shepard & Co., but the greater part of Judge Bertman's life since a young man has been of an official nature, his fellow citizens recognizing his efficiency and trustworthiness by again and again calling him to positions of public trust and responsibility. He has been active in both city and county politics for many years, a factor in the Democratic party until 1896, when the accepted policies of that party caused him to identify himself with the Republicans, to which organization he is yet loyal. Mr. Bertman served several terms as township collector and was deputy county collector under three administrations. His record as alderman for nine years from his ward shows that he was faithful to its interests at all times and satisfactory to his constituents. When first elected a justice of the peace, Judge Bertman was continued in office for eight successive years, and his return to the office took place in the spring of 1917.

In 1879 Fred J. Bertman was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Frances Massy, who was born in Jersey County, Ill., and died February 17, 1881. She was a daughter of Henry C. and Catherine (Fitzgerald) Massy, the former of whom was born in St. Charles County, Mo., and the latter in Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Bertman, one son was born, Henry C., who died in infancy. Judge Bertman is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a man of great force of character, enterprising and upright, and possesses many characteristics that Americans like to find in their public officials.

BIRKENMAYER, Roy, one of the prosperous general farmers of Fidelity Township, is engaged in doing his best for his country in increasing the food supply. He was born in this township, April 15, 1865, a son of Gotlieb and Mary Ann (Nerk) Birkenmayer. Growing up on the homestead, Roy Birkenmayer attended the schools of his district and remained with his parents until his marriage which occurred in 1892, after which he rented land in Fidelity Township

for twelve years. He then moved to 160 acres of land on section 3, Fidelity Township, owned by his wife, and on it he erected substantial buildings and made other improvements which greatly enhance the value of the property. Here he carries on general farming, raising horses, cattle and hogs as well as grain.

On February 17, 1892, Mr. Birkenmayer was married to Elizabeth T. Rich, born in Fidelity Township, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Grandy) Rich. Mr. and Mrs. Birkenmayer have one daughter, namely: Irma, who is Mrs. Harvey E. Challacombe of Macoupin County, Ill. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Birkenmayer has served as a school trustee since 1900, and he has also been a school director. Fraternally he holds membership with Fidelity Lodge, M. W. A., while his religious connections are with the Baptist Church.

BIRKENMAYER, William, one of the successful general farmers and stockraisers of Fidelity Township, was born in Jersey Township, September 28, 1853, a son of Gotlieb and Mary Ann (Nerk) Birkenmayer, natives of Germany. The grandfather, Mathias Birkenmayer, came to the United States when his son Gotlieb was eight years old, and after a period spent in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., moved to Naples, Ill., where he died. Gotlieb Birkenmayer was married in Ohio and came by water on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and bought a farm north of the county seat. Later he added to his original purchase of 160 acres, 160 acres more which lay across the road, but some years later sold his farm to his brother, and moved to Otterville, Ill., where he bought a farm. A few years later he returned to Jerseyville, buying back his old farm, and then traded it for 520 acres east of Jerseyville. After operating it for ten years, he bought another farm south of Jerseyville, and then moved to Jerseyville where he died in March, 1900. His wife died in 1868. Their children were as follows: Anna, who is Mrs. Theodore Wilson of Jerseyville; William; Hattie, who is the widow of Charles Miner, of Medora, Ill.; Charles, her twin brother, who is deceased; Fannie, who is the widow of Elmer Post, of Jerseyville, Ill.; Laura; and Lilly and Minnie, who are deceased.

William Birkenmayer attended the common schools of Jersey County, and grew up amid rural surroundings. On March 8, 1878, he was married to Anna Rich, born in Fidelity Township, a daughter of Richard and Alzana Clarida Rich of Jersey County. After his marriage, William Birkenmayer rented his father's farm south of Fidelity for ten years, and then bought the Richard Rich farm of 280 acres just north of Fidelity. Although the farm was well improved, Mr. Birkenmayer has added materially to its value by his changes. He also owns 240 acres south of Fidelity, and carries on general farming and stockraising. Mr. and Mrs. Birkenmayer have two children, namely: Charles, who lives at Medora, Ill.; and Richard, who is serving in the United States army. The only daughter, Ione, died at the age of seven years. Mr. Birkenmayer is a member of the

Baptist Church and has been a deacon for some years. In politics he is a Democrat.

BOWEN, Bert H., one of the thoroughly trained men of the great shoe manufacturing industry that New England, the home of the trade, has contributed to Illinois, has been identified with this branch of work ever since boyhood. For the past six years he has been superintendent of the Jerseyville branch of the International Shoe Company, a position of much responsibility.

Bert H. Bowen was born near the Berkshire hills in Berkshire County, Mass., September 25, 1872. His parents were Nelson U. and Amanda (Glaser) Bowen, the latter of whom was born in the state of New York and died in September, 1916. The father was born in Vermont and during his active years was superintendent of a woolen mill at Adams, Mass. His death occurred April 16, 1917.

Bert H. Bowen attended the public schools in Adams, Mass., until he was twelve years of age. The place is a great manufacturing center and young Bowen, like the majority of his associates, went into a mill to work as soon as his school period was over. He worked in a woolen mill, where he learned the art of weaving and continued until the age of seventeen when he entered a factory at North Adams and started to learn the manufacture of shoes. Mr. Bowen remained in the factory until he was proficient and so expert that he was made a foreman in the factory and continued in that capacity there until 1900, removing then to Newport, N. H. After five years of experience there as foreman in a shoe factory, he accepted the offer of a like position at Manchester, N. H., where he served five years as foreman and one year as superintendent. In February, 1911, he came to his present field of work at Jerseyville. He has large interests here to look after, not only taking care of the scores of highly perfected machines with which this large plant is equipped, but in keeping up the efficiency of 300 employes, including about ninety women, so that the plant product is up to expectation both in volume and quality. In doing this Mr. Bowen shows justice to all and is held in high regard by all his subordinates. The plant occupies three floors of a building, having 3,000 feet of floor space, and the output averages 2,500 pairs of shoes per day, the leading brands being: Red Goose, Weather Bird and the Tess & Ted.

On July 2, 1894, Mr. Bowen was married to Myrtle White, who was born at West Holly, Mass., a daughter of Henry and Nancy White, both born in Massachusetts, the father at Hawley and the mother at Becket. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have four children: Gertrude, Richard, Robert and Ronald. Mr. Bowen and family attend the Presbyterian Church. He has always given his political support to the man irrespective of party but has never accepted public office with the exception of membership on the school board. He is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Jerseyville. Through industry he has accumulated a competency as well as a high

place in a vast corporation, both these facts indicating that Mr. Bowen has practical business qualities as well as mechanical skill. He is looked upon as one of Jerseyville's representative men.

BOWLER, Peter A., owner of 185 acres of land just south of Jerseyville, is one of the prosperous farmers of Jersey County. He was born in St. Clair County, Ill., October 20, 1845, a son of Benjamin F. and Hester (Lemon) Bowler, he born in St. Louis County, Mo., and she in St. Clair County, Ill. After their marriage they located on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill., where both died.

Peter A. Bowler attended the local schools of his district and grew up to useful manhood, remaining at home until his marriage, which took place January 6, 1876, to Barbara Short, who was born in St. Clair County, Ill., a daughter of George and Mary (Stookey) Short, born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Bowler have two children, namely: Lee, who is at Ottawa, Kas.; and William R., who is at home, being engaged in the horse business, and in assisting his father with the farm.

After his marriage Mr. Bowler was engaged in farming in his native county until 1892, but in that year moved to San Jose, Cal., where he conducted the Lick Hotel for nine months. At the expiration of that period the hotel was destroyed by fire and he came back to Illinois and located in Jersey County, buying a farm of 130 acres just south of the county seat, and here he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Many of the fine improvements upon the farm have been made by him, especially the buildings, and he has been very successful in his undertakings. In politics a Democrat, he has served in the city council from the Fourth Ward, for three terms. He is a member of the Baptist Church. In his work he has demonstrated what can be accomplished by persistent effort and untiring labor, and his success is deserved.

BORMAN, J. A., a prosperous general merchant of Richwoods Township, and township supervisor, is one of the substantial men of Jersey County. He was born in Greene County, Ill., March 28, 1872, a son of John and Catherine (Hinkel) Borman, natives of Germany and Buffalo, N. Y., respectively. After their marriage the parents came to Greene County, Ill., where the father engaged in farming until his death in 1900. The mother continued to live on the farm until she passed away in July, 1917. Their children were as follows: John and Michael, who live at Eldred, Ill.; Fannie, who is Mrs. Jacob Ambrose, of Carrollton, Ill.; Mary, who is Mrs. A. C. Ferguson, of St. Louis, Mo.; Charles, who lives at Eldred, Ill.; Alice, who is deceased; George F., who lives at Eldred, Ill.; Joseph A.; Mrs. Charles Borman, who lives at Eldred, Ill.; and Judson, who died at the age of three years.

J. A. Borman attended the schools of his district and assisted his father in conducting the home place. In December, 1891, he was mar-

ried to Clara A. Cope, who was born in Jersey County, January 16, 1871, a daughter of Allen and Cynthia (Warner) Cope, natives of Jersey County and Missouri, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Borman have the following children: Josie, who is Mrs. Clifton Schudel, has two children, Everett and Walter, and lives in Richwoods Township; Bertha, who is Mrs. Paul Gilleland, has two children, Keith and Thelma, and lives at Fieldon, Ill.; and Jessie, who is Mrs. Edwin Reynolds, has two children, Vernon and Marguerite, and lives in Woodville Township, Greene County, Ill.

After his marriage, Mr. Borman was engaged in farming in Greene County until 1907, when he established himself in a mercantile business in Richwoods Township. He erected a new building on the sixteen acres he owns, for business and residential purposes, and has now a very satisfactory trade. Both he and his wife are Republicans, and he served for three years as commissioner of highways, and for the same length of time was township collector. He was then elected supervisor, and is still holding that office. Fraternally he belongs to the Royal Neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Borman are very well and favorably known throughout their community, and exert an influence for good.

BOWMAN, Stephen H., president of the State Bank of Jerseyville, Ill., and for many years honorably identified with public affairs in Jersey County, belongs to one of the pioneer families of this section. He was born in the eastern part of Jersey County, in December, 1847, and is a son of Charles H. and Mary (Hooper) Bowman.

Charles H. Bowman was born in Vermont and was a son of Elisha and Eunice (Condor) Bowman, natives of Vermont. The family came to Jersey County, Ill., in 1835 and entered land from the government. Here Charles H. Bowman was married to Mary Hooper, who was born in England and was brought to the United States and to Jersey County by her father, Joseph Hooper, in 1835. After their marriage Charles H. Bowman and wife settled on a farm in the eastern part of Jersey County. He carried on farming here until 1862 when he moved to Jerseyville, where he lived during the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1873. His widow survived until 1893. Charles H. Bowman was a man of sterling character. He was an important factor in the Jersey County Democracy and in 1860 was elected sheriff and served in this office for three terms (six years) during a very critical period of the state's history. After retiring to Jerseyville he conducted the National Hotel here for several years.

Stephen H. Bowman attended the public schools in Jerseyville, later the college at Jacksonville and still later Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. When he returned to Jerseyville, he became a clerk in the bank of Williams, Shephard & Company, with which concern he continued for four years. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Jersey County and served most efficiently in this office for two terms and then returned to business life and after entering into

a partnership with G. W. Ware, bought out the bank interests of Shephard & Sons and conducted the same as Bowman & Ware, until 1890. At that time a consolidation of interests resulted in the establishment of the State Bank of Jerseyville, Mr. Bowman becoming president, an office he has filled ever since. The other officers at that time were: John A. Shephard, vice president, and H. A. Shephard, cashier. The present bank officers are: Stephen H. Bowman, president; P. J. Fleming, vice president; George W. Campbell, cashier. This bank is one of the sound, stable financial institutions of the county, ably financed and conservatively conducted. It works with a capital of \$50,000.

Mr. Bowman was married in December, 1871, to Miss Harriet B. Cockrell, who was born in Jersey County, a daughter of Moses and Katie (Utt) Cockrell, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have three daughters: Frances E., who is a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; and Nellie G. and Harriet C., who reside at home. Mr. Bowman and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a trustee.

Mr. Bowman has led a busy and useful life. Aside from public service as county sheriff as above mentioned, he has served the city in important capacities, for several terms as alderman of his ward, many terms as a member of the school board and one term as mayor, ever displaying a conscientious recognition of duty. He is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs also to the Elks and the Odd Fellows.

BRAINERD, Charles, who was a veteran of the Civil War, and an honored resident of Grafton, was born at Rome, N. Y., September 10, 1839. He resided with his parents, Jeremiah Burr and Laura (Gates) Brainerd until his fifteenth year, when he went to Saratoga County, N. Y., where he remained until the Civil War broke out. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fiftieth New York Engineers, and served three years, participating in the Peninsular Campaign, in the engagements of Manassas and Fredericksburg. He was with the Army of the Potomac, acting as chief clerk of the commissary department of the Engineers Brigade. After the termination of the war, he came to Grafton, where he soon obtained a clerical position with the Grafton Quarry Company, of which he became superintendent, occupying this position for thirty years. He served several terms as mayor of Grafton.

In 1870, Charles Brainerd was married to Hattie A. Benner of Waldoboro, Maine, who died in 1886. To this union were born nine children. The four surviving are: Josephine L. Ripley, who resides at Grafton; George C., who is a farmer residing near Grafton; Carl E., who is an electrician living at Christopher, Ill.; and Harold W., who is a merchant of Grafton. In 1887, Mr. Brainerd was married to Mrs. Victorine Slaten, who survives him. She had a daughter, Gertrude, by her first marriage. This daughter was married in 1912 to a Mr. Jenner and now lives at St. Louis, Mo.

Charles Brainerd was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; of Full Moon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Belvidere Com-

mandery, K. T., of Alton, Ill. He was baptized and united with the Grafton Methodist Church in August, 1917. Mr. Brainerd departed this life April 6, 1918, at his home in Grafton, aged seventy-eight years, six months and twenty-six days.

His father, Jeremiah Brainerd, came to Illinois and passed his last years with his son, Charles, at Grafton, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. The mother died in the fifties. Their children were: Samuel, who is deceased; Charles; Mrs. Sara Phillips, who resides in Massachusetts; and David, who is deceased.

BRAINERD, George C., a prosperous farmer and stockraiser in the vicinity of Grafton, is one of the substantial men of Jersey County, and comes of an old family that is highly respected in this locality. An extended sketch of this family is given elsewhere in this work. The birth of George C. Brainerd occurred at Grafton, November 18, 1875.

After attending the schools of Grafton, Mr. Brainerd entered the Jerseyville High school and was graduated therefrom in 1896, and then took the collegiate course at Ann Arbor, Mich., from which he was graduated in 1899. For some years thereafter, Mr. Brainerd was employed as a bookkeeper and stenographer for a St. Louis (Mo.) firm, and on returning to Grafton, he engaged in farming and stockraising and has met with very gratifying success. In addition to his farming, Mr. Brainerd has found time to devote some attention to literature. He is much interested in the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy.

Mr. Brainerd was married June 7, 1906, to Miss Nona Morgan, who was born at Grafton, June 18, 1888. Her parents were born in Illinois. Mr. Morgan is deceased. Her mother, Mrs. Charles Davidson, resides in Peoria, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd have three children, namely, Ruth, who was born December 22, 1907; Charles B., who was born October 7, 1909; and George E., who was born April 29, 1913. In politics Mr. Brainerd is an independent Republican, and has served as a school director.

BRAINERD, Harold Webster, member of the well known mercantile firm of Brainerd, Marshall & Miller, of Grafton, is one of the most progressive and influential men of Jersey County. He was born at Grafton, Ill., July 1, 1883. He attended the village schools until he was nineteen years old, having attended Ann Arbor (Mich.) High school for two years. Going to St. Louis, Mo., he was in the employ of the Sumner Hardware Company, leaving this concern in the spring of 1903 to engage in business for himself, under the firm name of Amburg & Brainerd. This firm conducted a general merchandise establishment, and built up a large trade, the association continuing until it was severed by the death of Mr. Amburg. His interest was then bought by J. S. Marshall and the firm of Brainerd & Marshall was formed. The style continued as above until July, 1915, when H. C. Miller bought an interest, and it was changed to the present form of Brainerd, Marshall & Miller. The business has grown from one of

\$3,000 to \$12,000, and the territory covered is a wide one, customers coming in from a long distance. The partners are all sound and experienced business men and their connections are such that they are able to offer a fine and varied stock at prices as low as is consistent with the quality of their goods.

On September 29, 1909, Mr. Brainerd was married to Miss Bertha Elizabeth Voorhees, a daughter of George R. Voorhees, born at Jerseyville. Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd have the following children: Stattira Lucile, who was born November 27, 1910; Webster Lee, who was born July 12, 1911; Virginia, who was born June 7, 1915, and Benner Voorhees, born December 3, 1917. He is a Republican and was the first city treasurer of Grafton. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership. The record Mr. Brainerd has made is one worthy of emulation, and his success has come through close application, strict integrity and natural ability.

BRAY, Nicholas Francis, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Jerseyville, and a man widely and favorably known throughout the county, was born in Otter Creek Township May 23, 1887, a son of John and Mary (Fitzgerald) Bray, natives respectively of Columbus, Ohio, and Otter Creek Township, Jersey County, Ill. In 1872 John Bray came to Jersey County and engaged in farming and is now living on the farm formerly owned by his father-in-law.

Nicholas Francis Bray attended the grammar and a high school in his native county, and for the subsequent seven years taught school in Jersey County. Having then prepared himself, he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1908. He then spent a year as interne in Jefferson Hospital, St. Louis, after which he came to Jerseyville where he has since been engaged in an active practice. While he was in St. Louis, at the Young Men's Christian Association, he took special courses in literary work at night.

On August 17, 1904, Dr. Bray was married to Nellie Theresa Kelly, born at St. Louis, Mo., a daughter of Archibald and Helen (Tracy) Kelly, natives of Scotland and St. Louis, Mo., respectively. Dr. and Mrs. Bray have two children, namely: Mary V. and Archibald John. Dr. Bray is a Catholic. In politics he is a Democrat and was elected coroner of Jersey County, holding that office for four years. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Western Catholic Union, the Knights of Columbus and the Order of Owls; while professionally he holds membership in the Jersey County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. A man of scholarly attainments, he has been eminently successful in his practice and is a valued citizen of his county and state.

BREITWEISER, Peter, a prosperous farmer and stockraiser of Piasa Township, residing on section 18, is one of the representative

agriculturists of Jersey County. He was born at Trenton, N. J., November 27, 1852, a son of Peter and Catherine (Youngblood) Breitweiser, natives of Germany, who came to the United States when they were young. In 1853 the parents moved to Jersey County, and after making several changes, they bought forty acres of land that was covered with timber that had to be cleared off before crops could be planted. Both parents died on this farm. Their children were as follows: Anna, who is the widow of William Goodman, of Nebraska; Peter, who lives at Delhi, Ill.; Charles, who lives at Shipman, Ill.; William, who lives in Montgomery County, Ill.; John who lives in Mississippi Township; Henry, who lives in Oregon; Robert, who lives in Mississippi Township; Frank who lives in Piasa Township; Fred, who lives in Mississippi Township; and Herman, who lives at Jerseyville.

Peter Breitweiser began working for others as soon as he was old enough, so had few educational advantages, although he attended the Pembroke district school for a little while. In 1880 he began renting land, and continued to do so until 1903, when he bought 160 acres of his present farm, all of which was improved, to which he has added until he now has 210 acres, and he has given fifty acres of land to his son, Orville. He has always carried on general farming and stock-raising.

On April 8, 1880, Mr. Breitweiser was married to Sophia Corns, born in Piasa Township, October 22, 1858, a daughter of Samuel and Caroline (Brown) Corns, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Breitweiser have two children, namely: Harry, who was born February 1, 1882, owns 103 acres located near his father's homestead, and he was married to Clementine Mundle; and Orville, who was born March 1, 1887, is now serving in the National army, during the World War. Mr. and Mrs. Breitweiser belong to the United Brethren Church. He served on the school board and as a highway commissioner, being an honest and efficient official. In politics, he is independent. Fraternally he belongs to Lincoln Camp No. 1902, M. W. A.

BREWSTER, Bert Marion, M. D., one of the reliable physicians and surgeons of Jersey County, is engaged in general practice at Fielden, Ill. He was born at Rolla, Mo., March 5, 1882, a son of Thomas Marion Brewster, a native of Kentucky, who went to Missouri when about twenty-five years old, and locating on a farm near Rolla, he has since lived there. During the Civil War, he served as a soldier. His children were as follows: George W., who is deceased; James C., who resides in Oklahoma; James M., who resides in Missouri; Charles D., who lives at Rolla, Mo.; Artelia Mary, who is deceased; and Bert Marion.

Until he was sixteen years old, Dr. Brewster attended the neighborhood schools, and then entered the Steelville Normal school, from which he was graduated. He then matriculated in the medical department of Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., from which

he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1905. During 1905 and 1906, he was assistant physician in the St. Louis City hospital, and he then located at Fieldon, Ill., where he has built up a very valuable practice.

Dr. Brewster was married to Leila M. Chambers, of Godfrey, Ill. Her parents were also born in Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Brewster have one child, Bertrand Marion, who was born November 22, 1912. He is a member of the Christian Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America, while professionally he belongs to the Jersey County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

BROCKMAN, Herman F., one of the reliable business men of Jersey County, is conducting a first class bakery at Jerseyville. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., January 3, 1860, a son of William F. and Minnie Brockman, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to the United States, locating first at St. Louis, Mo., and in the spring of 1861 came on up the river to Jerseyville, where the father worked as a cabinetmaker. Here he died in 1863. The mother survived him for many years, dying in 1905. Their children were as follows: William F., who lives at Jerseyville, is a cigar manufacturer; Henry H., who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Anna, who is deceased; Katherine, who lives at Granite City, Ill., and Herman F.

Herman F. Brockman attended the Jerseyville schools until he was thirteen years old, and then began working on a farm. When he was nineteen years of age, he began learning the bakery trade, and in 1887 he established his present business, which he has built up to fine proportions, and he has excellent patronage.

On July 5, 1883, Herman F. Brockman was married to Miss Emma Laresche, who was born in Jerseyville, December 10, 1858. Her parents came here from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Brockman have had the following children: Mabel, who is the wife of Lee R. Tunehorst; Paul, who is deceased; Cornelius, who is an architect; Fred H., who is in the United States army; and Adelia C., who is attending the Jerseyville High school. Mr. Brockman is a Christian Scientist. While in national matters, he is a Democrat, he has always taken a strong stand on temperance, and locally supports the candidates of the Prohibition party. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Court of Honor.

CADWALLADER, Jesse Kersey, now living retired at McClusky, was formerly one of the substantial agriculturists of Jersey County, and served as supervisor, sheriff and as a member of the State Assembly of his native state. He is one of the representative and influential men of the county, and deserves the confidence and esteem he has always inspired. When his country had need of him, although but a lad in years, he responded to its call, and served during the Civil War, so that he is one of its honored veterans.

Mr. Cadwallader was born in Fulton County, Ill., July 31, 1846, a son of John and Mary (Branson) Cadwallader, who had the following children: Ruth, who married Caleb Noble, since being widowed has resided at Jerseyville; Ely B., who is deceased; Adaline, who married J. G. Marston, is deceased; Mary, who married Henry Terry, is widowed and lives at Jerseyville; Nannie, who is deceased; and Jesse Kersey. The father of these children came to Illinois when there were still Indians, and with whom he became friendly, and carried on a profitable trade with them. When the land was opened for entry, he secured sixty acres from the government. His death occurred in 1880, but the mother survived him many years, not dying until she was ninety-five years old.

Jesse K. Cadwallader attended the schools of his district until he enlisted in the Union Army for service during the Civil War, as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he served from 1864 until June 13, 1865, when he was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala. Upon his return, he entered Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., and completed his educational training which had been interrupted by the war. Going back to the farm, he assisted his father until his marriage, and then engaged in farming on his own account, becoming the owner of land in Mississippi and Otter Creek townships, the family having come to Jersey County in 1858. He continued farming until he was elected sheriff in 1886, and he held that important office for four years. He also served as a member of the State Assembly, being elected on the Republican ticket, and while in the legislature he was on the committee appointed to visit the Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home at Pontiac. When Mr. Cadwallader made his visit to the institution he found conditions so bad that he immediately reported the matter personally to Governor Tanner and that executive sent for the superintendent, and the three went into the affair very carefully. When the superintendent had proven to Governor Tanner's satisfaction that the appropriation was insufficient, the executive recommended that it be suitably increased, and Mr. Cadwallader saw that this was done. While giving public matters his attention, Mr. Cadwallader also conducted a boot and shoe business for a time, and then returned to his farm, where he remained until 1914, when he rented it, and returned to McClusky, where he has continued to reside.

In 1871 Mr. Cadwallader was married (first) to Louisa M. Dougherty who died February 2, 1914, having borne him one daughter, Mayme D., who died April 16, 1907, at the age of thirty-four years, eight months and twenty-two days. In September, 1916, Mr. Cadwallader was married (second) to Mrs. Jessie Cadmus, born in Jersey County March 18, 1882, widow of the late William Cadmus, who died in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Cadmus had one daughter, Beulah Leone, who has been adopted by Mr. Cadwallader. She is twelve years of age, and has just entered the high school. Mrs. Cadwallader was born in Jersey County March 18, 1882, a daughter of William Day, who was a well known and respected

farmer of Jersey County. She was educated in the schools at Jerseyville, and prior to her first marriage was a successful teacher. She has two brothers and two sisters: Herman L. and Ira E. Day, Mrs. John Roady of Jerseyville and Mrs. George E. Johnson of Medora, Ill. Mrs. Cadwallader is a member of the Eastern Star, Woman's Relief Corp and Woman's Aid Society.

As a public official, agriculturist and business man Mr. Cadwallader has proven himself in every respect a man of affairs, and worthy of the confidence and respect of all.

CALLAHAN, William G., admittedly one of the most practical and experienced marble men in this section and so known all over the country, has a fine monument establishment at Jerseyville, and also travels as a representative of the Kansas City (Mo.) Marble and Tile Co. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1862, a son of William and Elizabeth Callahan, natives of Ireland. The father was a stonecutter, who died early in life, in 1866, and the mother died that same year. Their young son was taken by a farmer in Monroe County, but the lad could not stand the conditions of life there, and when only seven years old ran away to St. Louis, Mo.

In that city he secured employment in a livery stable owned by Louis C. Bowley, with whom he remained until sixteen years old. Once more he ran away, riding on freight trains, to his objective point, Dallas, Tex., and after reaching Dallas, he worked in livery barns. As was but natural under the circumstances, he soon became interested in racing horses, and followed the races at different places. Then he determined to learn the stone cutting trade, and spent five years with the W. F. Menke Stone Company at Quincy, Ill., and having acquired it, he went to St. Louis to work for the Pickett Marble Company as a marble cutter and setter, and continued to work for this firm and others at different places until 1905, when he came to Jersey County. For four years he conducted a marble cutting business at Grafton, moving it in 1909 to Jerseyville, where he has since been located. Upon coming to the county seat he branched out, his work now including the making of monuments, and he has a trade that extends over a territory which includes all of the leading cities of the country. Owing to his being left an orphan at so early an age, he secured few educational advantages, but travel and experience have made him familiar with and well informed upon many subjects.

In October, 1901, Mr. Callahan was married at St. Louis, Mo., to Elizabeth Albright, born in Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of Louis and Elizabeth Albright, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Callahan have two children, namely: Margaret Elizabeth and George William. Mr. Callahan is a Catholic, and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus. Politically he is a Democrat. A man like Mr. Callahan deserves much credit because he rose above adverse circumstances and has made a success of his life work through his own unaided efforts.

CAMPBELL, George W., cashier of the State Bank of Jerseyville and one of the experienced and conservative bankers of the county, is a man who holds the confidence of all who know him. He is a native son of the county seat, having been born March 18, 1877, a son of Joseph R. and Eleanor (Young) Campbell, who were born near Salisbury, N. C. They moved to Jersey County after their marriage, and engaged in farming in Jersey Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Their children were as follows: Laura, James R., and John Y., all of whom reside at Jerseyville; Nannie J., who is Mrs. Edward Martin, of Little Rock, Ark.; Joshua N. and Joseph D., who are both of Jerseyville; Letta C., who is Mrs. James L. Edwards, of Jerseyville; and George W., who was the youngest born.

George W. Campbell attended the grammar and high schools of Jerseyville, and when he was twenty-five years old he entered the National Bank of Commerce at St. Louis, Mo., as a clerk, remaining with that concern for a decade, leaving it to come to Jerseyville as assistant cashier of the State Bank of this city. Two years later he was made cashier and has held this important position ever since.

On April 11, 1906, Mr. Campbell was married to Leita Pearl Noble, who was born at Otterville, this county, a daughter of William H. and Eudora (Chappell) Noble, natives of Jersey County. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have no children. Mr. Campbell is a Presbyterian and has been a trustee of the church since 1916, and treasurer of the Sunday school since 1914. In politics he is a Democrat. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to the Jerseyville Chapter, R. A. M., and the Jerseyville Lodge, B. P. O. E. and the Jerseyville Camp, M. W. A. During the time he has been connected with the State Bank of Jerseyville that institution has shown the effect of his wise policies, and its standing and worth to the community have increased in value accordingly.

CARLIN, Walter Evans, now deceased, was for many years one of the distinguished and useful men of Jerseyville, and is remembered in kindly gratitude and affection by many who benefitted by his public spirit and generosity. He was born at Carrolton, Ill., April 11, 1844, a son of William and Mary (Goode) Carlin, the former of whom died April 20, 1850.

After the death of his father, Walter E. Carlin remained with his mother and attended the public schools, the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis, Mo., and the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis. On August 17, 1861, he enlisted in defense of his country during the Civil War, in Company A, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. Later, he became a first lieutenant, then captain, although too young for the office, yet he was so ranked, and he served on the staff of Gen. J. C. Davis, and later on the staff of his brother, Gen. William P. Carlin, a West Point graduate. He was highly commended by General Davis for gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga, when two horses were

shot under him. In 1864 he was honorably discharged. At the close of the war he was offered a second lieutenancy in the regular army, but declined. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Carlin assisted in organizing the Fifteenth Battalion of the Illinois National Guard, and was elected its major, commissioned by Governor Cullom, holding that office for five years, when he resigned. He served for two years as deputy county clerk, under his brother, Thomas J. Carlin, and was very efficient.

In the meanwhile, during August, 1866, he, with his brother-in-law, John Long, organized the firm of Long & Carlin, Bankers. In 1871 he went to Mt. Vernon, Ill., and established the banking house of Carlin, Cross & Co., leaving Mt. Vernon for Jerseyville, in 1872. This bank he established at Mt. Vernon was the first bank in Jefferson County, Ill., and is now known as the Ham National Bank. When he went to Jerseyville he carried his banking business with him. In 1876 Mr. Carlin went to Washington, D. C., and secured a charter for the National Bank of Jerseyville, of which he was cashier until 1880, and then resigned. In the meanwhile he was extensively engaged in buying grain, owning three-quarters of the stock of the Jerseyville elevator, but in 1881 he sold his interest to ex-Governor E. O. Stannard of St. Louis, Mo. In September, 1881, he and Judge M. E. Bagley established a private bank at Jerseyville, but sold his interest in it to his partner in 1884. In 1885 Mr. Carlin, Wallace Leigh and George Schwary promoted the electric light company of Jerseyville, and in order to demonstrate the value of electricity for lighting purposes Mr. Carlin had his residence wired and held a reception for the general public. In June, 1887, he also founded the local building and loan association, and was its president for the first twenty-two years of its existence. A careful business man, the ventures with which he was connected prospered, and those associated with him did likewise. He was honored by Governor Altgeld by appointment as a member of the commission to place monuments on the battlefields of Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, and Chickamauga, and was retained as such by Governor Tanner. Fraternally Mr. Carlin was very prominent in the order of Odd Fellows, and was chief instructor and examiner of the Grand Lodge for twenty years. He was elected Grand Patriarch of Illinois in 1879. In 1880 he was elected Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge from the Jurisdiction of Illinois, which honor he held for eighteen years. He became a Scottish Rite Mason at Chicago, Ill., in 1904. A strong Democrat, he represented his district in the State Assembly for two terms, declining a third term, and was nominated for state auditor, but was not elected. For seven successive terms Mr. Carlin was supervisor of his township, and for seven years was chairman of the board. He was treasurer of the city of Jerseyville and a member of the city council for a number of years.

In April, 1868, Mr. Carlin was married (first) to Mary Cross, of Jersey County, a daughter of Hugh and Antoinette (Van Horn) Cross,

natives of Summerville, N. J., and New York state, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Carlin had the following children: Hugh C., who died at the age of two years; Mary Eugenia, who is Mrs. Ralph Vandenburg of Peoria, Ill., has two children, Mary J. and Alma F.; and Alma, who is Mrs. Paul Hamilton, of Jerseyville, Ill., has two children, Helen Eugenia and Pauline Cross. Mrs. Carlin died in March, 1880. On June 5, 1883, Mr. Carlin was married (second) to Lina Darneille, born at Chatham, Sangamon County, Ill., a daughter of James M. and Clarissa (Kinney) Darneille, born in Sangamon County, Ill. By his second marriage Mr. Carlin had the following children: Clara A., who was Mrs. Everett Alexander, of Jerseyville, died December 4, 1914, and Julie Barr, who is a teacher in the Lawrence Junior High School of Springfield, Ill.

While Mr. Carlin was prominent, as noted in the order of Odd Fellows, Mrs. Carlin has been equally so in the order of Rebekah, and has been singularly honored. She was elected president of the state assembly of that order in 1906, after serving as warden and vice president. In that same year she was appointed a member of the Odd Fellows Orphans' Home board at Lincoln, Ill., and placed at the head of its committee of Domestic Science in 1907, serving for eight years. In October, 1917, she was appointed on the advisory board of the Old Folks' Home at Mattoon, Ill.

Mr. Carlin owned business blocks and a fine residence at Jerseyville, now the property of his widow and daughter. He set out the first apple orchard in Jersey County that was treated scientifically with modern appliances. This orchard contains 5,000 apple and pear trees, and is on a farm of 160 acres, all of which is devoted to fruit with the exception of forty acres. He received the bronze medal for his exhibit of Grimes Golden apples at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. His exhibit of Grimes Golden apples received the silver medal at the St. Louis fair in 1904. Up to the time of his death, which occurred July 16, 1908, Mr. Carlin took a deep interest in his various enterprises. He was very active and his services were in great demand for the upbuilding and development of many movements. Mr. Carlin was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Jerseyville. His funeral was attended by members of the order of Odd Fellows from all over the state. During his life he took great pride in the fact that he was a nephew of Governor Thomas Carlin, the sixth governor of Illinois.

CARLIN, William, now deceased, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, coming here before this state was admitted to the Union, and because of his own achievements and his distinguished family connections, is deserving of special mention in a work of this nature. He was born at Fredericksburg, Va., May 31, 1804, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Evans) Carlin, natives of Ireland and Virginia, who later lived in Kentucky, and then came to Illinois. Their children were as follows: John; Thomas, who became the sixth governor of Illi-

nois; and James, Hugh, William and Hannah, all of whom have long since passed away.

When he was still a boy, the Carlin family moved to the territory of Illinois, and William Carlin was reared in the Wood River district in what was then Madison County. In the fall of 1820 he came to Greene County, entering land near Carrollton, and he developed into a very prominent man. Active as a Democrat, he was elected in 1839, as county clerk, but resigned from that office in 1844, but in 1848, while he was away from home, on a trip to New Orleans, La., on business, he was nominated for circuit clerk, and was elected to that office in December, 1848. His death occurred while he was discharging the duties of that office, April 20, 1850.

On December 6, 1826, William Carlin was married to Mary Goode, born at Lynchburg, Va., a daughter of William and Agnes (Cole) Goode, natives of Lynchburg, Va. They later moved to Shelbyville, Ky., and still later to St. Genevieve, Mo., where William Goode died.

CARRICO, Andrew, whose agricultural success entitles him to a place among the leading farmers of Jersey County, where he owns 266 acres of land, was born in English Township, August 16, 1848, a son of John Clark and Winnie Ann (Van Meter) Carrico, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. After attending the schools of his district, Andrew Carrico worked among the neighboring farmers for a short period, and then went to Call County, Mo., driving there overland. After a year, he drove back to Jersey County and began farming on the homestead, thus continuing for a year, when he went to Blanco County, Tex., where he had interests, and assisted in conducting a sawmill for a year. Once more he returned to Jersey County, and for two years was engaged in farming the homestead, and then bought forty-five acres of land from his father, forty acres of which were in Greene County, and five in Jersey. On the latter he built his residence, and he kept on adding to his holdings until he now owns 346 acres of land, all except eighty acres being in Jersey County. In 1910 Mr. Carrico turned over his farm to his children and moved to Fieldon, Ill., where for five years he was engaged in a mercantile business. His wife dying January 19, 1915, he sold his business and returned to the farm where he has since resided.

On August 20, 1868, Andrew Carrico was married to Sarah L. Ritchie, born at Fieldon, Ill., a daughter of James and Mary Ann Ritchie. Mr. and Mrs. Carrico had the following children: John C., who lives at Alton, Ill.; Willie, who died at the age of eight years; Cora, who is Mrs. Edward Mourning, lives on her father's homestead; Elmer, who died in infancy; and Marion R., who lives in Greene County. Mr. Carrico is a Democrat and served as township collector for two terms, and for many years as a school director.

CARRICO, Marion, one of the prosperous farmers of English Township, Jersey County, Ill., who has made a success of his agricultural

operations, was born in this same township, September 22, 1850, a son of John Clark and Winnie Ann (Van Meter) Carrico, natives of St. Louis County, Mo., and a grandson of Dennis and Elizabeth (Clark) Carrico. Dennis Carrico was born at Boston, Mass., but his parents were natives of France who came to America at an early day. The maternal grandparents of Marion Carrico were very early settlers of Greene County, Ill., where they entered land from the government. After his marriage, John Clark Carrico bought about 285 acres of land, all in timber, which he improved to a considerable extent. For many years he served as a justice of the peace, and died full of years and honors in 1897 when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife died in 1898, aged seventy-six years. Their children were as follows: Lafayette, who is of Jersey County; Achsah, who is Mrs. J. L. Seago, of English Township; Andrew and Marion, who are also of English Township; Nancy Jane, who was Mrs. C. C. Berry, is now deceased; Mary, who died at the age of fourteen years; Phebe Ann, who was Mrs. F. Bean, is now deceased; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

Marion Carrico attended the district schools and made himself useful on his father's homestead, where he remained until a year after his marriage in 1874. He then moved on a farm owned by his father in Greene County, where he was engaged in farming until 1898, and in the spring of that year came to the homestead in English Township, buying 145 acres from the other heirs. Of this he has 115 acres under cultivation, the balance being in timber. In addition to his farming, he conducted a threshing machine from the time he was seventeen years old until 1890.

On December 10, 1874, Mr. Carrico was married to Mary Ellen East, born in Greene County, Ill., January 10, 1856, a daughter of Elisha and Jane (Wicks) East, natives of Missouri and Cleveland, Ohio, respectively, and granddaughter of William and Mary (Dunham) Wicks, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Carrico have one son of their own, Sylvester Marion, who was born September 18, 1875. He was married on July 24, 1898, to Nettie Pearl Berry, and they have two sons, namely: Sylvester Everett, who was born August 1, 1899, and Homer Clarence, who was born January 21, 1906. Mrs. Sylvester M. Carrico died November 21, 1912, since which time Sylvester M. Carrico has lived with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Carrico are notably charitable, and have given a home and kindly care to orphan children, and in the forty-three years of their married life, they have only been three weeks without having orphan children in their home. They adopted a daughter, Eugenia East, born at Dennison, Tex., when she was an infant. She is now Mrs. Orville Barry, of Greene County, Ill., and has two children, namely: Robert Earl and Delbert O. Mr. Carrico belongs to Kane Lodge No. 197, A. F. & A. M. and Mrs. Carrico to the Eastern Star. Their son is also a Mason. In politics Mr. Carrico is a Democrat.

CATT, Stephen, now deceased, was for many years one of the beloved clergymen of the Baptist faith, and a missionary for the Car-

rollton Baptist Association, whose last years were spent at Jerseyville. He was born at Rotherfield, County of Sussex, England, April 10, 1844, and died at Jerseyville, April 27, 1915. Stephen Catt was a son of James and Harriet Catt and the youngest child born to them. Leaving his native land on the day he was seventeen years old, he reached New York City May 18, 1861, to find the United States in the throes of civil war, and his sympathies were so enlisted in behalf of the established government that on November 24, 1863, he enlisted in its defense in Company F, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, at Springfield, Ill., he in the meanwhile having gone west to Illinois. After a faithful and honorable service he was discharged August 29, 1865.

The object of Stephen Catt in coming to this country was to join an uncle who lived in Jersey County, but as he had only seventeen cents in his pocket when he landed, he had to make his way west as best he could, and was thankful to a Jersey County farmer for giving him a ride from Alton to Jersey County. Naturally a young man of serious mind, it is probable that his experiences as a soldier turned his thoughts toward a religious profession, and he was licensed to preach by the Jerseyville Baptist Church January 30, 1876, and was ordained at the Baptist Church June 26, 1879. For eleven years he served the Carrollton Baptist Association as a missionary, and through his aid the churches at Roadhouse, Palmyra and Greenfield were erected, while it is estimated that at least ten per cent of the members added to the district under the jurisdiction of this association came through his preaching and earnest endeavors. During his residence at Jerseyville he became a very familiar figure to the people of the county seat, especially any of them who were in need of sympathy, spiritual inspiration or material aid. He was the friend of the downtrodden and afflicted, and awakened a love for humanity in many a desolate heart and turned hundreds to the church. When he died a multitude gathered to pay homage to the memory of a good man, and while all that is earthly of him has passed away, the work he accomplished will live forever and stand as a monument to him and his.

Rev. Stephen Catt was married November 14, 1866, to Tabitha Smalley, born at Plainfield, Union County, N. J., a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Drake) Smalley, the former of whom was born February 23, 1796, at Plainfield, N. J., and in 1858 came to Jersey County, settling on the edge of Jerseyville, where he died in 1878, the latter surviving him until 1889. Mrs. Catt attended Mrs. Cutting's Seminary at Jerseyville. The children born to Rev. and Mrs. Catt were as follows: Mary H., who is Mrs. George Gard of Los Angeles, Cal.; Isabell, who is a professional nurse; Nellie J., who is Mrs. Dr. Justus White of Auburn, Ill.; J. Henry, who lives at Jerseyville; Stephen W., who is a mail carrier of Jerseyville; Charles I., who lives at Jerseyville; Orville S., who lives at Litchfield, Ill.; Fannie R., who married Charles S. Jewsbury, lives with her mother; Flora, who is Mrs. William Martin of Moline, Ill., and Ethel B., who died when one year old. In politics Mr. Catt was a Republican. Fraternally he belonged to the

Masonic order, and he was an enthusiastic member of the Jerseyville Post, G. A. R., which he served as commander for many years. Mr. Catt lived for thirty-eight years in the house where his widow now lives.

CHAPMAN, Walter Joseph, one of the active practicing attorneys of Jersey County, is located at Jerseyville, where he is held in the highest esteem. He was born near Roodhouse, Ill., October 18, 1874, a son of William D. and Hannah M. (Mitchell) Chapman, he born at London, England, and she in Northamptonshire, England. In 1870 William D. Chapman came to the United States and spent a year in New York, where he worked in a brickyard. He then came to Whitehall, Ill., and worked for Jacob Tunison for two years, doing farm labor, and then rented land from his employer, that was located near Roodhouse, Ill. Two years later he bought a farm three miles east of Manchester, Ill., and in 1895 bought another farm in the same vicinity, and was engaged in operating his land until his death, which occurred May 19, 1910. His widow still lives on the farm.

Walter Joseph Chapman attended the common and high schools of his native county, and took one term at the Western Normal school, of Bushnell, Ill., another term at the Northern Illinois Normal school at Dixon, Ill., from which institution he graduated in 1898, and later took a course in the University of Illinois, at Urbana, Ill. During the winter terms of 1895-6-7-8-9 and 1900, he taught school. In August, 1900, Mr. Chapman was married to Parthena Spencer, of Murrayville, Ill., a daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary (Payton) Spencer, born in Morgan and Hancock counties, respectively. During the first winter following his marriage Mr. Chapman taught school, and then he entered the office of Thomas Henschaw, at Carrollton, Ill., and continued to read law during the summer months, and teach school in the winter until in October, 1905, when he was admitted to the bar. At that time he was principal of the public schools of Medora. For a time he was engaged in the practice of law at Medora, Ill. On August 1, 1906, he came to Jerseyville, and formed a partnership with E. J. Vaughn, which association continued until 1910, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Chapman remained alone until in October, 1915, when he associated Fred A. DuHadway with him, the latter gentleman having charge of the firm's office at Hardin, Calhoun County, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have two children, namely: William Donald, who was born July 27, 1906; and Thelma Faye, who was born November 26, 1911. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected state's attorney in 1908, and held that office until 1916, and during that period proved himself a fearless and energetic prosecutor. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to Jerseyville Chapter, R. A. M., and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Elks. Since 1911, Mr. Chapman has been a member of the library board, and was its president for one

year, and also was president of the board of education for one year. A man of great ability and careful training, he is a lawyer of note, and a citizen whose worth has been proven upon many occasions.

CHAPPELL, Edwin E., sheriff of Jersey County, has a record for fearlessness in the pursuit of duty, and success in clearing his county of malefactors, that is remarkable. He is a native son of Jersey County, having been born in Mississippi Township, November 14, 1865, a son of Richard and Minerva Jane (Swan) Chappell, also natives of Mississippi Township. The grandparents, Bartholomew and Grace (Gains) Chappell were born in France and England, respectively; while Nathan and Nancy Jane (Patton) Swan were born in Virginia. Bartholomew Chappell went to England in 1828, and from thence to the United States, locating in Jersey County. Nathan Swan traveled overland from Virginia to Jersey County, with horses and wagons, and located in what is now Mississippi Township. Both sides of the family entered land from the government. Richard Chappell, after his marriage, located on a farm in his native township, and there he died October 1, 1890, aged fifty-six years. His wife died July 22, 1917, aged seventy-five years. Their children were as follows: Ella Eudora, who is Mrs. William Noble, widow of William Noble; Teressa Jane, who is Mrs. Prentice Noble, of Alton, Ill.; Edwin E.; Albert Ross and Richard S., who live in Jerseyville; and William Pearl, who lives at Los Angeles, Cal.

Edwin E. Chappell attended the schools of his district, and grew up on the farm. On July 25, 1890, Mr. Chappell was married to Emma E. Darr, born in English Township, a daughter of Matthew and Eliza Ruth (Beaver) Darr, natives of Jersey Township. Mr. and Mrs. Chappell have one son, Richard Clyde. He was graduated from the Jerseyville High school, following which he studied for one year at Shurtleff College at Alton, Ill.; was for two years at the Valparaiso Law School; and spent one year in the law department of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill. He then completed his legal studies at the Lincoln Law School, Springfield, Ill., from which he was graduated with highest honors.

After his marriage, Edwin E. Chappell moved on a farm in Mississippi Township, and there spent two years, when he sold and went to Dow, Ill., where he conducted a meat market for a year. He then came to Jerseyville and acted as deputy sheriff for four years. At the expiration of his term of office, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and was a conductor on the street cars of that city until 1900. For the following three years he was employed in the ice cream department of the Union Dairy Company, and then was engaged in work on the Exposition grounds at St. Louis, as a guard, conducting the sight-seeing cars. In 1905 Mr. Chappell went to Los Angeles, Cal., and was a conductor on the Los Angeles & Pacific Steam and Electric Railroad for two years and four months. Returning to Jerseyville once more, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William

Noble, and the two carried on a painting contracting business until 1910, when Mr. Chappell was again appointed deputy sheriff. At the expiration of the four years, in 1914, he was elected sheriff of the county, and still holds that important office. Mr. Chappell is a Democrat. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

CLANCY, Rev. John J., pastor of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church at Jerseyville, was born in Ireland, June 24, 1866. He made his preparatory studies in Ireland, and in September, 1889, came with a relative to America and entered the seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara Falls, N. Y. He was ordained priest by Rt. Rev. James Ryan, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Alton, in the cathedral at Alton, August 15, 1891. After his ordination he was sent by Bishop Ryan to the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., and remained in Washington until he was appointed pastor of the Sacred Heart Church at Dalton City, Ill., being its first resident priest. He remained there until February 1, 1894, when he was sent to take charge of St. Catherine's Church at Virden, Ill., and remained at Virden until September 1, 1899, when he took charge of St. James Church, at Riverton, Ill. On October 1, 1914, he arrived in Jerseyville to take his present charge and to assume the task of paying off a large debt, and with the co-operation of a loyal and generous people he is meeting with much success at the present time.

COCKRELL, Elias, one of the most highly respected, best known and most substantial men of Jersey County, can look backward many years over an active and useful life and one that has, in its course, been identified with many unusual features. Mr. Cockrell is a native of Jersey County, born September 8, 1838. His parents were Moses and Katie Ann (Utt) Cockrell, natives of Portsmouth, Ohio, who came at an early day to Jersey County. Moses Cockrell was well known to river men in early times even as far as New Orleans. He later became a farmer in Jersey County, Ill.

Although school opportunities were far from being as they are at the present time when Mr. Cockrell was a boy, he gained his first knowledge of books in the school of the old Camp Ground Church, and the primitive log schoolhouses at Gillum Mound and Selby, and a later wide experience and association with men and important affairs, built on this sound foundation an educational structure that he has found entirely adequate. He remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. On March 28, 1859, with three companions, a pony, and four yoke of oxen, he started for the reputed gold fields of Pike's Peak, Col. His companions were John Buckles, John Whipple and Henry Lamb, the two former being deceased. Mr. Lamb lives in Nebraska. This was an adventurous undertaking and by the time the long journey was completed and Pike's Peak reached on the 24th of May, the three companions of Mr. Cockrell were so thoroughly discouraged and homesick that they

immediately took three of the four yoke of oxen and turned back on the trail for the old home. Their attitude was not shared, however, by Elias Cockrell. He had met with just as much hardship as his comrades but was made of sterner stuff and having come to the mountains for gold, he determined at least to look for it. Ere long he bought a claim and worked at mining for three months and then accepted a chance to sell it and went to the town of Golden Gate, at the foot of the mountains. There he engaged in logging through the winter, often in snow from one to three feet in depth. In the spring gold was discovered in California Gulch, Col., and immediately there was a stampede in that direction, in which Mr. Cockrell took part, and when there worked for a company by the day. The discovery of the precious metal at another point, Biven's Gulch, twelve miles further on, brought about a stampede in that direction, miners rushing to the new prospect in the middle of the night. Mr. Cockrell secured a claim there and after mining it for a year with very satisfactory results, sold out and went to Salt Lake, Utah. There he went into the freighting business, buying flour, and with a mule outfit freighted into Montana where he traded the mules for more flour and bought a better outfit. For about six years he continued his freighting business from Salt Lake to Fort Benton and Virginia City and Helena, and then sold his outfit to the United States government.

After disposing of the above business Mr. Cockrell rode a pony down the mountains to Helena and from there traveled by stage to Ogden, Utah. At this time the Union Pacific Railroad had been built within thirty-five miles of Ogden and in that then frontier city, with others, he was able to hire a hack which conveyed them to the construction train on which they were taken to Cheyenne, Wyo. There Mr. Cockrell boarded a passenger train for Kansas City and thus safely reached home. As may be expected, during these years of adventure, Mr. Cockrell many, many times had thrilling escapes from the Indians and accidents and also from the stampedes of wild buffalo on the plains, notwithstanding, Mr. Cockrell is very modest in describing his courage and resourcefulness in facing and overcoming the dangers and hardships that the most of his fellow citizens have only read about.

After Mr. Cockrell returned to Jersey County he bought a grain elevator at Jerseyville from his brother George Cockrell and Richard Schuler, and this he has conducted continuously ever since 1870, with the exception of one year when he traded it for a farm in Kansas, but rebought and in 1873 he built a lumber yard at Jerseyville and conducted it in connection with the elevator until 1907, when he sold the lumber and coal business to the Pollack Lumber Company. He has also owned other elevators but has disposed of all except the one at Jerseyville and one at Kane, Ill. He owns a valuable farm of 600 acres at Lavoy, Alberta, Canada. He is a director of the State Bank of Jerseyville.

Mr. Cockrell was married December 5, 1871, to Miss Lottie E.

Knapp, who was born here, June 21, 1850, a daughter of Colonel and Elizabeth (Halstead) Knapp, and they have had these children: Hattie B., who is deceased; Frank B., who operates his father's stock and grain farm in Canada; Charles K., who operates his father's elevator at Kane, Ill.; Robert E., who is in business at Alton, Ill., married Tessie Wyoff, and they have one son, Robert W.; George C., who resides at Jerseyville married Mary E. Lamb, and they have one daughter, Charlotte; and Bessie, who is the wife of Charles Warren, of Jerseyville.

In politics Mr. Cockrell has always been a Democrat. He belongs to both the Masons and Odd Fellows at Jerseyville, and he and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been one of the solid and dependable men of this city for many years and has always given encouragement to laudable enterprises. He served eight years on the city school board and was a member of the building committee of the Carnegie Library, and also has been for many years on the board of the Jerseyville Building and Loan Association.

COOPER, John, one of the successful general farmers of Richwoods Township, has long been recognized as one of the substantial men of Jersey County. He was born in Hanover, Germany, August 26, 1854, a son of John and Teressa (Ultman) Cooper. In 1868 the father, with his six children, came to Jersey County, the mother having died in Germany. They located at Fieldon, and he rented and cultivated land. His death occurred May 9, 1917, when he was eighty-eight years, five months and two days old. His children were as follows: Albert, who lives in Kansas; John, George and Alfred, who live in Richwoods Township, and Anna, who is Mrs. Walter Dunham.

John Cooper attended the common schools in Germany and accompanied his father to the United States in 1868, and lived with his father until his marriage, which occurred August 7, 1878, to Rosa Weeks. She was born in Greene County, Ill., April 8, 1860, a daughter of William and Rachel (Borruff) Weeks, natives of Greene County. After his marriage Mr. Cooper moved to his present farm of 220 acres in Richwoods Township, but after two years went to Greene County. Later he returned to his farm, and since then has been conducting it, doing general farming and stockraising and making a success of his undertakings.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper became the parents of the following children: Nettie, who died May 16, 1917, at the age of thirty-seven years, was Mrs. Steven Reddish, and she left a son, Norman; Robert, who lives in Richwoods Township is married to Virgie Miller, and they have three children, Otis, Edna and Robert; Dollie, who is Mrs. Victor Hidershied, has the following children: Evelyn, Morris, Hazel and Leona, and lives in Richwoods Township; Anna who is Mrs. Beman Meadford of Richwoods Township; Rachel, who is Mrs. John Ruch of Richwoods Township, has one child, Everett, and Alma and Bertha, who are at home. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Christian Church. He is a Demo-

crat, and served for twenty years as a school director. Fraternally he belongs to Fieldon Camp, M. W. A. One of the sound and reliable men of this locality, he stands well in the estimation of his neighbors.

CORNS, James Wesley, one of the leading contractors and builders of Jerseyville, is a man whose ability and integrity are unquestioned. He was born at Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, March 28, 1855, a son of John Wesley and Elizabeth (Scott) Corns, he born in Vanceburg, Ky., and she in Ohio. A marble cutter by trade, the father conducted the largest yard in the vicinity surrounding Ironton, Ohio. Later he went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he conducted a yard, but made his home at Wheelersburg, Ohio. In 1889 he took his family to Jerseyville, where he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred in 1901, when he was eighty-five years old. The mother died in 1904 at the age of eighty-five years.

James Wesley Corns attended the grade and high schools in Ohio, and when he was fifteen years old he began working at the carpenter trade, in which he was interested until he came to Jerseyville, at which time he embarked in a contracting and building business, and has so continued ever since. In connection with his contracting business he conducts a repair shop and manufactures sash and doors. He has to his credit the building of some of Jerseyville's most substantial buildings. Mr. Corns has never married. His parents had children as follows: Agnes, who is Mrs. Philip C. Young, of Jerseyville; Rhoda and Josephine, who live with their brother, James Wesley; and William, who lives at Jerseyville. In politics Mr. Corns is a Republican.

CORNWELL, Bert C., a successful farmer and stockman of Jersey County, who operates a valuable farm near Jerseyville, was born in Ohio, July 1, 1875, a son of James H. Cornwell, born in Ohio, who came to Illinois in 1887, and is now living near McClusky, Ill. His wife died when Bert C. Cornwell was only twelve years old. They had two sons and two daughters, namely: E. G., who is a farmer of Jersey County; Bert C.; Nellie M. Chambers, who resides at Alton, Ill.; and Mary Henderson, who resides at Butte, Mont.

Bert C. Cornwell attended the district schools in his native state until he was thirteen years old, and he came to Illinois in 1894, locating near McClusky, where he worked as a farm hand until 1907, when he began farming for himself. Mr. Cornwell specializes on raising Jersey cows, having a small herd, Poland-China hogs, of which he has a large drove, and draft horses. His stockraising operations have been very successful, and he is regarded as an authority along this line.

In 1903 he was married to Miss Cora E. Briggs, who was born in Jersey County, Ill., and her parents were also born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell have two daughters: Leta M. and Mary Mar-

garet. Fraternally Mr. Cornwell is a Modern Woodman. His political faith makes him a Republican.

COULTHARD, William H., one of Jerseyville's respected citizens and well known business men, has long been interested in the grain business, and is owner and operator of a grain and feed mill in this city. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 16, 1842. His father, John Coulthard, was born in England and when young was brought to Ottawa, Canada, by his parents. Later he moved to Akron, Ohio, and still later to Tuscarawas County. The maiden name of his wife was Hardisty and she died when their son William was an infant. John Coulthard was a miller by trade and followed the same in the places where he lived, his last residence being in Bourbon County, Ky.

William H. Coulthard had but meager educational advantages in boyhood, but he was given practical instruction by his father in the milling business. In Bourbon County, Ky., on August 15, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company A, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and was honorably discharged September 16, 1863, having served fourteen months, mainly in the dangerous field of scouting, in the Army of the Cumberland. He continued in the service of the government until the close of the war, being connected with the quartermaster's department at Paris, Ky. He then went on a farm near Lima, Ohio, until 1872, when he made a visit to Kansas, and on his return worked as a stationary engineer at Carrollton, Ill., until 1873, when he came to Jerseyville and for ten years afterwards was engineer in a grain elevator. For eighteen months he was foreman of an elevator in East St. Louis, but returned then to Jerseyville, and conducted the old Massy elevator for three years under rental; then had charge of an elevator at Medora, following which he came back to Jerseyville and with Elias Cockrell purchased the Cockrell elevator at Jerseyville. They jointly built the elevator at McClusky, which they conducted together for four years. Mr. Coulthard then bought his partner's interest at McClusky, and sold his interest at Jerseyville. Later he also sold his interest at McClusky, and upon his return to Jerseyville, he bought the old Newton Machine shop, which he has turned into a grain and feed mill.

On December 8, 1864, Mr. Coulthard was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Terry, a daughter of Cranford Terry of Owen County, Ky. She died December 13, 1911, the mother of four children, namely: John, who died at the age of four years; Howland P., who lives at Oklahoma City, Okla.; Ida, who is a public school teacher; and Eva Ann. In politics Mr. Coulthard is a Democrat. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the order of Rebekah, and also the Modern Woodmen of America. He is past commander of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

COWEN, Francis Marion, now deceased, was for many years one of the prosperous farmers of Jersey Township, owning 160 acres of valuable land just outside the corporate limits of Jerseyville. He was born at Jerseyville, February 11, 1839, and he died at Jerseyville, April 24, 1894. He was a son of John Cowen, born in Vermont, February 12, 1807, and Mariah (Corey) Cowen, born in Vermont, April 29, 1810. John Cowen was a farmer who came to Jersey County at an early day.

Francis Marion Cowen was married (first) at Jerseyville, October 24, 1860, to Mary Sweeney, who died in 1866. He was married (second) to Mary Landon, on April 30, 1868. She was born at Jerseyville, January 19, 1847, a daughter of William D. and Alvira (Corey) Landon. Mr. Cowen had the following children: Emma Viola, who is now Mrs. J. M. Bond; Ella Mae, who is Mrs. E. B. Wagoner; Lora Alice, who is Mrs. W. P. Richards; Lela Maria; Frank M.; Oscar, who died in 1872; M. Myrtle; Alvira, who is Mrs. O. R. Randolph; Edna Marian, who died in 1901. Mr. Cowen belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. A man of industrious habits and successful in his undertakings, he amassed a comfortable fortune, and firmly established himself in the confidence of his community, which lost a good citizen when he died.

CUMMINGS, Thomas H., one of the retired farmers of Jerseyville, and formerly a successful agriculturist of Jersey County, was born in Mississippi Township, in September, 1863, a son of Christopher C. and Phebe (Hamilton) Cummings, the former of whom was born in Mississippi Township, April 14, 1831, and the latter at Trenton, N. J., in December, 1835. The paternal grandparents were Thomas and Mary Ann (Carroll) Cummings, the former of whom was born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1800. The paternal great-grandparents were natives of Scotland who came to Connecticut, and later overland with ox-teams to Illinois. The maternal grandparents were John G. and Dorothy (Creque) Hamilton, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, of Scotch parentage, and the latter in New Jersey, of Spanish ancestry.

The grandfather, Thomas Cummings, moved from Monroe County, Ill., to Jersey County, Ill., locating in the southern portion. He was born in a blockhouse in Monroe County, about 1800, at a time when his parents had taken refuge in it from the Indians. When he came to Jersey County, about 1820, the land he entered from the government was partly in the timber and part in the prairie, and he developed it all, and added to his holdings until at the time of his death he owned 3,500 acres of land in Jersey and Macoupin counties. During 1845-6 he served in the Illinois General Assembly. His father, Josiah Cummings, was a soldier under General Wade, at the battle of Bennington, Vt., during the American Revolution, and he also served in the Black Hawk War. The maternal grandfather of Thomas H. Cummings, John G. Hamilton, came to Godfrey, Madison County,

Ill. He served during the War of 1812. He was a son of John Hamilton who came from the West Indies. The Hamiltons were mechanics and made scythes and other implements, and did all kinds of repair work.

Christopher C. Cummings and Phebe Hamilton were married in December, 1855, after which they located on a farm in Mississippi Township, and subsequently acquired about 800 acres of land in Jersey and Macoupin counties, and he became an extensive farmer and raiser of stock. He died June 20, 1897. In the fall of that same year his widow moved to Jerseyville. Their children were as follows: Thomas H.; John F., who lives at Washington, D. C.; Sarah C., who is Mrs. George H. Van Horne; Harry C., who lives at Morrisonville, Ill., has one son; and William C., who lives at Alton, Ill.

Thomas H. Cummings has never married, but resides with his widowed mother at Jerseyville. During his boyhood he attended the Black Jack district school, and spent his active years in farming, owning at one time a large amount of land. At present he still owns 240 acres of the old homestead, that he has rented to a tenant, and now enjoys the comfort his industry has provided. Mr. Cummings has no fraternal affiliations, but his father was a charter member of the Jerseyville Masonic lodge. In politics Mr. Cummings is a Republican.

CURRY, Arthur B., M. D., one of the efficient and capable physicians and surgeons of Grafton, is widely and favorably known all over Jersey County. He was born on a farm in Shelby County, Ill., a son of Frank Curry, who not only was himself born in Illinois, but his parents were also natives of the same state. Frank Curry belonged to the Christian Church, was a Democrat, and fraternally was affiliated with the Court of Honor. He held a number of township offices and was a man of local prominence, who spent his active years in farming. He was married to Ruth Blythe, who was also born in Illinois. She is a grand-niece of the celebrated David Crockett, pioneer, hunter, politician and humorist, and she has the first copy of his autobiography that came off the press, it having been given into her mother's hands by Mr. Crockett himself. Frank Curry and his wife became the parents of the following children: Arthur B.; Joseph J., who is living on the Curry homestead; Walter, who is now deceased. Frank Curry has passed away, but his widow survives.

Arthur B. Curry after leaving the local schools, entered the State Normal School at Charleston, Ill., and after three years attendance, went into a life insurance business, and was so engaged for about a year. He then took up osteopathy and chiropractic, later entering the medical department of Loyola University, and was graduated therefrom in 1914, and was admitted to practice by the state authorities that same year. For the subsequent two years he was engaged in practice at Chicago, and then came to Grafton, where he has since remained.

Dr. Curry was married to Frances F. Freeman, who was born in Coles County, Ill., and her parents were also born in Illinois. At the time of his death, her father was county treasurer of Coles County. Dr. and Mrs. Curry have two children: Agnes Blythe, who was born September 10, 1915; and Frank Freeman, who was born April 11, 1917. Dr. Curry combines osteopathy and chiropractice with his regular practice, and has been very successful. He also specializes on diseases of the eye. Politically he is a Democrat in national matters, but locally prefers to vote for the man rather than be bound by party lines. The Christian Church holds his membership, and he was an elder in the Jackson Boulevard Christian Church of Chicago. Fraternally he is a Mason, and formerly was a member of the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois Medical Society. A scholarly man, he is thoroughly abreast of the times, and is worthy of the confidence he inspires.

DANIELS, John Andrew, now deceased, was at one time one of the leading agriculturists of Jersey County. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., April 4, 1862, and died on his farm in Jersey County, August 23, 1908. He was a son of John A. and Phebe (Moffit) Daniels, the former of whom was born in Chester County, Pa., and the latter in New Jersey. After their marriage they located in Jersey County, but later moved to Sangamon County. Still later, they returned to Jersey County where they lived for many years, and then moved to Kansas. There the father died, and the mother, returning to Jersey County, here passed away.

John Andrew Daniels attended the public schools of Jersey County, and lived at home until 1885, when he moved to the farm of his wife's parents, four miles northeast of Jerseyville. This was a farm of over 200 acres, and he not only operated it, but many additional acres, and was a stockraiser upon an extensive scale.

In October, 1885, John Andrew Daniels was married to Laura E. Milton, born in Jersey County, a daughter of Charles and Frances Milton. By his first marriage, Mr. Daniels had three children, namely: Lewis W. and Lilly F., both of whom live at St. Louis, Mo.; and Ray W. The first Mrs. Daniels died April 20, 1896. On May 26, 1898, Mr. Daniels was married (second) to Margaret McReynolds, born in Jersey County, a daughter of Anderson and Alnora (Van Horn) McReynolds, he born in Sumner County, Tenn., and she in Delaware County, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels had the following children: George Anderson, John Andrew, Charles Herbert, and Frank Eugene.

After the death of Mr. Daniels, Mrs. Daniels lived on the farm for eighteen months. On November 1, 1909, she bought lots in Woodlawn on the north edge of Jerseyville, on which she had a modern residence erected, and here she has since made her home, renting her portion of the farm. She attended the public and high schools and was graduated from the latter in 1892, and for two years

taught in the Hickory Log district, and in the Victory district for three years. She belongs to the Domestic Science Association of Jerseyville. Her father came to Jersey County as a boy, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McReynolds, in 1835.

Mr. Daniels was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his younger days, but after his second marriage, he united with the Presbyterian Church. A Republican, he served as a member of the school board for a number of years. He was a great reader, and kept very well posted on current events.

DANIELS, Harry S., president of the Jersey Mercantile Company at Jerseyville, is one of the vigorous and enterprising business men of Jersey County and is identified with numerous organizations which have the best interests of community, state and nation at heart. Mr. Daniels was born at Jerseyville, Ill., April 14, 1866, and is a son of James S. and Emily (Jackson) Daniels, the former of whom was born in Chester County, Pa., and the latter in Jersey County. The maternal grandparents were George H. and Elizabeth (Brown) Jackson the latter of whom was born in Missouri.

James S. Daniels came to Jerseyville before the Civil War, in which he took part serving in an Illinois volunteer regiment. In 1872 he embarked in a hardware business under the name of J. S. Daniels, continuing alone until 1889, when he admitted his son Harry S. to a partnership, under the firm name of J. S. Daniels & Son, which style continued until 1892. He was a man of sterling character and fine business faculty and was so highly esteemed by his fellow citizens that he was elected to the highest municipal office in their gift, being mayor at the time of death, on July 12, 1892.

Harry S. Daniels was reared by careful parents and enjoyed liberal educational advantages. Early displaying business aptitude, when his education was completed, he became his father's partner and has been identified with this same business ever since although in 1914 the concern became a stock company, incorporated for \$65,000. Mr. Daniels is president of the same, F. W. Giers is vice president, and F. F. Loellk is secretary and general manager, with Fred Decker as assistant manager. The business is now operated as the Jersey Mercantile Company and is known all over the state, its activities covering a general department store which does a business of \$250,000 per year.

On June 8, 1896, Mr. Daniels was united in marriage with Miss Castelle Derry, who was born at Springfield, Ill., and is a daughter of James H. and Emma (Allyn) Derry. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Daniels was Rev. Norman Allyn, who was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the early circuit riders of Jersey County. Mrs. Daniels died September 12, 1916, and is survived by two children: Stewart D. and Elizabeth Emily.

In politics Mr. Daniels is an independent Democrat but politics plays a small part in his public-spirited work for he has the real good

of the city at heart and works unceasingly for betterment along every line. He is a zealous member of the Red Cross and was very helpful in the late effort to raise the Y. M. C. A. quota fund of his district for army relief. A graduate of the city high school, he has always been interested in educational progress and for five terms has been a member of the school board and its president two terms. He has also served as city treasurer, has been a member of the city council a period of fifteen years and served one term as mayor. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a liberal contributor and hearty worker on the line of giving encouragement to new business enterprises and served very efficiently on the committee that raised money for the shoe factory. Mr. Daniels is a member of the Community Club. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and is a Thirty-second degree Mason and has been master of the Jerseyville lodge two terms.

DAY, Ira E., agent for many of the leading automobile concerns of the country, and proprietor of a garage and repair shop at Jerseyville, is one of the enterprising young men of Jersey County. He was born in Fidelity Township, June 13, 1889, a son of William A. and Elizabeth Day, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

After attending the Pleasant Hill district school, Ira E. Day resided on the home farm until he was fifteen years old, when he began working in the shoe factory at Jerseyville. Six months later he went to St. Louis, Mo., and was employed for a few months by Swift & Co., in their packing house. Returning to Jersey County, he rented his father's farm and conducted it for eighteen months in partnership with his father, and then operated it alone for six years. Leaving the farm, he came to Jerseyville and worked for Patrick Fleming for six months, going then to Mr. Fleming's farm in Jersey Township where he spent a year. Once more he returned to Jerseyville and was engaged in mixing cement for all the city pavements, and following that was engaged in excavating work at Whitehall, Ill., where he installed nine miles of sewer. For the subsequent five years he was employed in an auto garage owned by Charles Wedding at Jerseyville, and in 1915 embarked in the garage business for himself on the site of Mr. Wedding's establishment, the latter having moved. Mr. Day handles the Grant 6, the Dort & Mitchell 6 and Dodge Bros. cars, and has been agent for Jersey and portions of Macoupin and Greene counties for the Waterloo Boy tractor, having sold eleven in eight months; and also has sold four Austin Road graders, six P. & O. Tractor plows, two Grant 6 cars, four Dodge cars, six Maxwell cars, three Dort cars, three Saxon 6's, and eighteen second-hand Ford cars, and many other second hand makes in the last eight months; also two John Lawsons and one 30-60 Altman Taylor tractors. He also carries on a general garage and repair business, and has been encouragingly successful.

On January 29, 1908, Mr. Day was married to Bertha M. Coyle, born at St. Louis, Mo., September 30, 1892, a daughter of Rufus and

Fannie Coyle. Mr. and Mrs. Day have one son, William A., who was born November 17, 1909. In politics Mr. Day is a Republican. Mr. Day drove the first automobile that went through Calhoun County.

DAY, William A., a retired farmer of Jerseyville, was formerly one of the progressive farmers of the county, and has always been a man of high standing. He was born in Jersey Township, January 25, 1847, a son of Ira E. and Mary (Hudson) Day, he born in Vermont, and she in Greene County, Ill. In an early day, Ira E. Day came to Jersey County, and entered a tract of land one and one-fourth miles west of Jerseyville. David Hudson, the maternal grandfather, a native of Kentucky, was one of the earliest settlers in what is now Greene County, Ill. After their marriage, Ira E. Day and his wife located on a farm five miles east of Jerseyville in Fidelity Township, where he owned and improved 240 acres of land, clearing off the original timber. Here he died in 1868, his wife surviving him until 1878. Their children were as follows: Stephan, Jane, Ann, all of whom are deceased; William A.; Thomas, David and John, all three of whom are deceased; Bell, who is Mrs. Isaac Rhodes of Freeman, Mo., and her twin sister, Eliza, who is deceased.

In 1868 William A. Day was married to Bell Fink, who was born in Ruyle Township, Jersey County, a daughter of John and Caroline (Lumpkins) Fink. For four years, or until the death of Mrs. Day, Mr. Day lived on his father's homestead, and during that period two children were born to him, namely: Herman, who lives at Jerseyville; and Delia, who is Mrs. George Johnson of Medora, Ill. On March 3, 1879, Mr. Day was married (second) to Elizabeth Sandidge, born in Jersey County, a daughter of Miles and Mary (Terry) Sandidge, both of whom were born in Jersey County. The grandparents were Henry and Mary (Waggoner) Sandidge, born in Greene County, Ill., and Absalom and Mary Terry, born in Texas. For a time following his second marriage, Mr. Day continued to reside on the family homestead, and then he bought 120 acres of land where he resided until 1907, in that year renting his farm and moving to Jerseyville where he had bought a residence on the East Side, and this has continued his home ever since. By his second marriage, Mr. Day has three children, namely: Maude, who is Mrs. John Roady of Alton, Ill.; Jessie, who is Mrs. J. H. Cadwalader of McClusky, Ill.; and Ira E., who lives at Jerseyville. Mr. Day is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat and has served as a school director, and in several township offices, being a man of ability and public spirit.

DECKER, Fred W., bookkeeper, treasurer and auditor of the Jerseyville Mercantile Company, is a man well versed in business methods, and to his ability and foresightedness is due much of the present prosperity of his company. He was born October 8, 1883, a son of Philip and Emeline (Cope) Decker.

Philip Decker was born in Holland, but came with his family to the

United States in childhood and was reared to manhood in New Jersey, where he learned the tailoring trade. Later he became interested in the lumber industry, which took him to Missouri, Arkansas and other states. Still later, he engaged in farming in Jersey County, Ill., where he remained until 1905, when he moved to Canada, and he is there very extensively engaged in farming. The mother of Fred W. Decker was born in Jersey County, Ill., in 1844, and her parents were American born. Philip Decker and his wife had three children: Mrs. Richard Powers, who resides in Jersey County; Mrs. William Schultz, who lives in Jersey County; and Fred W. Philip Decker is a Mason and while living in the United States was a Republican. In 1917 he paid a visit to his children, and while much interested in the progress made by Jersey County since he had left it, declared that he intended to continue to make his home in Canada. Mrs. Decker's grandmother, Lucinda Cope, lived over a century.

Fred W. Decker attended the local schools of the Franklin district and the Jerseyville High School, from which he was graduated in 1902, and he then took a business course. For some time thereafter he alternated teaching school during the winter and attending the State Normal School in the summer, continuing in the educational field for eleven years, during that time being connected with the schools of Otterville, Fieldon, Buena Vista and Franklin, at one time teaching in one of the oldest schoolhouses now standing in the state. He has studied law and is specializing in higher accounting. Mr. Decker was for three years assistant cashier of the Fieldon Bank, a state institution, and after that came to Jerseyville to assume the duties of his present connection.

In 1913 Mr. Decker was married to Eleanor J. Wheaton, born in Jersey County, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antone J. Wheaton, well-known residents of the West Side, Jerseyville. Mr. and Mrs. Decker have the following children: L. A., who was born April 26, 1914, and Cornelia J., who was born March 20, 1915. Mr. Decker is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for William J. Bryan. The Catholic Church holds his membership.

DECKER, William, owns and operates 200 acres of magnificent farm land in English Township, where he is regarded as one of Jersey County's most desirable citizens. He was born at Plainfield, N. J., in June, 1861, a son of Cornelius and Ellen (Vanderway) Decker, natives of Holland who came to New Jersey in 1840, and lived there until 1867, when they migrated to Jersey County, Ill., settling in English Township, where they became landowners, and there they died. Children as follows were born to them: Fred, Richard, and Hattie, all of whom are deceased; Philip, who lives in Canada; Hiram, who lives in Oklahoma; Agnes, a twin of Hiram, died in childhood; William; and John, who lives in Canada.

William Decker attended the Franklin district school, and when he was eleven years old went to live with Ezekial Chance, on a farm,

120 acres of which later became his by purchase. Still later, he bought eighty acres additional, and he is now the possessor of one of the finest farms in the township. In 1882 Mr. Decker was married to Ellen Chance, born in English Township, a daughter of Henry and Emeline (Cope) Chance, both born in English Township. Mr. and Mrs. Decker have two children, namely: Stella, who is Mrs. George Kessler of English Township; and Lilly Pearl, who is Mrs. William Felter of English Township. The Presbyterian Church holds Mr. Decker's membership. He is a Republican and has been a school director, highway commissioner and supervisor. Fraternally he is a Mason and Elk, and in every way he measures up to the best standards of American citizenship.

DOBBS, Joshua Elias, a retired farmer and justice of the peace, is one of the representative men of Grafton. He was born at Grafton, March 15, 1841, a son of Jesse and Matilda (Marsh) Dobbs. Jesse Dobbs was born in Barren County, Ky., December 22, 1818, and he was a farmer and carpenter who came to Jersey County when he was eighteen years old, locating first in South Otter Creek. There his parents died and he then came to Grafton, where he was married, his wife being a native of the village. Their children were as follows: Mary J. Houston; Joshua Elias; Amanda McDaniel, who is deceased; Henry C., who lives at Coffeyville, Kas.; Sarah E. Chappie, who is deceased; Charles W., who is deceased; Edward; and George W., who is deceased.

As he was the eldest son, Joshua Elias Dobbs was forced to early lend a hand at supporting the family, and so was only sent to school for three months. When his country had need of him during the Civil War, he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth United States Infantry, and saw service at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Steelesville, Haynes' Bluff, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Siege of Vicksburg, Siege of Jackson, (Miss.), Collinsville, Tenn., battle of Chickamauga, Siege of Nashville, and was wounded at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863. He would have been killed had it not been that he had secured a towel from one of the old colored women and had placed it, folded four thicknesses, in his breast pocket over his heart. The bullet struck this towel, the impact being so strong as to fell him, but the towel saved his life. On July 31, 1865, Mr. Dobbs was mustered out of the service at St. Louis, Mo., and returned to Jersey County, where he engaged in farming.

On March 24, 1865, Mr. Dobbs was married to Elizabeth Worthy, who was born in Tennessee, and they became the parents of the following children: Sarah E., who is deceased; Jason E., who is deceased; Rosa E. Wedding; Louis E., who is deceased; Emma; Bertram; Pearl Spencer; A. J.; and Cora Spangle. In politics Mr. Dobbs is a Republican, and he has served as road commissioner and school trustee and is now a justice of the peace. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Jerseyville. Jerseyville Post, G. A. R. holds

his membership, and he enjoys meeting his old comrades by whom he is held in high esteem as he is by all who know him.

DODGE, William K., one of the leading men of Fidelity, who is closely identified with the banking and commercial interests of Jersey County, was born in Fidelity Township, April 16, 1868, a son of Edson A and Margaret (Miner) Dodge, natives of Vermont. Luther Dodge, the paternal grandfather, came to Jersey County at an early day, and the maternal grandfather, William K. Miner, located on the present site of Fidelity, acquiring many acres of land which he entered from the government. Both these grandfathers became leading men of this part of the state.

After marriage, the parents of William K. Dodge, settled at Fidelity, where the father operated a grist mill, and he was also interested in mercantile pursuits, but during his later years he was a farmer. After retiring he moved to Jerseyville, and served as secretary of the Jersey County Fair Association for some years, and he was also secretary of the Trotting Association for a long period. A man of consequence, he held township and county offices, and died in 1894, respected by all who knew him. The mother survives, and makes her home at Jerseyville.

William K. Dodge resided with his parents until 1892, and then located on the McCollister farm, and worked it on shares. In 1901 Mrs. Dodge inherited eighty acres of land, and in 1909 Mr. Dodge bought the remaining eighty acres of their present farm, on which he raises Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and draft horses. In 1908 he moved to Cabado, Tex., where he conducted a rice elevator and managed two stores, dealing in feed, and he remained there for two years, and then returned to his old home. On November 24, 1913, Mr. Dodge organized the Bank of Fidelity, with a capital stock of \$11,000, of which John Ewin is president; C. E. Lewis is vice president; and William K. Dodge, John Ewin, C. E. Lewis, William Birkenmayer, A. D. Ewin, James Ryan and J. T. Darnielle are directors.

On February 24, 1892, Mr. Dodge was married to Miss Ida S. McCollister, of Fidelity Township, a daughter of Isaac and Sylvia N. (North) McCollister, natives of New York and Illinois, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge have the following children: Sylvia N., Marcus F. and Harold, all of whom are at home. Mr. Dodge is a Republican, and has served terms as assessor and collector of his township. Since 1895, he has been a member of Fidelity Camp, M. W. A., and Mrs. Dodge belongs to the Royal Neighbors and the Ladies Aid Society. A man of unusual ability, Mr. Dodge has known how to make his work count for something, and his influence is a strong one in his community, and it is always exerted in the right direction.

DOUGHERTY, James, now deceased, during his life was one of the prosperous farmers of Jersey County, and his widow, Mrs. Mary

Dougherty, is one of the highly esteemed residents of Grafton. James Dougherty was born in Ireland, March 8, 1833, a son of James Dougherty, also a native of Ireland. The elder James Dougherty brought his family to the United States in 1843, locating at St. Louis, Mo., and there his wife died during the great cholera epidemic in that city.

James Dougherty, the younger, attended the schools of St. Louis, and after completing his educational training, went to Calhoun County, Ill., where he commenced farming, continuing in this line of endeavor after he moved to Jersey County. He conducted the 100-acre farm he bought in Jersey Township, until his death, when his widow assumed the management of it, but later she rented it. Mr. Dougherty was a member of the Catholic Church. Politically he was a Democrat.

After moving to Calhoun County, James Dougherty was married to Mary Angeline Lamarsh, born at St. Charles, Mo., coming of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty had the following children born to them: Mrs. Catherine Frieman, Mrs. Julia Dempsey, Mrs. Rose McClintock, Mrs. Lula McClintock and Mrs. Sarah Ranson, who are living, and four who are deceased. Mrs. Dougherty is also a member of the Catholic Church, and takes an interest in its charitable and patriotic work. She is very well known at Grafton and in the surrounding country, where she has many warm friends.

DOWN, William R., a general farmer and stockraiser residing on section 21, Piasa Township, is one of the substantial men of Jersey County, and one widely known and generally respected. He was born in Piasa Township, in April, 1851, a son of Bartholomew and Isabella (Pringle) Down, he born in Devonshire, England, and she in Scotland. They came to the United States in their youth, he in 1835 and she in 1836, and he bought forty acres of land in Piasa Township, Jersey County, from the government. Later he went to Bunker Hill, Ill., and was married in 1846. Returning to Piasa Township, he was engaged in farming until his death. At one time he owned 2,000 acres of land in Jersey County. He and his wife had the following children: Isabella, who is the widow of Christian Bauer, lives in Piasa Township; William R.; Ann, who lives on the homestead; and Mary, Alice and John, who are deceased; and Michael, who is also living on the homestead.

After growing up on the farm and attending the schools of his district, William R. Down was married in April, 1866, to Mary Harris, born in Piasa Township, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Taley) Harris, born in Tennessee. Mr. Harris came to this vicinity in 1830, and she in 1831, and after their marriage, they located in Piasa Township. Until March, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Down continued to live with his father, and then he bought eighty acres of land in Piasa Township, to which he later added forty acres. Subsequently he bought another eighty-acre farm, and on it all he carries on general farming and stockraising and has been very successful. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Down are as follows: Harry, who lives at Galveston, Tex.;

Nellie, who is Mrs. Silas Williams, of Piasa Township; Lela, who is at home; Myrtle, who is Mrs. John Jones, of Piasa Township; and Elmer and Lydia who are at home. Mr. Down is a Presbyterian. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never had the time or inclination to enter public life.

DOYLE, John, agent for the Pierce Oil Company at Grafton, is one of the men held in high esteem all over Jersey County. He was born at Grafton, Ill., June 7, 1877, a son of Philip and Rose (Donohue) Doyle. Philip Doyle was born in Ireland and came to the United States in boyhood, locating at St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed by a moving-van company. Coming to Grafton, Ill., he was engaged in stone quarrying, and he died in 1915. His widow survives. Their children were as follows: Mary, Lizzie, Allie, Rose, Tess, Nellie, John, Philip, Frank, Willie.

John Doyle attended the Grafton schools until he was sixteen years old. He then went to Springfield, and learned the boiler-making trade, at which he worked for ten years, at both St. Louis and Danville. He then came to Grafton and operated a transfer line until 1915, when he engaged with his present company, which has connections all over this and surrounding counties.

Mr. Doyle was married (first) to Miss May Serry, born at St. Louis, Mo., who at her death left one child, Rose, who lives at Grafton. Mr. Doyle was married (second) to Catherine Bowman, a school teacher and a former chum of the first Mrs. Doyle and was her bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle have a son, Russell, who is at home. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. The Catholic Church holds his membership. With each change, Mr. Doyle has bettered his condition, and his ability and uprightness have always commended him to his employers and those with whom he is brought into contact.

DUNHAM, Stephen A. Douglas, one of the prosperous general farmers of Jersey County, owns and operates a fine property of eighty acres in Jersey Township. He was born in Richwoods Township, June 11, 1858, a son of Benjamin and Anna Eliza (Reddish) Dunham, natives of Ohio and Jersey County, respectively. In company with others, Benjamin Dunham drove cattle over the prairies, through to Montgomery County, Ill., traveling in a covered wagon. In this company were some who came on with him to Richwoods Township, Jersey County. The paternal grandparents were Stephen and Charlotte Reddish, who were born in New Jersey, but came to Jersey County, Ill., at a very early day. After their marriage, Benjamin Dunham and his wife located on a farm in Richwoods Township, where they died, having had a family of three daughters and ten sons.

Stephen A. Douglas Dunham was reared in his native township, and attended the district schools. In August, 1898, he was married to Rachel Proffer, born in Stafford County, Mo., a daughter of James and Mis-

souri (Harris) Proffer, natives of Missouri. After marrying Mr. Dunham bought a farm in Richwoods Township, but in 1911 he sold it and bought his present eighty-acre farm, where he has since carried on general farming and is meeting with a gratifying success. He and his wife have the following children: Bertha Ann Eliza, Gertrude C., Lottie Bell, Myrtle May and Elmer Stephen. In religious faith Mr. Dunham is a Baptist. He is a Democrat, and has served as a school director. Thrifty and hard-working, he has made all his efforts count for something, and stands very high in his community.

EAGLETON, Benjamin P., one of the extensive stockraisers of Jersey County, and a man widely known and universally respected, operates a magnificent farm in Richwoods Township. He was born in Illinois, March 21, 1895, a son of L. and Minnie Eagleton. His father, who is one of the prominent practicing attorneys of Peoria, Ill., is senior member of the well known firm of Eagleton, Stone & Isley, and at one time served as judge of the Probate court of Peoria, and has been connected with some very important jurisprudence in this part of the state.

Benjamin P. Eagleton attended the grammar and a high school in his native county, and the University of Illinois. In the summer of 1915 he came to his present farm of 1,000 acres which is owned by his father. Of this land, 500 acres are in pasturage and 500 acres are in a high state of cultivation. On this farm Mr. Eagleton raises Duroc-Jersey hogs and sheep and registered Hereford cattle and is a large feeder of cattle. The latest and most scientific methods are used in all of his farm work, and he is making a name for himself among the leading agriculturists of the county. Mr. Eagleton is not married. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

EAST, George, who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Jerseyville, belongs to an old and honored family of Jersey County. He was born in the county, July 6, 1866, a son of Elijah East, born in Missouri, who came to Jersey County about 1850. For many years he carried the mail between Hardin, Calhoun County, and Jerseyville. Elijah East married Jane Weeks, born in Ohio, and they had the following children: Amy, who lives in Texas; Mary Carrie, who lives in Jersey County; John and Charlie, who are deceased; and George.

George East remained with his parents, and after the death of his father, he took care of his mother during the fifteen years she survived him. When he first began farming on his own account, he rented land but later bought and has been successful as a farmer. He married Miss Lilly Gier, who was born in Greene County, Ill., but her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. East became the parents of the following children: George Leonard, Parker Lafayette, Marion Clinton, and Fred, all of whom are at home; Dennis; and Henry Clay.

A Democrat, he has served as highway commissioner. The Baptist

Church holds his membership. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

EASTHAM, Charles H., junior member of the general contracting firm of U. K. Eastham & Son, of Jerseyville, is one of the successful young business men of Jersey County. He was born at Fidelity, Jersey County, Ill., June 5, 1881, son of Urban K. and Emma (Rodell) Eastham, he born near Medora, Macoupin County, Ill., and she at Fidelity, Ill. The grandparents were George W. Eastham, born in West Virginia and one of the pioneers of Macoupin County, Ill., and Adolph and Caroline (Sellars) Rodell, natives of Switzerland. Adolph Rodell was a very early settler of Jersey County, and a blacksmith by trade.

After their marriage, Urban K. Eastham and his wife settled at Fidelity, where he carried on a carpenter and contracting business until 1904, when he moved to Jerseyville, at which time he and his son, Charles H. Eastham, formed the firm of U. K. Eastham & Son. Since then they have developed a substantial general contracting business, and have erected some of the finest buildings, not only at Jerseyville, but also within a radius of one hundred miles from the county seat.

Charles H. Eastham attended the public schools of his native place and took a correspondence course in architecture with the International Correspondence School. When he was twelve years old he began working at the carpenter trade with his father, and continued with him until 1900, when he went to St. Louis and worked as a journeyman there until 1903. He then came to Jerseyville, and began as a general contractor, continuing alone a year, and then taking his father into partnership.

On December 25, 1902, Mr. Eastham was married to Florence A. Corzine, born in Fidelity Township, Jersey County, a daughter of J. F. and Ann (Bacon) Corzine, natives of North Carolina and Philadelphia, Pa., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Eastham have three children, namely: Hollis Vincent, Kermet Eugene, and Imogene Juanita. In politics Mr. Eastham is a Democrat and he served as alderman of the Second Ward for two terms. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, Odd Fellows and Encampment, and the Elks. His religious affiliation is with the First Baptist Church of Jerseyville.

ECKHARD, Rev. Ernest J., pastor of the Church of the Holy Ghost, at Jerseyville, Ill., was born at Alton, Ill., November 9, 1880, a son of Charles and Josephine (Vatterott) Eckhard, natives of Niederorschel Eichsfeld, Germany. They were married in the state of New York, and there they lived until 1870. In that year the family moved to Alton, Ill., where the father worked in a lime kiln for nineteen years, and then became a merchant. His death occurred in 1900, and the mother died in 1894. Their children were as follows: Teresa, Christopher, Frances, Henry, August, Ernest J., Charles, Joseph, John, Bertha, who is Mrs. James Dooley, and Mary.

Ernest J. Eckhard attended St. Mary's Catholic school, at Alton.

Ill., and Josephinum College, at Columbus, Ohio, and was ordained priest on June 9, 1906. For one year he was professor of church music at Josephinum College, and was assistant chaplain at St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Ill., for five years. On October 12, 1918, he became pastor of the Church of the Holy Ghost at Jerseyville, and of St. Mary's Church, Westwoods, English Township.

The Holy Ghost parish was organized Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1883, with Rev. F. A. Marks as the first pastor, and Henry Scheffer and Charles Schneider as the first lay trustees. The second pastor was Rev. William Pietsch, who assumed charge in September, 1910, and remained until succeeded by Father Eckhard. The first church building was purchased from the Presbyterians, and in it services were held until September 20, 1884, when the building was destroyed by fire. The parish immediately erected a brick church edifice, Lucas Pfeifenger of Alton, Ill., being the architect, and Howell Brothers, the contractors. The contract price was \$6,108.75. Later on a frame building was purchased from the Lutherans, and has been used for school purposes. The first teacher of the school was H. Hoheisel, but it is now in charge of the Catholic Sisters. Father Eckhard is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Western Catholic Union.

EDSALL, Edwin P., supervisor of his township, president of the school board and one of the most public-spirited and patriotic citizens of Jersey County is conducting a profitable insurance business at Grafton. In these days when a man's worth to his country is proven by his actions Mr. Edsall measures up to the highest standards, and sets an example for others to follow. He was born near Grafton, May 31, 1866, a son of William H. and Rachel (McCrory) Edsall. William H. Edsall was born in what was then Greene County, but is now a portion of Jersey County, Ill. During the Civil War, he served for four years in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded while on a Mississippi River boat by a shot that penetrated the cabin of the boat and hit him. In spite of his injury he survived and is now living on his eighty-acre farm in this county. The mother died when Edwin P. Edsall was eight years old, and the father was married (second) to Mrs. Emma Compton, whose parents were of southern birth. By his first marriage, the father had in addition to Edwin P., the following children: Allen; Charles, who is deceased; and Leslie L. By his second marriage, he had two sons, namely: William A., and Thomas J. The father belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican, having served as a school director, and school trustee and assessor of Otter Creek Township. He belongs to the Salurian Lodge No. 449, I. O. O. F., of Grafton, Ill.

Until he was twenty-one years old Edwin P. Edsall attended school, first in the home neighborhood, and then at the Valparaiso (Ind.) Normal school, and in 1887, he located at Grafton. Associated in various enterprises he is now building up a fine patronage of insurance

and represents the Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee, Wis., the National Fire Insurance Company, the Security Insurance Company, and the American Insurance Company, maintaining his offices in the Ruebel Hotel building.

On December 21, 1892, Mr. Edsall was married to Miss Callie Whitfield, who was born in Jersey County. They have no children. Always very much interested in the good roads movement and the betterment of the public schools, he has given much of his time and attention to these subjects and a good deal of the progress made along both lines is due to his intelligent work. In 1914 Mr. Edsall attended the deepwater convention at Stillwater, Minn., and has otherwise rendered valuable assistance to this movement. A stalwart Republican, he cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and has continued ever since to support the candidates of the Republican party. At present he is county central committeeman of his party, and has held that office for several years. For a long period he was township clerk, and in 1917 he was elected township supervisor. He is now president of the Grafton board of education, and is constantly doing something to add to the comfort and pleasure of the children, of whom he is very fond. Mr. Edsall has served Grafton as alderman, and from March 15, 1902, until July 5, 1907, he served as assistant postmaster, and from July 5, 1907, to June 19, 1915, served as postmaster. Both he and Mrs. Edsall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he belongs to Salurian Lodge No. 449, I. O. O. F.; Ernest Lodge No. 459, K. P.; Riverside Camp No. 1067, M. W. A.; Goldenrod Camp No. 995, Royal Neighbors, and he has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In 1917 he was sent by his lodge as delegate to the state convention at Springfield of the Odd Fellows, and in the past has served in the same capacity, and will attend the convention in 1918. With the increased demands made by the war, Mr. Edsall continues to prove himself efficient and is serving on the Registration board, is Township Food Administrator and associate member of the Legal Advisory board. His public spirit has prompted him to assume additional work in behalf of the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross. It is his belief, which is shared by all of the worth-while men of the country, that now is the time for party lines to be forgotten, and for all to work together as Americans. With him, his country comes first, and then his county and city, and in their behalf Mr. Edsall will always be found working to bring about the best results, regardless of the cost to himself or the labor involved.

EDWARDS, Frederick Marshall, representing the National Refining Company for the counties of Jersey, Greene and Calhoun, with headquarters at Jerseyville, is one of the prominent men of Jersey County, and comes of an old and honored family of this section. He was born at Delhi, Ill., August 25, 1873, a son of Henry D. and Mary T. (Howeller) Edwards, and grandson of Andrew and Mary (Dar-

lington) Edwards. A sketch of the Edwards family appears elsewhere in this work.

After attending the district schools, Frederick Marshall Edwards took a course at Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Ill., and in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., and then entered Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., where he remained two years, and then began teaching school. A year later, in 1898, he embarked in a mercantile business at Delhi, and was appointed postmaster, holding that office for eight years. In February, 1903, he moved to Sapulpa, Okla., where he was clerk for the 'Frisco Railroad in the master mechanic's office until 1909, at which time he removed to Delhi, Ill., and in 1914 bought the interest of the other heirs in the Edwards homestead in Piasa Township. This property comprises 200 acres of very valuable land, and he conducted it until 1915, when he rented his farm and moved to Jerseyville. For the subsequent year he was connected with the English Station Hardware Company, and then on November 1, 1916, he assumed the duties pertaining to his present position, and is proving his ability in this direction.

On July 14, 1898, Mr. Edwards was married to Lora F. Terry, born at Otterville, Ill., a daughter of Henry C. and Mary A. (Cadwallader) Terry. She attended the Hamilton primary school at Otterville, and the Jerseyville High school, and also took private music lessons. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have two sons, namely: Terry Warren, who was born December 13, 1899, who was graduated from the Jerseyville High school as president of his class when only sixteen years old, is now taking a course in mechanical engineering in the University of Illinois, at Urbana, Ill.; and Marshall Henry, who was born June 27, 1902, is a graduate of the Jerseyville High school. Mr. Edwards is a Republican. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a teacher in the Sunday school. While living at Delhi, he was superintendent of the Sunday school for several years. Fraternally he is a Mason and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. A native son of the county, Mr. Edwards has never ceased to take a deep interest in the progress of this section, and has aided materially to its development.

EDWARDS, Henry D., now deceased, but for many years a substantial business man of Delhi, is remembered for his many excellent traits of character. He was born in Ohio, February 24, 1837, a son of Andrew and Mary (Darlington) Edwards, the former of whom was born in Mercer County, Pa., May 11, 1808, a son of David and Catherine Edwards, also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1849 Andrew Edwards brought his family to Jersey County, Ill., and raised a crop that same summer. In October of that same year he bought 120 acres of land in Piasa Township, on which he lived until his death on June 4, 1867.

Henry D. Edwards was better educated than the majority of farmer's sons of his day, attending McKendree College for two years,

after which he taught school and was engaged in surveying for a number of years. On November 9, 1872, he was married to Mary T. Howeller, who was born at Louisville, Ky., April 20, 1850, a daughter of Fred Howeller, who died and she was reared by Thomas Marshall of Delhi. After his marriage, Henry D. Edwards bought a store and the building in which the business was located at Delhi. A year later he formed a partnership with M. V. Hamilton, and this connection continued until 1882, when Mr. Edwards sold his interests to Mr. Hamilton. In the meanwhile he had, in 1872, been appointed agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Delhi, and the increasing volume of his business had necessitated his retiring from his mercantile business. In October, 1902, he resigned his agency on account of ill health, and went to Sapulpa, Okla., where he remained until 1911, when he went to Ellensburg, Wash., where he died April 7, 1912. His wife survives and now lives in Ellensburg with her sons, Jerome Y., who was born May 20, 1875; and Andrew J., who was born October 5, 1891. All his life Henry D. Edwards was a man of determination and when in his vigor he accomplished whatever he set out to do, and when he died, he left behind him a record for honesty of purpose and uprightness of living many would do well to emulate.

EGELHOFF, Charles, enjoys the privilege of living on the farm in English Township, Jersey County, Ill., where he was born June 21, 1881. He is a son of John and Maria (Arkerbaur) Egelhoff, natives of Germany. These parents came to the United States at different times and were married in Jersey County, after which they located for a time at Jerseyville, and the father was employed in teaming between Jerseyville and Alton. In 1877 he bought 200 acres of land in English Township, which was then covered with timber, and he worked hard to clear and improve his land. His death occurred in February, 1914, and the mother died in December, 1916. Eight of their ten children survive, and of them all, Charles is the youngest.

Remaining at home, Charles Egelhoff attended the district schools and learned how to farm from his father, and was taught lessons of thrift and industry by both of his excellent parents. When only twenty-two years old, he assumed charge of the homestead, which he still operates, and bought it in 1908, and is a very successful man.

On January 20, 1904, Mr. Egelhoff was married to Minnie May French, born in Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of William and Catherine French. Mr. and Mrs. Egelhoff have no children. He was confirmed in the German Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has not cared to hold office, his time and attention being absorbed by his farm industries.

ELY, Archibald Foreman, a prosperous general farmer of Fidelity Township, was born in Jersey Township June 28, 1849, a son of Isaac R. and Mary Ann (Christopher) Ely, he born near Hightstown, N. J.,

and she in Preble County, Ohio. The Ely family is of English descent, three brothers having come to Massachusetts at a very early day. The paternal grandparents were Richard R. and Amy (Foreman) Ely, and the maternal grandparents were John and Jennie (Hollinshade) Christopher, natives of Pennsylvania. They all came to Jersey County some time between 1837 and 1839, bought land and lived on it for many years. Richard R. Ely was the founder of the Baptist Church at Jerseyville. After the parents of Archibald F. Ely were married they located near Jerseyville, and in the spring of 1850 bought land in the Paradise neighborhood in Fidelity Township, where they lived until 1890, when they retired to Jerseyville. There the father died in 1904, aged eighty years, and the mother in 1911, aged eighty-four years. Their children were as follows: John C., who died in 1900, aged fifty-three years; Archibald F.; and George I., who died in 1912, aged fifty-seven years.

Archibald F. Ely attended the Prairie Union district school, and learned farming from his father. On October 3, 1872 he was married to Adelia E. Miner, and after his marriage he lived for one year on his father's farm, and then came to his present farm of 100 acres in Fidelity Township. In 1890, he returned to the homestead and remained on it until 1900, when he came back to his own farm, where he is still carrying on general farming, which has always claimed his attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Ely have had the following children born to them: Arthur Leroy, who is at home; Alma E., who is Mrs. William Porter of Fidelity Township; Miner I., who lives in Wisconsin; and Richard F., who lives in Macoupin County, Ill. Mr. Ely is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat and he served two terms as township collector, and was a school director for twenty-six years. Fidelity Camp, M. W. A. holds his membership.

ENOS, Joseph W., M. D., one of the most progressive physicians of Jersey County, is successfully engaged in practice at Jerseyville. He was born at Marine, Ill., March 30, 1858, a son of Charles R. and Eliza Ann (Thorp) Enos, he born March 12, 1815, at West Eaton, N. Y., and she born at Boston, England, March 11, 1825. They were married February 2, 1845. He died May 12, 1910, and she died May 18, 1897. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Enos, was born in Rhode Island, January 7, 1783, and died October 21, 1866, and his wife, Hannah (Patterson) Enos was born at Weatherford, Conn., June 21, 1786, and died August 27, 1841. The great-grandfather, Joseph Enos, was born in Rhode Island, August 2, 1758, and was a soldier in the American Revolution being one of six of the Enos family to serve in this war. He was married at Hopkinson, R. I., January 5, 1780, to Thankful Coon, born September 16, 1763. She died April 5, 1858, and he died at Nassau, N. J., June 12, 1835.

Charles R. Enos and his wife were married at St. Louis, Mo. He was a mechanic, farmer and physician, and about 1848 moved to Madison County, Ill., where he remained until 1883, when he came to Jerseyville, and practiced medicine as long as his health permitted.

Dr. Joseph W. Enos attended the public schools of Madison County, and in 1879 matriculated at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Medical College, a year later entering Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1881. Immediately thereafter he entered upon a general practice at Jerseyville, but only remained there for three months, and then moved to Edwardsville, Ill., and after six years went to Alton, Ill., where he conducted a sanitarium for five years. On account of ill health, he sought outdoor life for a time and began conducting a farm in Jersey County, and after two years was sufficiently recovered to resume practice at Jerseyville, where he has since remained with the exception of three years spent in practice at Boulder, Colo., and three years spent at Denver, Colo. Of late years Dr. Enos has specialized in chronic diseases, and has been very successful in his treatment of them. Professionally he belongs to the American Association of Progressive Medicine, American Institute of Homeopathy and the Illinois Homeopathic State Association.

On February 9, 1882, Dr. Enos was married to Eva J. Cory at Jerseyville. She was a daughter of Abner and Margaret (Shellman) Cory, born at Jerseyville. Dr. and Mrs. Enos had the following children: Helen Augusta, who is Mrs. Albert Harral of East St. Louis, Ill.; Margaret Leone, who is Mrs. Loren Oscar Lendon of Alton, Ill.; Joseph Dudley, who lives at Bald Mountain, Colo., married Marian Viola Richards; Florence Elizabeth who is Mrs. George Albert Works of Vernon, Tex.; Edna Corey, who died at the age of six years, and Edith C., who died at the age of a few months. Mrs. Enos died July 7, 1900. On March 3, 1903, Dr. Enos was married (second) to Margaret J. Taylor, born August 28, 1874, at Topeka, Kas., a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Yerkes) Taylor of Illinois. Dr. Enos is independent in his political views. Fraternally he is a Chapter Mason, belonging to the Jerseyville lodge, and he is also a member of Jerseyville Lodge No. 954, B. P. O. E.

EWIN, Charles William, one of the native sons of Jersey County, and an enterprising young agriculturalist of Fidelity Township, was born in Mississippi Township, December 16, 1892, a son of Edward and Clara (Bohn) Ewin, natives of England and Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., respectively. The maternal grandparents were William and Ellen (Hurley) Bohn, she born in Kentucky and he in Illinois. William Bohn was a son of Henry Bohn, born in Germany. The Bohn family early settled in Macoupin County, Ill., and after their marriage, Edward and Clara (Bohn) Ewin settled on a farm in Fidelity Township, but later moved to Mississippi Township, where he engaged in farming for some years. He then bought 240 acres of land in Mississippi Township, and sixty in Fidelity Township, selling farm south of town in 1902, to move to Jerseyville, where he lived for seven years. When he sold his homestead in 1903, he invested in 240 acres in Fidelity Township, and 160 acres in Macoupin County, just across the county line from Fidelity Township. In 1910 he moved to Piasa, Ill., where

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he is now living in retirement. He and his wife had the following children: Ralph Edward, who lives in Fidelity Township; Charles William who is now in France, in the Marine Aviation service; and Mabel Ellen who is with her parents.

Charles William Ewin attended the grammar and high schools of Jerseyville, and lived at home until he attained his majority, at which time he began farming for himself on the 240-acre farm in Fidelity Township farm owned by his father. He is not married, and a man and his wife attend to his housekeeping affairs for him. His political faith is that of the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic lodge at Shipman, and has attained the Thirty-second degree, and the Modern Woodmen of America, at Piasa.

EWIN, John, president of the Bank of Fidelity, which he assisted in organizing, and one of the heavy landowners of Jersey County, has long been accounted one of the leading men of Fidelity. He was born in Westmoreland, England, February 28, 1862, a son of William and Elizabeth (Harrison) Ewin who died in England.

On March 21, 1886, John Ewin and his brother Edward arrived at Jerseyville, and they immediately secured work in the American bottoms on a farm located in Madison County, being employed by Hampton Montgomery. A year later, John Ewin returned to Jersey County and for a year was engaged in farming on a Jersey Township farm, and then for the following two years he and his brother Edward were engaged in an agricultural venture on that same farm. John Ewin then took charge of the Daniel Still farm and conducted it for four years. In 1891 he rented a farm between Bunker Hill and Carlinville, in Macoupin County, and conducted it until he bought a farm of eighty acres in Fidelity Township, located one-half mile from Fidelity, on which he erected a residence and made other improvements, and has since conducted it, still making it his home. Mr. Ewin now owns 400 acres in Macoupin County, and about 560 in Jersey County, renting all but his homestead. He has been a large raiser of cattle and mules, and he is now selling his product to the French government. When the Bank of Fidelity was organized he took a prominent part, and continues its president. A Republican, he has served in public office, has been a justice of the peace many years, and has also been a school director and assistant postmaster of Fidelity. His fraternal connections are with Fidelity Lodge A. F. & A. M., and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he has served the latter order as advisor and watchman.

On August 26, 1891, Mr. Ewin was married to Annie L. Carter born in Fidelity Township, August 8, 1868, a daughter of William H. and Lucy (Brown) Carter, natives of Madison County. Mr. and Mrs. Ewin have had the following children born to them: Eva E., who is Mrs. Harold Kirchner, of Fidelity Township, has one son, Earl H.; Rose L., who is at home; William Paul, who was married to Myrl

Moore, has one child, Kathryn L.; and Lucy Myrtle; Isabel B.; Ruth A.; John C. and Glen Edward who are all at home.

FAHEY, David D., one of the prosperous and well known business men of Jerseyville, has built up a very fine trade in groceries, and his store commands some of the best patronage of the county seat and the surrounding country. He was born at Jerseyville, July 10, 1877, a son of David and Hannah (Hayes) Fahey. Growing up at Jerseyville, David D. Fahey attended both the public and parochial schools, and was at the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, Mo., for two years, after which he returned to Jerseyville, being then twenty-one years of age, and began clerking. Until 1909, he was engaged as a clerk by several employers, and having by then acquired a valuable experience and knowledge of the trade, he established himself in a general grocery business, at the corner of Arch Street and the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and has built up a very desirable trade.

On June 22, 1910, Mr. Fahey was married to Julia I. Bane, born in Jersey County, May 5, 1881, a daughter of William and Sarah Mary (Bane) Bane, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Fahey became the parents of the following children: Mary Margaret, who was born November 3, 1915; and David, who was born February 2, 1917. Mr. Fahey and his family belong to the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Western Catholic Union. In politics, he is a Democrat.

FAHEY, William F., one of the leading retail merchants of Jerseyville, doing a very satisfactory trade in coal and ice, was born in Jerseyville, Ill., November 27, 1870. His parents were David and Hannah (Hayes) Fahey, who were married in Jerseyville. Both were born in Ireland, the mother in County Limerick and the father in County Kilkenny. He was a railroad man and was well known through this section. His death occurred in 1877 and that of the mother in January, 1897.

William F. Fahey attended the public schools of his native city and after his graduation from high school attended the Bryant & Stratton college in Chicago. When he started into business he made so favorable an impression that he was able to secure the position of corporation clerk at Springfield, under Secretary of State Henderson, with whom he remained for four and one-half years, and again came in touch with political affairs at the capital when he was made sergeant of arms of the senate, in the session of 1915. Mr. Fahey has been one of the strong men of the Democratic party here for many years and served continuously for eight years as alderman of the Third Ward, and two years as mayor of Jerseyville.

Mr. Fahey was married on June 15, 1905, to Miss Rosalie Laurent, who was born at Jerseyville and is a daughter of Ludwig and Emma (Wagner) Laurent. The mother of Mrs. Fahey was born in this city but the father was born in Nancy, France. He was a representative

citizen of Jersey County and served as circuit clerk for forty years. Mrs. Fahey died March 8, 1914, and is survived by two children, Newell and Catherine. Mr. Fahey is a member of the St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen of America and the order of Elks. His name is very apt to be found on committees of leading public men when measures of relief for the unfortunate are under consideration, and his judgment is consulted when matters of civic importance are undertaken.

FALES, Charles Francis, now deceased, was for many years one of the leading business men of Jersey County, and one widely known and unusually beloved and respected. He was born near Carrollton, Ill., October 15, 1854, a son of Warren and Elizabeth (Barber) Fales, natives of Massachusetts and New Jersey respectively, and early settlers of Greene County, Ill. He was one of a large family, in which there were four daughters and seven sons, but he was the only one of the sons to reach the age of twenty-one years.

At the age of twenty-three years Charles Francis Fales came to Jerseyville and entered into business with William Keith in his undertaking establishment. From then until his death, with the exception of just one year, Jerseyville continued his home. Here, in 1875, he married Ada Katherine Hess, a daughter of George W. and Hannah (Whitlock) Hess, natives of Jersey and Greene counties. Her grandparents on the paternal side were also pioneers of Jersey County, Samuel and Catherine (Ladley) Hess. To Mr. and Mrs. Fales were born two daughters, Maude, now Mrs. L. M. Jenney of Oberlin, Ohio, and Frances, now living with her mother in their home on West Arch street, Jerseyville.

In 1880 Mr. Fales bought Mr. Perrine's share of their establishment and became the leading undertaker of Jerseyville. Perhaps because ministers, doctors and undertakers come to people in the time of their deepest pain and trial, they gain an intimate knowledge of people such as no other class can approach. This was especially true of Mr. Fales. No one knew more people; no one had more friends than he. This was not due to his profession alone, but because he was a man of great sensitiveness and sympathy for those in trouble. His heart was bound up in his work all his life, and those that he served need not be reminded of his cheerful, encouraging kindness or of his eager willingness to prove of use. His desire was to wear out, not rust out, and in spite of a frail physique he went bravely on with his life work, which would have been continued, even though he had been granted three score years and ten.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Fales became identified with the church, and for years he was an active member of the Jerseyville Presbyterian Church, to which Mrs. Fales also belongs. Fraternally Mr. Fales was connected with the Odd Fellows, Masons, Woodmen, Elks, Protective League, Rebekahs, and public and purely benevolent asso-

ciations. In short, he was a man of great activity, wide acquaintance and generous heart. In spite of his varied outside interests, Mr. Fales was intensely devoted to his home life. He was always a lover of little children, and found great joy in his own and later in his two grandchildren Warren Fales and Frances Elizabeth Jenney. In all things Mrs. Fales was his inspiration and partner.

On July 25, 1917, at 5:30 A. M., after a short illness, the end came. He died in the arms of his wife, whose devotion and courage throughout the forty-two years of their happiness together had ever been his stay and comfort. Such was the life of Mr. Fales—happy because he loved and lived for others; successful, for his ardent, industrious interest meant that life was always squarely met.

“A spirit goes out of the man who means execution which outlives the most untimely ending. All those who have meant good work with their whole hearts, have done good work; and every heart that has beat strong and cheerfully had left a hopeful impulse behind it in the world.”

FANNING, Rev. Charles J., priest-in-charge of St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Grafton, is one of the learned and scholarly men of Jersey County, and one who is held in affectionate reverence by his people. He was born in Ireland, in October, 1883, and he was educated at St. Peter's College at Wexford, Ireland. Father Fanning was ordained in June, 1909, and came to the United States in October of that same year to be assistant priest at Carrollton, Ill., for six months. He was then assistant priest at Mt. Sterling, Brown County, Ill., until the fall of 1913, when he came to his present charge.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Grafton was established in 1871. with Father B. N. Bourke as pastor during its first year, he being succeeded in 1872 by Father Edward McGowan, who remained until 1875. During the succeeding year Father Thomas Cusack was the priest-in-charge, and then in 1876 Father D. J. Ryan assumed the duties and discharged them until 1878. The next priest was Father Winterhalter who remained a year, when he was succeeded by Father Rosmeller, who was in charge until 1884, when Father Marks was placed in charge and he remained until July, 1885. Father Thomas Masterson was the priest from 1885 until 1892, when he was succeeded by Father Terrence O'Brian, who remained until the fall of 1894. Father Joseph Finnegan had charge until 1898, when he was succeeded by Father C. S. Bell, and in 1903 he was succeeded by Father C. E. Snyder, who remained until 1907. Father A. Schockart took charge in 1912, then Father August C. VanRie was the priest for six months. Father D. J. Doyle had charge from the spring of 1913 until the fall of that year, when Father Fanning came to the parish, where he has since remained.

FERNS, John, now deceased, was one of the respected men of Jersey County for a number of years. He was born in Canada in 1835.

but came to Alton, Ill., at an early day, and there carried on blacksmithing. Still later he moved to Jersey County, where he continued working at his trade until his death which occurred in 1866. John Ferns was married to Hannah Hayes at Alton, Ill. She was born in County Limerick, Ireland, a daughter of Michael and Bridget Hayes, who crossed the ocean on a sailing vessel, landing at New Orleans, La., from whence they made their way to Alton, Ill., and there Mr. Hayes engaged in farming.

After the death of Mr. Ferns, his widow was married (second) to David Fahey, the ceremony taking place in 1870. Mr. Fahey was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland. His work was in connection with railroad construction and he continued in this line all of his life. His death occurred at Jerseyville, July 25, 1877. She died January 24, 1897. By her first marriage she had two children, namely: Thomas, who lives at Springfield, Ill.; and Margaret M., who keeps house for her half-brother, William F. Fahey. By her second marriage, Mrs. Fahey had the following children: William F.; Johanna and Catherine who are deceased; and David D., who lives at Jerseyville.

FREIMAN, Albert, member of the city council of Grafton, and night watchman for the Ripley Steel Bolt Manufacturing Company, is one of the reliable and highly esteemed men of Jersey County. He was born at Grafton, May 8, 1866, a son of Herman and Catherine (Faver) Freiman, natives of Germany. Herman Freiman came to the United States in 1856, stopping first in Philadelphia, Pa., and later coming west to Chicago, Ill. During the Civil War he was drafted, but Agne & Staley, the owners of the quarry in which he was employed as foreman, desiring to keep his services, hired a substitute for him. He was again drafted, and sent to St. Louis, Mo., but went no further as peace was declared. His wife came to the United States when she was nineteen years old. The children born to Herman Freiman and his wife were as follows: Catherine; Cecelia; Albert and Herman. Upon his return from the war, Herman Freiman resumed his work in the Agne & Staley quarry, but later bought a farm, and commenced raising garden truck and grapes, and was so engaged at the time of his death, which occurred about 1905, and his wife passed away in 1915. He was also employed on the mason work on many of the stone buildings at Grafton. His first presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas, and he was always a Democrat, serving in the city council for fourteen years. He was a member of the Catholic Church.

Until he was seventeen years old, Albert Freiman attended the Grafton schools, when he embarked in the fishing business and operated a market for twenty-two years. He was then interested in the retail liquor business and a pool room for six years, when he bought a confectionery business and conducted it for a year, then turning it over to his son and daughter. Mr. Freiman was city marshal for a time, when he was given his present position. At one time he also held the

office of deputy sheriff, and his past experiences as marshal and deputy fit him for his present position.

On May 9, 1888, Mr. Freiman was married to Catherine Dougherty, born in Calhoun County, Ill., April 11, 1868. Her father was born in Ireland, and her mother in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Freiman have had eight children born to them, namely: James C., Robert E., Edith, Raymond, Leverne, Zeta, Albert J. and Letitia. James C. Freiman and his sister Zeta operate the confectionery business; Robert E. is at Alton, Ill.; Raymond is a chauffeur; Leverne is in a foundry at Grafton; while Letitia is at home. Mr. Freiman is a Democrat, and has been a member of the city council for thirteen years, and was president of the board for two years. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Fraternally, he belongs to the Owls, and the Modern Woodmen of America, which he joined fourteen years ago.

FRITZ, Lestor, who is an electrician employed by the Jerseyville Telephone Company, is one of the skilled men in his line of work in Jersey County. He was born at Jerseyville, November 2, 1886, a son of Charles E. and Lela Fritz, natives of Jerseyville. Mrs. Fritz died when Lestor Fritz was eleven years old. His only sister, Nellie, was married to William Seahousen and they live at Jerseyville. Until he was sixteen years old, Lestor Fritz attended the schools of Jerseyville, and he then became clerk for George W. Ware & Sons, druggists, remaining with this firm for ten years, when he engaged with the Jerseyville Telephone Company with which he has since remained, being one of its most valued men.

Mr. Fritz was married to Florence Krotzsich, who was born at Jerseyville April 12, 1886. Her father was born at Washington, Mo., and her mother at Garfield, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz have two children, namely: Morris U., who was born July 21, 1908; and Gordon S., who was born April 2, 1915. Mr. Fritz is a Republican. He belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows. His parents and grandparents were born at Jerseyville, and his grandfather, Godfrey Fritz, has been in the employ of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the past fifty years, so that the family is one of the oldest and best known in Jersey County.

FROST, Francis Marion, well known in the concrete and cement industry at Jerseyville, is enjoying a trade that extends all over the county. He was born in Monroe County, Mo., October 1, 1852, a son of Charles and Esther J. (Wiggins) Frost, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and the latter in Virginia. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Frost was Labron Wiggins, who served in the Mexican War, and appears to have been a man of courage both in war and peace. Among other proofs the story is told that upon one occasion when he and Colonel Gregory, also of war fame, were crossing the Illinois River in a skiff, the rough waters overturned the craft and it was only through risking his life that Mr. Wiggins saved the lives

of both. He located at White Hall, Ill., for a while, then moved to Mexico, Mo., and finally to Bates County, Mo.

Charles Frost and Esther J. Wiggins were married at Mansfield, Ohio. He followed the trades of plasterer and bricklayer, and lived in Monroe County, Mo., until after the Civil War, when he moved to Bates County, and later retired to Schell City, in Vernon County, where both he and his wife died.

Francis Marion Frost remained at home, learning his trade under his father during boyhood attending the public schools in Illinois, and later in Missouri, attended night school after the labor of the day was over. Mr. Frost thus gained a very serviceable education. When he was twenty-one years old he started out for himself and worked at his trade at Troy, Madison County, Ill., and later in Sedalia, Mo., visiting various other points as business calls came. In 1876 he returned to Illinois and during several years of residence at White Hall kept active in contract work, and then moved to Abilene, Kas., where he remained until 1891, when he located at Carrollton, Ill., and there completed large contracts. In the spring of 1903 he came to Jerseyville and since then has built up a large concrete, cement and general construction business. His reputation for reliability has followed and accompanied him wherever he has lived. He now gives employment to from eight to ten men.

Mr. Frost was married at White Hall, Ill., November 30, 1879, to Miss Ella J. Culbertson, who was born in Montgomery County, Ill., a daughter of John and Rebecca Ann (Clark) Culbertson, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have two sons: Curtis Elmer, who married Alice Wadson, and William Otis, who married Sadie Stout, and they have had three children, Gladys, Gertrude and Virginia, Gertrude being deceased.

In his political views Mr. Frost is a Republican. He has no desire for public office for himself, being more interested in business, but he gives loyal support to men of high character who, in his opinion, will faithfully serve the country in public capacities. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is every ready to be helpful in its benevolences.

FULKERSON, Col. William Houston, was born September 9, 1834, on the homestead of his father in Claiborne County, Tenn., but comes of excellent Virginia stock. His father, Dr. James Fulkerson, was born in Virginia, a son of Col. Peter Fulkerson, who commanded troops in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. Dr. Fulkerson was married to Miss Frances Patterson of Philadelphia, Pa., in the native city of his bride, and then with her moved to eastern Tennessee, where they rounded out useful lives. The Patterson family is a prominent one in Pennsylvania, and its members were very patriotic. A maternal uncle of Col. Fulkerson, Gen. Robert E. Patterson, was a veteran of three wars. Another uncle, William Chamberlain Patterson, was the second president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Dr. Fulkerson was a medical man of considerable note and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Col. William Houston Fulkerson was educated in the best schools of Tennessee, and finished his educational training at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. During the trouble with the Mormons, he gave valuable service, during 1858-9, but when the North and South declared war his sympathies led him to espouse the cause of the latter and from the beginning of hostilities until their close he served gallantly as colonel of the Sixty-third Tennessee, although wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. With the close of the war, Colonel Fulkerson returned to Tennessee, but like so many of those who had fought so bravely for the "Lost Cause" he found that opportunities were lacking in his old home, so in 1866, he left Rogersville, where his boyhood and young manhood had been spent, and moved to Jersey County, Ill. Here he found congenial surroundings and associates, and developed the magnificent stock farm known as "Hazel Dell" and there entered extensively into the business of breeding Shorthorn cattle and met with a very gratifying success. He still resides on this farm where so many useful years have been spent.

On October 17, 1861, at Rogersville, Tenn., Colonel Fulkerson was married to Miss Cornelia T. Russell, born at that place November 16, 1832, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Richards) Russell. Mrs. Fulkerson was educated at the Rogersville Seminary and at Salem, N. C., and was a lady of many accomplishments. Her death occurred October 31, 1909. Colonel and Mrs. Fulkerson became the parents of the following children: Frances R., James W., Joseph R., Frank E., and Sarah B. Of these James W. is deceased, and Sarah is the wife of Judge Charles S. White.

Colonel Fulkerson was carefully reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church during his boyhood. His political inclinations and convictions make him a Democrat, and while he was never active in politics, he served one term as judge of the County court of Jersey County, two terms as president of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois. He was also a member of the Illinois State Board of World's Fair Commissioners at the time of the World's Fair at Chicago. A man of sterling qualities, Colonel Fulkerson is honored and respected by all who have the honor of his acquaintance. While he has been more or less concerned in business operations, he has never neglected the finer things of life, and enjoys the best in literature, reading extensively and appreciating the productions of his favorite authors. Not only has he traveled extensively in his own country, but also abroad, and is one of the most cultured and well informed men in his section of the state.

GILLHAM, Richard C., a substantial farmer and stockman of Jersey County, holds the confidence and respect of all who know him. He was born in the county, May 25, 1853, a son of Marcus Gillham.

Marcus Gillham was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1810, where his parents had settled upon coming to Illinois from North Carolina. In 1818, the family moved to Jersey County and entered land here from the government. Here Marcus Gillham grew to manhood, and when his country had need of him, during the Black Hawk War, he served it as a soldier, and during his period of service was injured by being thrown from his horse, and was sent back home for disability. The remainder of his life he was engaged in merchandising, and he died in 1876. The mother, a native of Tennessee, was brought by her parents to Jersey County in her girlhood, and was reared in the vicinity of Newbern. She died in 1882. Their children were as follows: Laura P., who is now Mrs. John W. Dodson, resides in Jersey County; William, who resides in Jersey County; Mary C., who is now Mrs. L. H. Palmer, resides in Jersey County; and Richard C., whose name heads this review.

Richard C. Gillham attended the schools of his district until he was sixteen years of age, and then he began to put to practical use the lessons in farming he had taken from his father, and proved so efficient that he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since. Mr. Gillham owns 360 acres of land in Mississippi Township, and conducts it in such a manner as to add to his own prosperity, and to the prestige of his township as an agricultural center.

On October 14, 1875, Richard C. Gillham was married to Miss Ida Chappell, born in Macoupin County, Ill., near Carlinville, March 16, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Gillham have the following children: Charley C., who lives on the farm adjoining his father, married Martha Dempsey of Jersey County, and they have two children, Ruth and Theda I.; Cora M., who is now Mrs. Harry Beatty, lives at Alton, Ill., and has two children, Stewart and Anna Louisa; Luther M., who lives with his father, married Miss Edna Watson of Alton, Ill., and they have one child, Edith L.; and two who died in infancy.

GILMORE, James, who is engaged in farming and fishing, is one of the men who is well and favorably known at Grafton. He was born in Mason County, Ill., a son of George and Millie (Morgan) Gilmore. George Gilmore was born at Bowling Green, Ky., being of Irish descent. Moving to Jersey County, he engaged in farming, buying a large property. His children were as follows: Joseph, who is deceased; William, who is deceased; James; Sarah, who is deceased; Mary Jane, who lives at Alton, Ill.; Charles, who lives at Pawnee, Neb., where he owns a farm; Lizzie, who is deceased; and Martha, who lives at Jerseyville.

The birth of James Gilmore occurred March 4, 1849, and he went to school until he was sixteen years old, at that time beginning to work for his father. As soon as he attained his majority, he began farming on his own account, and he has been very successful. He has also been engaged in fishing since 1898. When Mr. Gilmore was twenty-five years old, he was married to Sarah Claridge, and their children were as

follows: Laura, Norah and Roxy, who are deceased; George M., who lives at Grafton; and Rector, who is in the United States Army.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Gilmore was married (second) to Mary Frances Miller, an old schoolmate, who saved Sarah Claridge from drowning when they were children. Sarah fell into an old mill pond, and Mary Frances, with remarkable presence of mind, pulled her little companion out of the water. Mr. Gilmore is a Baptist. In politics he is a Democrat. A man of sound principles, he stands well with his community.

GILWORTH, Elmer C., one of the extensive landowners of Jersey County, operates about 320 acres of land in Jersey and Ruyle townships, and is actively interested in agricultural matters. He was born in Ruyle Township, October 14, 1879, a son of Harvey and Mary Ann (Pritchett) Gilworth, born in Ruyle Township. The grandfathers, John Gilworth and John Harrison Pritchett, were early settlers of Ruyle Township. After their marriage, the parents of Elmer C. Gilworth settled in Ruyle Township on what was known as Hawkins Prairie, where the father owned 120 acres of land, but in 1905 he moved to Medora, Ill., where he is living retired. His children are as follows: Edward, who lives at Medora, Ill.; Ida, who is Mrs. French Farrow, of St. Louis, Mo.; and Lottie and Elmer C.

During his boyhood Elmer C. Gilworth attended the Hawkins Prairie district school, and when old enough to begin working for himself, he rented land from F. J. Means of Ruyle Township for a year, and then rented another farm from Preston Randolph for fourteen years, farming 160 acres of that land and eighty acres belonging to his mother, and he still resides on the Randolph farm. In the meanwhile he has bought 380 acres and has a half interest in 134 acres, eighty acres being in Jersey Township, and the balance in Ruyle Township. He farms about 320 acres and rents the remainder of his holdings, raising mules, cattle and hogs, and in partnership with V. J. Ruff, buys and ships cattle and hogs.

On February 26, 1902, Mr. Gilworth was married to Alma Armstrong, born in Fidelity Township, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Price) Armstrong, born in Macoupin County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Gilworth have two children, namely: Leo Claude and Walter Dean. Mr. Gilworth attends the Baptist Church. He is a Republican and has served two terms as a school director.

GOODRICH, Ralph C., a contractor and builder of Grafton, who has been connected with some of the best contracts in his line in this part of the county, was born in Quarry Township, January 19, 1869, a son of Ralph C. and Lucinda (Caldwell) Goodrich. Ralph C. Goodrich was a blacksmith, born near New Haven, Conn., who came to Illinois in young manhood, and worked at his trade which he had learned in his native city, in the employ of the New Haven Cutlery Company. He learned how to temper steel, and his son has a razor

which his father made a few years prior to his death, that he uses in shaving. Upon coming to Jersey County, the father located in Otter Creek Township, and operated a shop behind Salem Church, continuing actively engaged in his trade until within three years prior to his demise, when he met with an accident, being kicked by a horse which so injured him that he never recovered and that finally caused his death. The family is an old English one, and a maternal grandfather was Lord Churchill, of England. It is a rather remarkable circumstance that Ralph C. Goodrich, Sr., was one in a family of nine children; his wife was also one in a family of nine, and they had nine children of their own. One son, J. C. Goodrich, is head carpenter at the powder mill, Grafton.

Ralph C. Goodrich, Jr., attended the schools of Elsah until he was fourteen years old, and then began working in a stone quarry at Grafton, so continuing for twenty years, when he branched out as a contractor and builder, and he has secured the contracts for some of the most important building operations at Grafton and in the vicinity, among them being that for the handsome and substantial three-story brick hotel. Mr. Goodrich is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is deputy grand chancellor of his district. An Odd Fellow, he has passed all the chairs, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. A sound, reliable and enterprising business man, he deserves the prosperity to which he has attained.

GOTTER, Godfrey, one of the heavy landowners and stockraisers of Piassa Township, owns and operates a fine farm on sections 10, 11 and 14. He was born in Prussia, Germany, October 8, 1841, a son of Frederick and Johanna (Schepke) Gotter who in 1858 came to the United States, and after spending a few months at Sheboygan, Wis., the son went to work in the copper mines of Michigan.

Godfrey Gotter learned the trade of a stonemason, and built many of the stamp houses at different copper mines. He is a good business man. After the close of the Civil War he went to New Orleans, La., where he bought and sold cotton, and was also interested in various lines of business in Tennessee and St. Louis, Mo., and he also worked at his trade in St. Louis, where he remained for eleven years. While there he bought several pieces of property in the central part of the city, which in 1875 he traded for 430 acres of fine land, of which 300 acres were cleared, all located in Piassa Township, Jersey County, Ill. In 1902 he added 140 acres more to his farm, and he is now engaged in raising cattle, horses and hogs upon an extensive scale. Within recent years he has sold 110 acres to his son.

In May, 1867, Godfrey Gotter was married to Sarah Christman of Bavaria, Germany, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Cruse) Christman. Mrs. Gotter came to the United States from Germany in 1866, stopping at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Gotter became the parents of the following children: William, who lives at Sayre, Okla., was married to Elizabeth Schreader, and their children are Edward, Fred,

Hazel and Stella; Albert, who lives at St. Louis Mo., was married to Meda Smith, and they have one son, Fletcher; Julia, who is Mrs. Bernard Johnson of St. Louis, Mo., has a son, Godfrey; George, who lives at Sayre, Okla.; Fred, who lives at St. Louis Mo., was married to Paulina Thabenstriet, and their one son, Elmer, is deceased; Godfrey; Clara, who is Mrs. Henry Stamm of Macoupin County, Ill., has two children George and Alvin; Alice, who is Mrs. Henry Thabenstriet of St. Louis, Mo., has a son, Robert; John, who lives in Piasa Township, was married to Olga Weiser, and their children are Erma, Alice and John, Jr.; and Johannah, who lives at home. Mr. Gotter belongs to the German Evangelical Church. In politics he is a Republican, and he has served as a school director for over thirty-five years. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows of St. Louis.

GREEN, Herman, one of the leading general contractors of Jerseyville, and a man well and widely known throughout Jersey County, was born in Jersey County, January 24, 1872, a son of Lewis and Rhoda (Cope) Green, natives of Madison and Jersey counties, Ill. The mother died about 1913.

While attending school Herman Green made himself useful in his spare time as his age would permit and began to be self supporting at the age of fourteen years working on a farm, so continuing until he attained his majority. He then engaged in farming on his own account and continued as a farmer until 1897, when he embarked in a teaming business. After five years in this line at Jerseyville, he became a cabinetmaker, and in 1910 branched out into general contracting, and has executed some very desirable contracts in Jerseyville and the vicinity, and farther away, as some of his contracts have come from as great a distance as Mexico, Mo., where he put up a business block. His work has always been well done and satisfactory. In addition to his contracting business he maintains a fully equipped carpenter shop.

In August, 1893, Mr. Green was married to Ida May Storey, born in Macoupin County, Ill., a daughter of George Storey, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Green became the parents of the following children: Jessie Helen, who is Mrs. Josie Hicks of Alton, Ill.; Ida Vida, who is Mrs. Ray Smith, of Jerseyville; Virgil, who lives at Alton, Ill.; Mildred F., who is at home; Beulah Irene; Velma Fay; Theodore Maurice and Juanita. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Green is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

GRIMES, Jarret Tramel, now deceased, had the distinction of being the first white child born in what is now Jersey County, and was a very remarkable man in many ways and one who was held in highest respect and even affection by his associates. He was born in what was then Madison, later Greene, but now Jersey County, Ill., January 20, 1820, a son of Phillip and Polly (Boyd) Grimes. He

was born in Oldtown, Va., and she in Tennessee. They came to Illinois in 1818, by way of Missouri, in covered wagons, and entered over 2,000 acres from the government in what later became Jersey County.

In 1839 Jarret Tramel Grimes was married to Charity Brown, who was born at Portage Des Sioux, Mo., May 3, 1829, a daughter of Joseph and Polly (Piper) Brown, natives of Virginia, who located in Missouri. Later Joseph Brown traveled to Grafton, Ill., on a ferry boat, and located in what is now Jersey Township. A southern planter, holding somewhat advanced views with regard to slavery, he freed his slaves when he decided to settle in Missouri. However he was so beloved by them that several of the freed slaves afterward accompanied him to Illinois. The paternal grandfather, Phillip Grimes, served in the Black Hawk War and also in the War of 1812, and the musket he carried is still in possession of the family. He was with the victorious troops at the famous battle of New Orleans, in 1815, under General Jackson.

After his marriage, Jarret Tramel Grimes settled on a farm in a log cabin, and carried on general farming for many years. Here he and his wife had born to them the following children: Philip, who died in Nebraska, November 2, 1910; Edward, who lives at Raymond, Montgomery County, Ill.; Joseph, who died at the age of ten years; James Know, who died at the age of sixty-eight years, November 6, 1914; Mary, who is the widow of Uriah Hartwich, of Raymond, Ill.; Jarret T., who died in infancy; Isabel, who is on the home farm; Robert, who died at the age of eight years; and Florence, who also is the owner of the home farm. Mr. Grimes was practically a self educated man, and certainly was a self made one. In boyhood he walked barefoot a distance of four miles to school until snow came, when his mother made moccasins out of deer hide for him. In his early life he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he was a Democrat. A Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason, he took deep interest in his order, and also belonged to the Eastern Star. Mrs. Grimes died July 21, 1876, but Mr. Grimes lived until July 11, 1915. A man of sound principles and high ideals, he lived up to what he believed was right and did unto others much better than he expected them to do to him.

GROSS, Joseph, one of the prosperous general farmers and stock-raisers of Ruyle Township, is a man of consequence in his neighborhood. He was born in West Baden, Germany, February 1, 1856, a son of William and Catherine (Peaton) Gross, who in 1857 crossed the Atlantic Ocean and located in Ruyle Township, Jersey County, Ill., there buying eighty acres of timberland, which the father lived long enough to clear and improve, although he died in 1877. The mother lived until January 21, 1895.

Joseph Gross grew up on the farm and went to the Hawkins Prairie district school. At the age of twenty years on November 19, 1874, he

was married to Sarah Schimmehorne, born in La Grange County, Ind., a daughter of James and Charlotte (Prough) Schimmehorne, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively. They came to Jersey County, Ill., in 1867. After his marriage, Joseph Gross remained with his parents for a year and then moved to an eighty-acre farm owned by his father, fifteen acres of which were cleared of timber. After his father died, he bought this farm from the other heirs, and has made on it all the present improvements, including the buildings and has added to his holdings until there now are 200 acres in the farm of which about sixty acres are in timber and the balance is under cultivation. On this land Mr. Gross raises horses cattle and hogs and carries on general farming meeting with success that is gratifying.

Mr. and Mrs. Gross became the parents of the following children: Mary E., who was born September 12, 1876, is Mrs. George Morhman, of Fidelity Township, John W., who was born November 20, 1878, died April 14, 1914; Curtis J., who was born July 20, 1884, lives in Ruyle Township; Charlotte B., who was born January 6, 1887, died December 6, 1915, the wife of John Williams; and Ada C., who was born June 6, 1889, married W. F. Bennett, and lives in Macoupin County, Ill. Mr. Gross is a member of the Bethel Baptist Church, of which he has been a trustee for many years. He is a Democrat and served for one term as tax collector and for three years as road supervisor.

HAMILTON, Oscar Brown, senior member of the law firm of Hamilton & Hamilton of Jerseyville, is one of the most eminent lawyers of Jersey County. He was born in Greene County, Ill., January 31, 1839, a son of Nathaniel and Mary B. (Dougherty) Hamilton, he born in Washington County, Ohio, and she in Adams County, Miss. The grandparents were Thomas McClure and Apphia (Brown) Hamilton, natives of Vermont and New York; and James Dougherty, born in South Carolina. The latter came, by the river route, to what is now Otter Creek Township in 1831, and here entered land from the government. The Hamiltons came here in 1830, settling on section 13, Otter Creek Township, and entering 160 acres of prairie land on section 13 and 14. The grandfather developed this farm, placing it under a high state of cultivation. He was an executor of the will of his uncle, Dr. Silas Hamilton, and erected the original "stone schoolhouse," and managed it until it was incorporated as the Hamilton Primary School in 1839. His name appears as one of the grand jurors called for the first time in Jersey County in 1839. In every way he was a prominent man, and his death occurred in 1844, when he was fifty-nine years old, having been born January 3, 1785. While James Dougherty owned land and farmed in Illinois, he also conducted a large plantation in Mississippi and owned a considerable number of slaves. His death occurred in 1842.

On July 9, 1835, Nathaniel Hamilton and Mary B. Dougherty were married, and settled on section 15, Otter Creek Township, where they owned eighty acres of timber land. While living here, Nathaniel

Hamilton was a justice of the peace for many years, and also held that office in Greene County. In the spring of 1848, he sold his original farm and bought one in Quarry Township. A prominent man, as was his father, he was active in many movements and served as captain of militia during the early days. After the death of his first wife, in 1850, he was married (second) to Maria Durand. In August, 1893, the life of this useful citizen was terminated by death.

Prior to the age of nine years, Oscar Brown Hamilton lived on the farm, but after that was reared at Grafton, and attended the Hamilton primary school, principally being under the charge of Linus Humiston, and later the St. Louis Law School. From 1857 to 1861, Mr. Hamilton and his brother, Thomas James, conducted a general store at Grafton, and after the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Hamilton boated cord wood and staves from the western part of Jersey County and Calhoun County to St. Louis, from 1861 to 1864. In the latter year he associated himself with John A. Campbell in a mercantile business at Otterville, which was conducted for a year, when the connection was severed, and Mr. Hamilton taught the Shiloh school in 1868. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. For the subsequent three years he practiced his profession at Otterville. In February, 1874, he came to Jerseyville, and with Orville Snedcker opened a law office. These partners continued together for nine years and then separated, and Mr. Hamilton formed a partnership with Allen M. Slaten, which continued until the fall of 1886, when it was dissolved and Mr. Hamilton went to Meade, Kan., to become president of the Merchants and Drovers State Bank, which office he held until July 1, 1890, during which time he was District judge pro-tem and held several terms of district court. Returning to Jerseyville in 1890 he resumed his practice at the county seat, in the offices he still occupies. In 1894 he took his son, Paul M., into partnership with him, the present firm style of Hamilton & Hamilton being then adopted. Mr. Hamilton was nine years secretary of Piasa Chautauqua Assembly; has been president of Jersey County Historical Society since its organization; was president of Jersey County Bar Association for many years; he was a delegate and member of the "Old Guard" in the Republican National Convention in Chicago, 1880, and has been interested in many other occupations of greater or less importance.

On October 25, 1860, Mr. Hamilton was married to Eliza Minerva Brown, born in Jersey County, a daughter of Chauncy Brown, who was born in Massachusetts, while his wife was born in Morgan County, Ill. In 1820, Chauncy Brown was one of the mounted rangers who rendered such efficient service during the Indian troubles of that period. He helped to build the first log house at Carrollton, which was afterwards used as the first courthouse of Greene County. In the spring of 1835 Mr. Brown came to Jersey County, and was one of its first commissioners, and the land on which the courthouse now stands, was deeded to him and Cyrus Tolman as county commissioners of Jersey

County. He served as commissioner from 1840 to 1843. His death occurred in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton became the parents of the following children: Mark B., who died at the age of fourteen years; Bertha, who is Mrs. George M. Coekrell, resides at Omaha, Neb.; Rose, who is Mrs. Leighton E. Brown of Vietor, Iowa; Silas E., who lives at Palco, Kas.; Paul M., who is his father's partner; John J., who lives at Grand Junction, Col.; Dr. Fred W., who is in practice at Robinson, Ill.; Dr. Ray A., who is in practice at Whitehall, Ill.; Clara and Margaret, who are at home; and Ethel, who is Mrs. Leslie S. Noble, of Alton, Ill. Four of these sons, Paul M., John J., Frederic W., Ray A. Hamilton and Leslie Noble, son-in-law, and four grandsons, Harry H. and Edward G. Coekrell, Ernest Brown and Mark W. Hamilton, were subject to draft under the act of 1918, including men from eighteen to forty-five, for service in the World War.

Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held all of the offices of the church, has been president of the board of trustees for many years, and superintendent of the Sunday school for nine years. A staunch Republican, he was a great admirer of General Grant, and supported his candidacy for the presidency for the third term in 1880. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to Jerseyville Chapter No. 143, R. A. M. Perhaps there are very few men in the county who are connected by blood and marriage with so many of the makers of history in this section as he, and in all of his actions he has proven himself worthy of them for he has always lived up to the highest conceptions of civic duty. Born in a log cabin, within one half mile of the old stone school house, son of, and reared in the homes of pioneers, he early imbibed a lively interest, listening for hours at a time to their conversation, relating to the first settlement of the county, the lives and experiences of themselves and others, in connection therewith. Having a retentive memory, and an unusual interest in the subjects of those conversations, he early began to investigate matters relating to the first settlements, and settlers, and in after years as acquaintance was extended to the pioneers of all parts of the county, and facts learned from them, he was still further impressed with the importance of devising some means of securing and preserving all of the facts relating to the habits of life, implements of industry, habitations, intercourse, education, secular and religious, natural productions of the soil and its adaptation to the growth of such crops of grain, vegetables and fruits as would best supply and support the first occupants, so that the future generation might have ready access thereto. This led to the organization of the Old Settlers' Society, and later, the Jersey County Historical Society, with its location in the courthouse, with its library, manuscripts, pictures and relics, which, though, not as extensive as it should be, is very valuable, and it is expected to be materially enlarged in the future.

With three or four exceptions, Mr. Hamilton has known every county officer, every member of the Constitutional Convention, senator and representative in the General Assembly, member of Congress,

every judge of the Circuit court and circuit attorney elected in the circuit of which this county is a part, since the election of Judge David M. Woodson, 1848; almost every member of the bar who has resided and practiced his profession in this county since its organization, all city officers of Jerseyville since 1867, every banker who has operated a bank in this county, and a large majority of the pioneers who survived the organization of Jersey County, and their descendants, with a large number of whom he has transacted business. It can be truthfully said that as a rule all of these people, officers and classes with very rare exceptions, were honest, competent, accommodating, just, friendly and clever neighbors and citizens, ready and willing to do and to contribute their part in promoting the welfare and upbuilding of the county so recently evolved from its primitive wilderness conditions.

Among his earliest recollections of the natural productions of the forests and prairie lands of this county, were its blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, plums, cherries, black and red haw, persimmons, pawpaw, mulberries, crab apples and May apples; of nuts there were hazel, pecan, hickory, in great variety, walnuts, black and white, and acorns from oak trees in great variety and abundance used for the fattening of swine; and grasses and other herbage for live stock; of game, consisting of deer, squirrels, rabbits, turkeys, pheasants, prairie chickens, quails, very plentiful; with fish in the streams and rivers, for the taking, and in the spring and fall of each year, great flocks of geese, ducks, and pigeons gave abundant employment for the sportsman. In addition were the bees of the forest, storing large quantities of honey in hollow trees. Bee hunters became very skillful in tracing bees to their hives, by putting out bait and watching the direction taken by the laden bees, then following the bee line and marking the tree for cutting in late fall or winter. Then there was the maple sugar camp, where, in the spring of the year, when the sap begins to flow, holes were bored and alder spiles driven therein and wooden troughs placed below to catch the sweet sap. This was later placed in a barrel and hauled away, on sleds to the large kettles, in which it was boiled and skimmed until condensed to the proper consistency for syrup or sugar. Large quantities of both were made, both in the large camps and by individuals having only a few trees. The main camps in this county were those of Col. Josiah Askew in 6-11, and Henry Noble in Sugar Hollow southwest of Otterville, 7-12. Sixty years ago maple sugar was a staple article of trade at the stores, as were also three and four-foot oak clapboards and pickets, staves and heading, hoop-poles and ten-foot rails. These commodities were in as constant and regular demand then as were dry goods and groceries; but this demand has now passed away, and other articles of merchandise have superseded them. Smokehouses were full of bacon, and the larders of thrifty housewives of the pioneer settlers were stored with fruits, preserves, jams, jellies, apple butter, besides apples, potatoes,

sweet potatoes and all sorts of vegetables in their seasons, with rich cheese of their own making, thick sweet cream for fruit and puddings and coffee, direct from the springhouse to the table, with honey from the bee stands; verily it was a land flowing with milk and honey, and those housewives were famous cooks in those days. Our ancestors made no mistake in selecting "Little Jersey" as the home for themselves and their descendants. Their hospitality to neighbors and strangers was proverbial.

This biography can best be concluded in Judge Hamilton's own words for he says: "As our memory wanders back over these associations, experiences, occupations and friendships, to the beginning of our interest in material things, we can truly say that our lives have been chosen for us in pleasant places, for it is our honest belief that there are few places upon the earth, where the inhabitants have more of the blessings and comforts of life, and fewer of its hardships, than do the citizens of this county. For which we are truly grateful."

HAMILTON, Paul Morton, one of the able attorneys of Jersey County, is engaged in a general law practice at Jerseyville. He was born at Otterville, Ill., December 18, 1872, a son of Oscar B. and Eliza N. (Brown) Hamilton. Paul Morton Hamilton attended the public schools of Jerseyville and a Kansas high school. He studied law with his father, took a course in the St. Louis Law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1894, becoming his father's partner immediately thereafter, the two since continuing together, and forming a very strong firm.

On September 3, 1896, Mr. Hamilton was married to Alma W. Carlin, born at Jerseyville, Ill., a daughter of Walter E. and Mary (Cross) Carlin, he born in Greene County, and she in Jersey County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have had three children: Helen Eugenia, who was born September 22, 1897; Pauline C., who was born March 25, 1903; and Mary, who was born June 23, 1905, died August 5, 1907. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He served two years as city attorney, and in 1916 was elected state's attorney on the Republican ticket. In 1915 he was elected president of the Jersey Township High School board, having been a member of that board since 1911. He is an aggressive, forceful man, and has shown himself a fearless official, prosecuting criminals with unprejudiced justice, and securing a large number of convictions. As a citizen he is public-spirited and upright, and he holds the confidence of his fellows, and the respect of all.

HANLEY, John T., one of the successful business men of Jerseyville, is engaged in conducting a modern meat market, and enjoys a large trade. He was born at Jerseyville, August 2, 1867, a son of M. J. and Anna (Evans) Hanley, both of whom were born in Ireland, the latter January 27, 1833, and they came to the United States about 1854. After their marriage, they spent some time at Buffalo, N. Y., where the

father worked as a laborer, and then went to Ohio, where they lived for a few years. In 1864, they came to Jerseyville, where the father was engaged in well-digging and tiling. His death occurred March 24, 1885, and the mother died December 26, 1876.

After attending the public schools, John T. Hanley began working in a butcher shop, but in 1893 went into a grocery business for himself, forming a partnership with H. W. Shafer, and this association continued until 1908, when Mr. Hanley sold his interest to his brother-in-law, and bought his present market, which he conducts with Martin Gibbons as his partner. The firm handles all kinds of meats in season, doing their own butchering, and having forty acres of pasturage for stock. Their market is thoroughly up-to-date in every particular, and they render an appreciated service to their customers.

On November 19, 1896, Mr. Hanley was married to Lottie Shafer, born in Jersey County in May, 1876, a daughter of George W. and Mary E. (Pittinger) Shafer, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley have the following children: Majorie, Helen and Florence, who are all at home. In politics Mr. Hanley is a Democrat, and has served his township as supervisor since 1906, and was city treasurer one term. His fraternal connections are with Charter Camp, B. P. O. E. No. 954, and Steelman Camp No. 3410, M. W. A.

HANLEY William Mitchell, now deceased, was for many years engaged in the retail meat business at Jerseyville, where he was recognized as one of the most desirable of its citizens. He was born July 10, 1861, a son of Michael and Anna (Evans) Hanley. William Mitchell Hanley attended the grammar and high schools of Jerseyville, where his boyhood was spent, and was graduated under Prof. Joshua Pike. For some years thereafter he taught school at Otterville and other points in the county, and then he formed a partnership with James Perrings, the firm conducting a first class meat market at Jerseyville. Eventually Mr. Hanley bought the interest of his partner and conducted the business alone until his death, which occurred September 29, 1908.

On June 12 1893, Mr. Hanley was married to Theresa J. Roerig, born at Jerseyville, July 1, 1867, a daughter of Anthony and Theresa (Zeiser) Roerig natives of Germany, who were married at Jerseyville. He was one of the early stage drivers between Jerseyville and Alton prior to the building of the railroads. Mr. Roerig died about 1874, and Mrs. Roerig died in 1888. They had six children: Fannie, who is Mrs. W. C. Pfeffer of St. Louis, Mo.; Frank William, who resides on the homestead; Mary, who is the matron at the Home for Feeble-minded Children at Polk, Pa.; William, who lives at San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Hanley; Anthony, who lives at Jerseyville. Two children were born to Mrs. Roerig's second marriage, Louis A. and Josephine, the latter of whom is Mrs. Fred Stamper of Godfrey, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanley had the following children: William F., who is assistant cashier in the State Bank of Jerseyville; Chester Thomas,

who is an electrical engineer in the United States Navy; Marguerite B., who is attending the Whitewater State Normal School, in Wisconsin; and Loretta Theresa, who is at home; and one died in infancy. The family are members of the Holy Ghost Catholic Church of Jerseyville. A Democrat in politics, he served as city treasurer for several years and filled other offices, and was supervisor of Jersey Township when he died and had been for many years. Fraternally he was an Elk and Modern Woodman. A man of sound principles and integrity of purpose, he gained and retained the confidence of the people of his community, and, dying, left behind him a record of which his family may well be proud.

HENRY, Prof. D. R., superintendent of the graded schools of Jerseyville, and of the Jersey Township High School, is one of the leading educators of the state, and a man of more than average ability and really brilliant attainments. He was born at Kempton, Tipton County, Ind., December 4, 1887, son of Harrison and Eliza (Vanarsdall) Henry, natives of Indiana. Harrison Henry has given all of his mature years to the profession of teaching and is still engaged in this line of endeavor at Windfall, Ind.

Prof. D. R. Henry attended the grammar and the high school of Windfall, Ind., and the state normal school at Terre Haute, Ind., being graduated from the latter institution of learning in 1910. He then entered the state university at Bloomington, Ind., and was graduated therefrom in 1913. Since then he has done more than two years post graduate work at the University of Chicago and Columbia University, New York, for he is a man of erudite mind and is always increasing his store of knowledge and expanding his natural talents. When but nineteen years of age he began teaching school in the country districts of Tipton County, Ind., and was successively promoted, teaching a year in the grammar schools of Kempton, Ind., and becoming superintendent of public schools of Perrysville, Ind., in 1910, and holding that position from 1910 to 1912. Following that he was superintendent of the schools of two townships in Vermilion County, Ind., where he resigned in order to attend the University of Chicago during 1914. In the fall of 1915 he was made superintendent of the graded schools of Jerseyville, and of the Jersey Township High School, and is still discharging the onerous duties of both positions.

On July 21, 1915, Prof. Henry was married to Allene Marguerite Nopper at Elkhart, Ind. Mrs. Henry was born at Elkhart, Ind., December 19, 1890 a daughter of Fred J. and Elizabeth (Deventer) Nopper, natives of Adrian County, Mich., and Indiana, respectively. Prof. and Mrs. Henry have one daughter, Elizabeth Jane, who was born November 4, 1916. Mrs. Henry is a graduate of DePauw University, and is a member of Alpha Chi Omega national fraternity, and Kappa Kappa Kappa Indiana fraternity. She belongs to the Mondav Musical Club of Jerseyville. Prof. and Mrs. Henry are members of the Presbyterian Church. His political views make him a Democrat, while fraternally

he belongs to Jerseyville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Newport Lodge, K. P. He, with J. W. Becker, F. E. Pinkerton, Jr., and B. H. Bowen, organized the Community Club, and Prof Henry drafted and wrote the constitution of this club. Both he and Mrs. Henry are very popular and are leaders in the intellectual life of Jerseyville.

HERDMAN, George Walker, now retired, was for a number of years one of the eminent attorneys and jurists of Jersey County, and is now an honored resident of Jerseyville. He was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., March 6, 1839, the fourth son of William John and Jane Herdman, natives of the vicinity of Antrim, Ireland, where they were married. They also had three daughters. After a few years' residence, following their marriage, William John Herdman and his wife came to the United States in April, 1834, and eventually settled at Haverstraw, N. Y., where he was employed as a laborer in a rolling mill. In 1841 he came to Illinois and bought land in Randolph County, which he cultivated until 1854, when he sold his property and moved with his family to Jersey County. There he bought a farm and lived on it until 1858, when he retired and moved to Jerseyville, where he died June 3, 1883. The mother died November 2, 1856.

When he was eighteen years old George Walker Herdman canvassed Jersey County, selling Bayard Taylor's works on modern travel, and met with very gratifying success. After he had attended the Jerseyville public schools and Prof. Foote's Academy, Mr. Herdman began teaching school in the Jersey County rural districts, and also taught in Greene County, Illinois, continuing his educational labors for eight years. For three years he studied law under the late Judge D. M. Woodson of Carrollton, Illinois. He then entered the law department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, at Louisville, and remained for two years, being graduated in March, 1867. Returning to Jerseyville, he engaged in a general law practice, and a few months later bought out the interest of Judge R. A. King in the firm of King & Pinero, he and Edmond Pinero continuing together until 1869, when Mr. Pinero went into the banking business at Grafton, Illinois, and Mr. Herdman remained alone for a year, when he formed a partnership with Robert M. Knapp; in the latter part of 1872 severing this connection to continue in practice alone until his retirement in 1913. Mr. Herdman served Jerseyville as city attorney, and from 1870 to 1872 was a member of the lower house of the State Assembly, and 1876 he was elected senator and served in the upper house from 1876 to 1880. In 1882 he was elected circuit judge of the Seventh Judicial District, and served continuously for fifteen years. For fifteen years he was president of the board of education of Jerseyville, and was elected to all of these offices on the Democratic ticket. A very ardent Knight of Pythias, he has held all of the offices in the subordinate lodge, and was elected grand chancellor of the Grand Domain of Illinois, and for eight years has been the representative to the Supreme lodge K. of P. of the World, from Illinois.

On February 25, 1880, Mr. Herdman was married to Helen Allen Parish, born at Delhi, Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of James W. and Mary Ann (Allen) Parish, natives of Hannibal, Mo., and Philadelphia, Pa., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Herdman have had the following children born to them: William James, who lives at Toronto, Canada, patent attorney and electrical engineer; Effie Elvera who is Mrs. Charles Lester Cole of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and George W. who died in infancy. The father of the subject of this sketch was a Scotchman, and his mother was an Irish woman. The ancestors of William John Herdman came over to England with the forces of William the Conqueror, and settled in southwestern Scotland, and from there some of them crossed the channel into north Ireland.

HICKMAN, Dean Page, a general farmer and stock raiser of Fidelity Township, Jersey County, Ill., was born in this township October 28, 1868, a son of John B. and Celinda E. (Chapman) Hickman, he born in New Jersey in 1834, and she in Fidelity Township in 1832. John B. Hickman came to Illinois with his parents, James and Ann (Blake) Hickman, natives of Maine and Massachusetts, respectively. In the same party were Thomas and Ann (Crabb) Chapman. The latter located in Fidelity Township, Jersey County, while the former went into Hancock County, and later to Carthage, Mo., both entering government land. James Hickman died at the latter place. After John B. Hickman and Celinda E. Chapman were married, in 1865, they located on forty acres of land in Fidelity Township, which she inherited from her father, and on it she had built a brick residence. He carried on farming, although in young manhood he was a carpenter. His death occurred March 31, 1917, the mother of Mr. Hickman having died August 23, 1912. Their children were as follows: Anna, who died when twenty years old; J. D., who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Dean Page; and Drew, who died in infancy.

Dean Page Hickman attended the district schools, and Blackburn University at Carlinville Ill., and assisted his father on the farm. On October 7, 1895, he was married to Adeline Robertson, born in Piasa Township January 26, 1871, a daughter of Donald and Lydia (Marston) Robertson, natives of Scotland and Philadelphia, Pa., respectively, and granddaughter of Alexander Robertson and Oliver and Elizabeth (Power) Marston. The paternal grandfather was born October 16, 1826, and came to Ontario, Canada, with his parents, in 1838. There he learned the stone cutting trade, and worked at it for some time in various parts of the United States until 1856 when he came to Jersey County, and assisted in the construction of the Chicago and Alton Railroad from Kane to Godfrey. On May 6, 1858, he was married to Lydia A. Marston, who died in 1879, and he died January 31, 1887. Mrs. Hickman attended the district schools. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Brighton, Ill. In politics Mr. Hickman is a Republican.

HILDRED, William, a prosperous farmer and stockraiser of Otter Creek Township, is one of the progressive agriculturists of Jersey County. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, November 8, 1845, a son of Joseph and Eliza (Copeland) Hildred, both of whom died in England. In 1869 William Hildred came to the United States, and after spending a few months in Wisconsin, located in Jersey County. Here he was employed by farmers in Jersey Township until 1877. In that year he took a lease on the Ritchey land, in Otter Creek Township, and lived on that farm until 1881, when he moved to his present farm of eighty acres in the northeastern part of Otter Creek Township, which he had bought. At that time but little of it was cleared, but since then he has developed the farm, erected all of the buildings and made other improvements. To the original eighty acres, which are now all cleared, he has added eighty acres, all of which he has cleared, and now has it in grain and pasture. Until the spring of 1917 he operated a dairy but then sold it, and is now devoting himself to the raising of Duroc-Jersey thoroughbred hogs. Mr. Hildred defines as his reason for his success the fact that he has always kept busy and has never been afraid of work.

On November 11, 1869, William Hildred was married to Sabina Hildred, born July 2, 1844, in Lincolnshire, England, a daughter of John and Sabina (Dales) Hildred, who died in England. Mr. and Mrs. William Hildred became the parents of the following children: Joseph Henry, who lives in Ruyle Township, was married to Ida Murphy, now deceased, and they had three children, Florence, who was married to John H. Frost, has two children, Clarice E., and Floyd R., and William O. and Jennie E.; Jennie May, who is at home; John Edward, who is also at home; Jerome, who is a resident of Jersey Township, was married to Laura Baldrige, and they have three children, William H., Calista, and Laura E.; Oscar, who lives at Wellington, Col., was married to Addie Bentley, and their children are, Bessie I., Richard D., Wanda, Perley, Max B., Margaret L. and Hazel L., these two being twins; Clarence, who is at home; Elizabeth Mary, who is Mrs. Wesley C. Calhoun, of Fidelity Township, has one child, Elizabeth; and Amy Sarah, who is Mrs. Noble Calhoun, of Otter Creek Township, has two children, Charles E. and Ruth E. In politics Mr. Hildred is a Republican. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he donates liberally.

HOMER, James William, who is successfully engaged in farming in the vicinity of Grafton, is one of the energetic men of Jersey County. He was born at Springfield, Ill., January 9, 1870, a son of Matthew and Mary (Welsh) Homer, the latter of whom died in October, 1912. Their children were as follows: Sarah Shaw, who lives at Fieldon, Ill.; and James William. When the parents came to Illinois they stopped first at Springfield, and then went to Calhoun County.

When he was about twenty years old, James William Homer came to Grafton, where he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Davis.

born in Jersey County, May 19, 1874. Her four sisters and three brothers are all living in Jersey County. Mr. and Mrs. Davis survive and make their home with their daughter, Mrs. Homer. Mr. and Mrs. Homer have five children, namely: James Clifton, Charles Wesley, Clara Marie, Mary L. and Preston Edwin. Mr. Homer has lived in the vicinity of Grafton ever since he came to Jersey County. He owns and operates land, and is making a success of his undertaking because he understands farming in all its details. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, but has been too much occupied with his farming to care to enter public life.

HOUGHTLIN, William H. H., was born near Gettysburg, Pa., November 6, 1840, one of a family of eight children, of whom an elder sister of Kingfisher, Okla., and he are the only survivors. In the spring of 1843 the family moved to Ohio, but returned to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1849. From the spring of 1853 to that of 1855, William H. H. Houghtlin worked in a general store, and then he spent three consecutive summers working on a farm, attending school during the winter months. During the winter terms of 1857, 1858, 1859, he taught school, and in the spring of 1859, he apprenticed himself to the stone cutter's trade. During the Civil War, he served as a noncommissioned officer. Late in 1866, he came to Springfield, Ill., but returned to Pennsylvania in 1867, to superintend the construction of a monument to the soldiers of the Mexican War, which was placed in the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, which monument he had designed prior to going to Springfield.

On May 7, 1868, Mr. Houghtlin was married (first) to Miss Jennie L. McFettridge, at her home in Philadelphia, Pa., after which he returned to Springfield, Ill., to work on the construction of the State House. His brother, David M. Houghtlin, was foreman of the setting, and Mr. Houghtlin was made foreman of the stone cutting. The foundation walls of the State House are 8 feet wide and 8 feet deep, and the foundation for the dome rests on a bed of coal, 18 feet below the surface. All of the columns rest on inverted arches. During the session of the legislature of 1868, it was determined to have some of the stone cutting done by inmates of the penitentiary. When Mr. Houghtlin and his brother discovered that such a condition existed, they felt that it would not be consistent with their understanding of the ethics of mechanics to continue on the works and they resigned and came to Jerseyville, where they went into business for themselves, under the style of Houghtlin Bros., which they kept for over ten years, and then changed it to that of the Jerseyville Granite and Marble Works. David M. Houghtlin died in 1904, and since that time Mr. Houghtlin has had other partners.

Mr. Houghtlin had only been in Jerseyville three weeks when his first wife died, April 28, 1869, and he took her remains back to Philadelphia, and had them laid to rest in Laurel Hill Cemetery. On October 20, 1872, Mr. Houghtlin was married (second) to Susan L. Love,

at her home in Calhoun County, Ill., and she died August 25, 1915. She was the mother of five children, three of whom survive.

HUNT, David W., one of the substantial and successful real estate operators of Jerseyville, is a man well and favorably known throughout Jersey County. He was born in Mercer County, N. J., October 22, 1844, a son of John D. and Lucy (Servis) Hunt, natives of New Jersey, where their useful lives were spent.

David W. Hunt spent his boyhood in his native state, and attended a preparatory school at Pennington, N. J., and when he was eighteen years old he began working for neighboring farmers. After a year at this kind of work, he began learning blacksmithing, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He then enlisted in the Second New Jersey militia as a reserve, and served about three months. During 1868 he came to Illinois, and spent a short time visiting at Jerseyville before proceeding to near St. Louis, Mo., where he worked on a farm for five years. He then returned to Illinois, and was engaged in farming in Sangamon County for four years. Coming then into possession of his father's homestead in New Jersey, he returned to it, and was there engaged in farming for twenty years. At the expiration of that time he moved to Jersey County and bought a farm in Jersey Township, conducting it for four years. Selling it he came to Jerseyville and went into the real estate business with the Flemming, Dolan Realty Company, but after four years withdrew and established his present business which he has since conducted.

On January 21, 1869, Mr. Hunt was married to Georgiana Davis, born in Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of John W. and Eliza (Fitzgerald) Davis, natives of North Carolina and Jersey County, Ill., respectively. Mrs. Hunt died in New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt became the parents of the following children: John Lewis, who lives at New York City; Harry, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Judson D., who lives in Jersey County; A. S., who is a physician of Jerseyville; Douglas, who lives in Morgan County, Ill.; Charles, who lives in Jersey County, Ill.; Nellie, who is Mrs. James Parcell of Jersey County; and Lorenzo Dow, who died at the age of eight years. Mr. Hunt was married (second), January 20, 1901, in Jersey County to Lucy J. Hutchens, widow of Delaney Hutchins. They have had five children: Eva J., Walter A., Gertrude M., Callie S., and Clarence, who is deceased. Mr. Hunt and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. A Democrat, he served for four years as commissioner of highways in New Jersey, and in Illinois, in 1909, he was elected a justice of the peace and has held that office ever since. Since 1909 he has served continuously also as deputy coroner. A Mason in good standing he belongs to Jerseyville Lodge No. 394, A. F. & A. M., and served as master of the lodge at Hopewell, N. J.

JACOBY, Louis C., secretary and manager of the undertaking and furniture firm of Jacoby Bros., is one of the substantial men of Jersey-

ville. He was born at Brighton, Ill., April 10, 1869, a son of Henry and Catherine (Peiter) Jacoby, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in December, 1855, by way of New Orleans, La. From that city they came up the Mississippi River to Cairo, Ill. At that point the vessel carrying them was frozen fast in the ice in the river, and while they were thus detained, one of the children, Casper J. Jacoby, was born. After being released from the ice, the little party went with teams to Macoupin County, Ill., where the father obtained work as a stone mason, later becoming a farmer. He died in 1885, and the mother in 1901. The children of this marriage were as follows: Lizzie, Elizabeth, Rev. Philip, and Philipina, all of whom are deceased; Casper J., who lives at Alton, Ill.; Minnie, who is Mrs. H. A. Hoffmann, who lives at Alton, Ill.; Henry C., who lives at San Jose, Cal., is a Methodist minister; William C., who lives at Bunker Hill, Ill.; Mary, who is Mrs. Henry Hanold of Brighton, Ill., owns the family home; and Louis C., who is the youngest.

Louis C. Jacoby attended the district schools and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years old, at which time he went to work for his brother in a furniture and undertaking business at Bunker Hill, Ill. After three years he went to Highland, Ill., and was employed in a furniture store for a few months, when he came to Jerseyville, and with his four brothers, Philip W., C. J., Henry C. and William C., formed a stock company, in March, 1891, and opened a store. On December 24, 1899, Philip Jacoby died, and in 1901 the heirs of his estate were bought out by the four other brothers. In 1903 the brothers bought the Bunker Hill store, making it a branch of the Jerseyville establishment, and Louis C. Jacoby is secretary of the corporation and manager of the Jerseyville store. The company handles all kinds of furniture, and conducts a first-class undertaking business. The officers of the company are as follows: William C., president; Henry C., vice president; C. J., treasurer; and Louis C., secretary and manager.

On May 3, 1892, Louis C. Jacoby was married to Charlotte E. Kingston, born at Fidelity, Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of Dr. Thomas A. and Kate C. (Frost) Kingston, natives of Kentucky and Jersey County, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby became the parents of the following children: Evangeline; Leslie K., who is in business with his father; Pauline and Paul, twins; and Alice Louise, Theodore Louis, Maurice Henry, and Rodman Charles. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally is a Mason and Odd Fellow, serving in all the offices of the I. O. O. F. and the Encampment, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Jacoby is a director of the Jerseyville Building and Loan Association.

JEWSBURG, Charles S., the capable and courteous express agent for the American Express Company at Jerseyville, is one of the substantial men of Jersey County. He is a son of Ebenezer Calvin and Martha J. (Brown) Jewsborg. His father was born in Morgan County, Ill., of English parentage, and his mother was born in Macoupin

County, Ill., of Irish parentage. They had the following children: Joseph R., who lives in Calhoun County, Ill., is a farmer and fruit grower; Harriet C., who was married to Oscar Clarke, resides at Alton, Ill.; Charles S.; Maude, who is deceased; Harry C., who resides in Jersey County; John C., who resides at St. Louis, Mo., is a quartermaster in the United States Army; Martha J., who married Clark Landis, lives at Alton, Ill.; Elizabeth J., who married Samuel Sewell; and Mary E., who lives at Jerseyville. The father of this family died in 1914, and the mother died December, 1915. They were consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Charles S. Jewsbury attended the schools of Jerseyville, and was graduated therefrom in 1898. Following that he was engaged in farming for six years. Desiring a change, he went to Los Angeles, Cal., and for two years worked as a paperhanger and painter, and when he returned to Illinois, he worked along the same lines at Jacksonville. Coming to Jerseyville, he conducted a grocery for two years, and then in April, 1917, the American Express Company secured his services as agent for their company, which office he is still holding. In politics he is a Republican, while in religious faith he is a Baptist.

On October 8, 1904, Mr. Jewsbury was married to Mae Young of Jacksonville, who died in 1909, having borne him a son, Lloyd E., who died in 1911. Mr. Jewsbury was married (second) to Miss Fannie Catt, whose parents are honored residents of Jerseyville. Mr. and Mrs. Jewsbury have one son, Donald C., who was born October 29, 1916. Mrs. Jewsbury is also a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHNS, Charles Wesley, one of the substantial business men of Jerseyville, is sole proprietor of Johns' Smokeless Fuel Economizer, which is one of the modern inventions which are so revolutionizing methods in these days. He was born at Medora, Ill., October 23, 1880, a son of William F. and Anne Locella (Simpson) Johns, he born in Germany and she in Medora, Ill. When he was six years old, the father came with his parents to the United States, having been born January 5, 1841. In 1851 they came to Medora, Ill. and here he later met and married Anne L. Simpson. They settled at Medora after their marriage, and here he conducted a tinning business until 1909, and then embarked in a photographing business at Jacksonville, Ill., which he is still operating.

Charles Wesley Johns attended the grammar and high schools of Medora until he was sixteen years old, and then went into a laundry business at Shreveport, La. Later he was at Long View, Tex., for a time, but subsequently went to Chicago, and was there employed in a laundry until 1901, at which time he came to Jerseyville and bought a laundry and conducted it until 1915, when he secured a patent upon the device which bears his name, to which he is selling rights, and his success shows that people are appreciating its value and usefulness.

On April 3, 1901, Mr. Johns was married to Mattie B. Rhoades, born at Medora, Ill., a daughter of Walter A. and Sarah E. (Rhoades)

Rhoades, he born at Charlottesville, Va. and she at Medora, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Johns have two children: William W., who was born December 23, 1902; and Eula F., who was born September 18, 1905. They are members of the Baptist Church. In politics a Republican, he served as a member of the city council from the Fourth Ward for one term. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd Fellow, Elk, and Modern Woodman of America, and Mrs. Johns is a member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. The son is a boy scout, and both children are very talented musically. This is a patriotic family, and is typical of the element of true Americanism that has made this country what it is, and promises to keep up the high standard raised by Revolutionary forefathers.

KIRBY, Charles Henry, one of the substantial farmers of Jersey County, owns and operates a fine farm in Richwoods Township, and also owns additional property in this township. He was born in Mississippi Township October 10, 1854, a son of George W. and Margaret E. (Utt) Kirby, natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively. After their marriage, in this section of the state, they settled on a farm in Mississippi Township, and here the father died in 1872, the mother surviving him until 1904. Their children were as follows: Charles Henry; Etta, who is the widow of George Reed of Texas; Fannie, who is Mrs. Abbott, of California.

Charles Henry Kirby attended the schools of his district until he was sixteen years old, and then took a three-year course at Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. In 1879 he began farming for himself in Mississippi Township, remaining there until 1886, when he sold the farm he had bought in 1879, and came to Richwoods Township where he owns 586 acres of land. Until 1910 he superintended the farming of the whole property, but in that year and since has rented a portion of it. With the exception of 160 acres of timberland, the property is all under cultivation.

In 1879 Mr Kirby was married (first) to Lara Darlington, born in Mississippi Township. There were no children by this marriage. Mrs. Kirby died in 1884. In 1886 Mr. Kirby was married (second) to Nancy Reddish, born in Richwoods Township, a daughter of Jacob and Hannah Reddish, and they have one son, Harry L. Kirby, who married Dora Beatty and lives at home. Mr. Kirby served as an alderman of Fieldon, and as a Republican has always taken a deep interest in the success of his party. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. A man of large means, he has many interests in Jersey County, and is naturally anxious to forward its development in every way.

KIRBY, Jett A., one of Jersey County's prominent and representative men, distinguished in public life and successful in business affairs, belongs to one of the honorable old families of Jersey County. He was born here April 1, 1853, and his parents were L. L. and Sarah M. (Post) Kirby, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and the

latter in Vermont. The paternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Gaston) Kirby, and the maternal grandparents were James T. and Ardelia (Whitford) Post.

Nathaniel Kirby, the paternal grandfather, died in New Jersey, leaving his widow with four sons and two daughters. Not many records of this admirable woman have been preserved but it is evident she was courageous and resourceful, otherwise she would scarcely have undertaken the long overland journey, practically alone, a part of it through a wilderness, to Jerseyville, Ill., arriving with her children, July 4, 1839, her son, L. L., having ridden all the way on horseback. They soon settled on a farm in Mississippi Township. Prior to 1839, a Vermont family, James T. and Ardelia (Whitford) Post, had come to the same neighborhood, in the same way. They settled on a farm two and one-half miles west of Jerseyville. James T. Post was born in Vermont in 1799 and his wife in 1803. These two families became united through the marriage of their children in 1848.

L. L. Kirby, father of Jett A. Kirby, was born February 3, 1823, and died in 1905. He married Sarah M. Post, who was born February 13, 1829, and died July 19, 1910. They became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth Ardelia, who was born January 1, 1849 and died in 1851; James H., who was born September 5, 1850, died August 5, 1893; Jett A., who was the third in order of birth; George W., who was born March 25, 1855, died July 20, 1858; Charles L., who was born October 9, 1857, died April 8, 1858; Edward A., who was born July 30, 1859, died December 11, 1877; William L., who was born August 2, 1861, died August 18, 1863. Lora O., who was born August 17, 1863, died May 11, 1877; and Hattie M., who was born April 14, 1865, is now Mrs. Edwin F. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

Following their marriage, L. L. Kirby and his wife settled on a rented farm of forty acres situated two and one-half miles north of Jerseyville. It was wild land covered with a growth of hazel and Mr. Kirby grubbed out the roots and through hard labor converted it into arable land. On that place he built the log cabin in which his son, Jett A., was born. In 1856 he bought a farm located five miles north west of Jerseyville and resided there until 1876, when he retired and moved to Jerseyville, buying property in the northwestern part of the city and adding to it until he owned eighty acres there.

Jett A. Kirby enjoyed excellent educational advantages. After completing the common school course, he took a Normal School course at Platteville, Wis., and a business course in Brown's Business College, Jacksonville, Ill. For some time after his return home he engaged in farm work and then accepted a position as bookkeeper and cashier in the Carlin-Bagley Bank, which later became the M. E. Bagley Bank. In 1893, when misfortune fell upon this institution and the bank failed, Mr. Kirby, having spent fourteen years with the bank, was chosen assignee. After satisfactorily settling up the business, he took a trip to California, and upon his return to Jersey County, embarked in a real estate business, handling farm land and city property. He pur-

chased a handsome modern residence in the center of the city and has resided here ever since. His personal holdings aggregate many acres. He owns 320 acres in Gage County, Neb., 320 acres in Thomas County, Kans., 1,000 acres on the Illinois River bottom, and with his sister, owns the old homestead of 320 acres and he also owns 200 additional acres adjoining. He owned the property that he divided into 222 lots and laid out as Woodlawn addition to the north part of Jerseyville.

From early manhood Mr. Kirby has been a man who has enjoyed the confidence and regard of his fellow citizens and has preserved their good opinion because of his enterprise and public spirit. In 1896 he was elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket and served faithfully and conscientiously for two years.

On February 11, 1911, Mr. Kirby was united in marriage with Miss Hildegard Palmstrom, who was born July 27, 1879, at Hastings, Minn. They have one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, born August 29, 1917. They are members and liberal supporters of the First Baptist Church of Jerseyville and he is chairman of the church board of trustees. His fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America.

KIRCHNER, H. L., owner of a finely developed farm of 160 acres on section 12, Fidelity Township, is a recognized authority on agricultural matters, and a man widely known and respected. He was born in English Township, August 5, 1862. He was the eleventh child of George Christopher and Elizabeth (Thurston) Kirchner, the former born in Erfurt, Germany, and the latter in Jersey County. The maternal grandfather was born in Ohio, but moved to Jersey County at an early date, settling on North Ottor Creek, in English Township, where George Kirchner and his wife were married. They located on land that Mr. Thurston had entered from the government a short time previously. Here George C. Kirchner lived the remainder of his life, with the exception of three years spent in Jerseyville.

H. L. Kirchner attended the Franklin district school for a number of terms, and a German school at Fieldon for a short time. He remained with his father until he reached the age of eighteen years. His father then dying, he went to live with his brother, Charles B., in the vicinity of Otterville, where he spent two years. After this he and his brother Valentine were engaged in farming in partnership in Otter Creek Township for two years. In 1887 he bought his brother's interest in their 155 $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre farm. He lived there until 1905, when he turned his farm over to pasture and bought another farm of 240 acres in the Paradise neighborhood of Fidelity Township, which he sold in 1911. Immediately afterward he purchased his present farm, upon which he has spent much money and labor in erecting new buildings, setting out orchards and small fruits, and in extensive fencing and tiling projects. It is now a modern and valuable farm. He has always carried on general farming and stockraising, and is a man of means and wide experience in agricultural matters.

On October 13, 1887, Mr. Kirchner was married to Lena Scheffel, born in Monroe County, N. Y., October 20, 1868 a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (White) Scheffel both born in Germany, who came to Rochester, N. Y., at an early day, moving thence in 1867 to Jersey County, Ill., where they engaged in farming. He died on December 9, 1897, and she April 24, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Kirchner became the parents of the following children: George Christopher, Jr., who lives at Alton, Ill., was married to Florence Edith Hartwick and their children are Mildred Ellen and James Robert, and he is a Baptist ministerial student; Harold Walter, who lives in Fidelity Township, was married to Eva Ewing, and they have one son, Earl H.; and Theda Carleson, Ray Edward, and Russell Laverne, who are at home. Mrs. Kirchner received her education at the Shiloh district school. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee and member of the official board, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. A Republican, he has served as school director of the Paradise district.

KLEFFNER, Frank, a successful general farmer and dairyman of Jersey Township, is one of the highly respected men of the county. He was born at Alton, Ill., September 22, 1863, a son of Werner and Mary (Garloch) Kleffner, natives of Prussia, Germany, where they were married. Werner Kleffner was one of the earliest settlers of Alton, Ill., coming directly there after leaving his native land. Being a stone mason by trade, he developed a contracting business and was engaged in the construction of some very important buildings and bridges. His wife and one daughter joined him some years after he settled at Alton. Foresighted, he bought farm property, and sold the right of way to the C. P. & St. Louis Railroad, and the construction of the road also added value to his property. He was engaged in farming, as well as contracting, until his death, which occurred September 26, 1895. The mother of Frank Kleffner died July 12, 1901.

Frank Kleffner attended a parochial school at Alton, Ill., and was reared on the home farm. In 1889 he bought out the heirs to the farm of forty acres in Elsah Township, that had belonged to his father-in-law, and conducted it for about six years, when he rented the property, and took charge of a 160-acre farm in Mississippi Township, on which he remained for three years. He then went to Piasa Township, where he rented a farm for three years, and at the expiration of that period, he went to Madison County, Ill., where he rented a farm for six years. Returning to Piasa Township, he rented a farm for a year, but then returned to Madison County, where for the succeeding six years he was engaged in farming. Once more he returned to Jersey County, and rented the old Abijah Davis farm in Jersey Township, where he has since lived, carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of from ten to twelve cows. He also raises cattle, horses and hogs, and is succeeding very well along these several lines.

On May 21, 1889, Mr. Kleffner was married to Elizabeth Wagner,

born at Elsau, Jersey County, April 16, 1872, a daughter of Phillip and Caroline (Schnurr) Wagner, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Kleffner have had the following children born to them: Fred, who is at home, Frank, who died at the age of nineteen years; and Rose, Mary, Minnie, Josephine, Katie, Alma and John, all of whom are at home. The family belongs to the Church of the Holy Ghost, at Jerseyville. In politics Mr. Kleffner is a Democrat, and he has served as a school director. Hardworking, thrifty and capable, he has forged ahead, and deserves the prosperity to which he has attained.

KNIGHT, Joseph, who is devoting his abilities to farming, owning a fine property in the vicinity of Dow, Ill., is one of the representative men of Jersey County, and has had a more adventurous life than many. He was born at Afton, Hampshire, England, October 20, 1843, a son of James and Elizabeth (Coles) Knight. James Knight was a soldier in the English army in the war against Napoleon, and after the close of hostilities, he engaged in the manufacture of shoes. His death occurred when he was ninety-seven years and seven months old. Ten children were born to him and his wife.

When he was fourteen years old, Joseph Knight ran away from home and joined the English army, entering the Sixty-fourth Regiment of His Majesty's Second Staffordshire troops, under Capt. Godfrey Knight, and served in India for four years. Then turning his attention to the sea, Mr. Knight worked his way up as a sailor, and during 1864 and 1865 was ship carpenter on the steamship Diane, a United States government transport. In 1867 he became foreman of the Broadway Planing Mills, at St. Louis, Mo., but in 1869 he came to Jersey County and began farming. He now owns a fine farm of 300 acres comprising his homestead, and 277 acres in another farm.

On June 27, 1867, Joseph Knight was married to Miss Margaret Elmeda McDow, a member of the well known McDow family of this county. Mrs. Knight was born in Jersey County. Mr. and Mrs. Knight became the parents of the following children: James, who is deceased; Herbert, who is at home; and Walter E. and Joseph, twins, of whom the latter is deceased, and the former lives at Salem Church, in Jersey County. Mr. Knight is a Democrat, and has served as a school director and supervisor. He is a man of many and varied experiences and is recognized as a good and valuable citizen, and successful farmer.

KUEBRICH, John R., one of the successful farmers and stockraisers of Jersey Township, is numbered among the substantial agriculturists of Jersey County. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 13, 1876, a son of John and Mary (Fleischman) Kuebrich, both of whom died in Germany. Growing up in his native land, John R. Kuebrich attended school. On December 7, 1892, he came to the United States, and locating in Jersey County, he worked at first by the month for farmers and later was employed in the steel mills at Granite City, Ill.,

for two years. He then began farming on his own account, renting land for that purpose in Elsay Township, so continuing for four years. Then for a year he operated land in Mississippi Township, and in 1904 he moved on the Fulkerson farm in Jersey Township, which continued his home until September, 1912, when he bought his present farm of 120 acres of finely improved land, admirably adapted for dairy purposes. Here he carries on general farming and stock-raising, and he has been deservedly successful in his undertakings.

On March 28, 1900, Mr. Kuebrich was married to Caroline Yockers, born in Jersey County, March 16, 1875, a daughter of George and Louisa Yockers, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Kuebrich have had the following children: Leo, who was born January 10, 1901; Florence, who was born June 21, 1902; Francis, who was born November 2, 1905; Paul, who was born May 28, 1908; and Joseph, who was born July 15, 1915, are all living; and Mary, who was born June 7, 1912, died July 11, 1915. Mr. Kuebrich is a member of the Catholic Church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Western Catholic Union. Politically he is a Democrat, and he served one term as a school director.

LAMARSH, Frank Lewis, mail carrier, and a liveryman of Grafton, is one of the experienced business men of Jersey County. He was born in Calhoun County, Ill., August 5, 1856, a son of Joseph and May (Wizard) LaMarsh, natives of Missouri. They had the following children: Angeline, Sarah, Ellen, Lou, Deborah, Lizzie and Frank Lewis. Politically the father was a Democrat, while in religious belief he was a Catholic. Both he and the mother died at Grafton.

Until he was fifteen years old, Frank Lewis LaMarsh attended school, and then he began earning his own living, working at various things. Since 1892 he has been carrier of the mail between Grafton and Brussels, Calhoun County, and since 1907 he has owned and operated a livery barn, owning twelve horses. He has built up an excellent business and is held in high esteem.

On December 26, 1886, Mr. LaMarsh was married to Lucy Austin, who was born in Jersey County, and they have the following children: William, May, George, Sarah, Julian, Ernest, Leo, Bertie, Carrie, Myrtle, Hattie and Tony. A Democrat, Mr. LaMarsh was commissioner of highways for nine years, and served very efficiently. He is a Catholic and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

LAMB, John J., now deceased, was formerly one of the substantial men and successful agriculturalists of Jersey County. He was born in Mississippi, March 1, 1830, a son of John J. and Sarah (Noble) Lamb, natives of Mississippi. In 1837 the family drove from their native state to Jersey County, Ill., locating on land they entered from the government, and here the parents resided until death claimed them.

John J. Lamb lived on the homestead with his mother, after the death of his father, until his marriage which took place December 23,

1855, when he was united with Anna F. McDow, born in Jersey County, Ill., December 15, 1837, a daughter of John and Maria (Waggoner) McDow, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, who became very early settlers of Jersey County, locating near the present site of Dow. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb became the parents of five children: Laura, who is with her mother; Albert L., who lives at Jerseyville, was married to Olive Sissen; and Eva M., an infant, and Walter E., all three deceased.

After his marriage, John J. Lamb settled on land he had previously purchased, upon which he erected a residence. From time to time he kept adding to his farm until he owned several hundred acres at the time of his death, which occurred October 11, 1876. After his demise, the widow and her children remained on the farm until 1903, when she rented the property and moved to Jerseyville. The farm is a large one, comprising 450 acres, a substantial increase having been made since Mr. Lamb's death, and all of it is under cultivation except about twenty acres which land is used for pasturage. Mr. Lamb was a Baptist, and Mrs. Lamb belongs to this church. He was a Republican and served as supervisor of his township, and was a capable official and good citizen, and in his death his community suffered a loss.

LANDON, Royal A., a prosperous farmer and stockraiser of Jersey Township, was born in Anderson County, Mo., February 15, 1872. Until he was fifteen years old, Mr. Landon attended the district schools, then entered the Jerseyville High school, and following his completion of its course, went to Dixon College. Having prepared himself for the profession of teaching, he entered the educational field and was engaged in this line for about ten years, first being stationed in Lee County near Dixon, and later in Jersey County. After spending about ten years in this work, Mr. Landon turned his attention to farming and invested in 152 acres of fine land four miles from Jerseyville, and here he is very profitably engaged in farming and stockraising.

Royal A. Landon was married to Carrie Clatworthy, who was born in Illinois, January 2, 1873, of English parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Landon have had the following children: Luella E., who was born February 2, 1897; Esther L., who was born October 12, 1898; Zoe E., who was born June 9, 1900; Dorothy M., who was born December 28, 1905; Harold C., who was born August 9, 1908; Roy M., who was born April 17, 1911; and Carrie A., who was born December 28, 1913. Mr. Landon has been specializing in raising thoroughbred Jersey cattle, with very satisfactory results. In politics he is a Republican and he has held all of the township offices and proven himself an efficient official. He, his wife and the children are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LANDON, William D., now living retired at Jerseyville, was at one time a successful farmer of Jersey County, and still owns a very

valuable farm just south of Jerseyville. He was born in English Township, October 22, 1854, a son of William D. and Alvira (Cory) Landon, natives of Vermont. In 1831 William D. Landon, Sr., drove overland to what is now Jersey County, and his wife came to the county in 1833. He bought a farm in English Township, and after his marriage, located on this farm, which he conducted until his death in 1873. His wife survived him until 1904, when she died at the advanced age of ninety years. Their children were as follows: Horace, who lives at Auburn, Ill.; Alice, who is Mrs. B. F. Workman, of Auburn, Ill.; Mary, who is Mrs. Marion Cowan, a widow, living at Jerseyville; Emma, who is Mrs. Andrew Everts, lives at Jerseyville; William D.; and Sarah A., who is the widow of T. S. Chapman, lives at Jerseyville.

William D. Landon attended the Blackburn and Chicago universities, and when he was twenty-three years old, he bought a farm just south of Jerseyville. From time to time he added to his original purchase of 200 acres, until he now owns 360 acres. He has either erected or rebuilt all of the buildings on the place, making them thoroughly modern and convenient. Here he was engaged in farming from 1880 to 1916 when he retired and bought his beautiful residence in Jerseyville, and since then has been enjoying the fruits of his labor. His sons rent the homestead and conduct it.

On February 17, 1881, Mr. Landon was married to Etta B. Updike, born in New Jersey, April 13, 1858, a daughter of Theodore and Ellen (Hill) Updike. Mr. and Mrs. Landon have had the following children born to them: Truella, who died at the age of two years; Leola, who is Mrs. C. W. Henry, of Maryville, Tenn., has had three children, Martha E. and Irma, who are living, and Charles, who is deceased; Leslie A., who lives in Canada; Raymond, who died in infancy; Herbert H., who married Dorothy Bull, and they have a daughter, Dorothy M., and live on the homestead; and Irma A., who died at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Landon is a Republican, and has served as a school director. He is a member of the Baptist Church, which he has served as treasurer for over thirty years. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. A man of excellent principles and a high sense of honor, he has so lived as to merit the esteem in which he is now held by all who know him.

LOCK, Charles Edward, who owns and operates 456 acres of valuable land in Elsah Township, is one of the leading agriculturalists of Jersey County. He was born at Alton, Ill., March 6, 1861, a son of John and Elizabeth (Challacombe) Lock, he born in Devonshire, England April 18, 1816, and she born in the same place in October, 1826. They were married October 4, 1846. On November 25, 1839, John Lock came to Alton, Ill., and during the first year there was engaged in draying. He then became a clerk for G. Lamb, a grocer, and continued with him until 1850, when he went with J. Quarton, another grocer. Still later, John Lock, with a brother, Thomas Lock, embarked

in business and they conducted a general store and also engaged in burning lime. Subsequently, John Lock bought 1,400 acres of land in Elsah Township, where the now obsolete town of Randolph formerly was. After the construction of the C. P. and St. Louis Railroad, its station in Elsah Township was named Lock Haven, in his honor. When he bought the land it was all in the timber, but he cleared off the greater part of it, and improved the place considerably. In 1868 he and his brother sold their place of business, and in 1870 he moved on his farm, where he built a fine residence and other buildings, and followed farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred August 8, 1878. His widow survived him until 1901. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth, who is Mrs. R. C. Jones of Chicago, Ill.; Grace, who died in 1886, was born in 1852; William, who died in 1872, was born in 1854; Laura H., who is the widow of David Harmon, lives at Riverside, Cal.; Charles E.; and Jessie, who is Mrs. F. C. Riehl of Tacoma, Wash.

Charles E. Lock attended the schools of his district, and for six months was a student in the University of Illinois. He has always lived on the homestead, and at his father's death inherited a portion of 220 acres. He then bought out the interests of the other heirs in this 220 acres, and added to his land until he now owns 456 acres. On this land he has erected modern buildings, and made other valuable improvements, and carries on general farming, and feeds cattle on an extensive scale.

On October 11, 1887, Charles E. Lock was married to Louisa J. Radcliffe, born February 11, 1860, at Toledo, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Christina (Cannell) Radcliffe born on the Isle of Man. They came to Ohio, where they were married, in 1858, and soon afterward moved to Alton, Ill., where Mrs. Radcliffe died April 18, 1864, and Mr. Radcliffe died May 13, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Lock became the parents of the following children: John, who was married to Pauline Meyers; Grace, who is at home; Helen, who is Mrs. Robert M. McKee of Alton, Ill., has a son, Robert L.; and Blanche, Charles E. Jr., and Louis H., all of whom are at home. Mr. Lock and his family belong to the Episcopal Church. He stands well in his community.

LOELLKE, Frank F., secretary and general manager of the Jerseyville Mercantile Company, is one of the leading business men of the county seat. He was born in Germany, August 24, 1865, a son of Fred H. and Augusta (Berger) Loellke, born in Germany, who in 1867 came to the United States, and located at St. Louis, Mo. For two years the father was engaged in doing millwright work, but in 1867 he moved to Fieldon, Ill., to become head miller for Belt Bros., millers. There he continued for twenty years, and then bought a farm which he conducted until his death in the spring of 1917. The mother still lives on the farm. Their children were as follows: Otto, who lives at Alton, Ill.; Frank F.; Anna, who is Mrs. F. Rosenthal, of Fieldon, Ill.; Minnie, who died at the age of three years; Ida, who is Mrs. William Baum, of

Fieldon, Ill.; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Fred C. Heitzig, of Fieldon, Ill.; and Albert, who lives at Hollywood, Cal.

Frank F. Loellke attended a German school until he was fourteen years old, and then spent two years in the English schools. When he was seventeen years old he entered Greer & Son's College, St. Louis, Mo., and four months later he became a clerk in a general store at Fieldon, so working from 1883 to 1888. In the latter year he and his father bought the business of August J. Kronsbein, and two years later, Frank F. Loellke became the sole proprietor. In 1908 he sold his store to Wheaton Bros., and moved to Jerseyville, where he bought the general store of J. H. Smith. In 1913 he consolidated with the Warren & Wiseman Dry Goods Co., and H. S. Daniels and J. H. Smith, to found the Jerseyville Mercantile Company, of which the present officials are: H. S. Daniels, president; Fred Giers, vice president; Frank F. Loellke, secretary and general manager; and F. W. Decker, treasurer. The company handles all kinds of general merchandise, exclusive of agricultural implements, and controls a fine trade that extends over a wide territory.

On June 4, 1890, Mr. Loellke was married to Carolina Heitzig, born in English Township, a daughter of Fred Heitzig, born in Jersey County. Mr. and Mrs. Loellke have no children. He is a Catholic. In political faith, he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Community Club. A man of sound judgment and excellent training, he is able to bring to his business a faculty for rendering service that aids very materially in strengthening its hold on the community, and increasing its patronage.

LOWE, Frank I., now deceased, was at one time one of the leading agriculturalists of Jersey County, and a large landowner of Jersey Township. He was born in Jersey Township, a son of Judge Richard and Sarah (Williamson) Lowe, natives of New Jersey, and very prominent people, who became early settlers of Jersey County. Growing up on the homestead, Frank Lowe attended the local district schools, and took a commercial course at a business college in Madison, Wis.

On March 15, 1888, Frank Lowe was married to Virginia Cress, born at Litchfield, Ill., in July, 1871, a daughter of Martin and Anna (Bridges) Cress, natives of North Carolina and Jerseyville, Ill., respectively. Hiram and Eliza (Bethel) Bridges the paternal grandparents, were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, and came to Jersey County, Ill., at a very early day, being counted among its pioneers. After his marriage Frank Lowe resided on rented land until 1892, when he moved on the old Judge Lowe homestead of 280 acres of land, having bought the interests of the other heirs. On this fine property he engaged in raising cattle and hogs upon an extensive scale, and he also carried on general farming. Here his useful life ended September 14, 1907. He and his wife had the following children born to them: Zella, who is Mrs. Festus Florida of St. Louis, Mo.; Bertha, who is Mrs. C. E. Benson of Miles City, Mont.; and Frank I., who is at home. Mr.

Lowe was a Democrat. Mrs. Lowe attended the public and high schools of her neighborhood, and is a very intelligent and well informed lady. The family is held in high esteem in the county where its representatives have lived for so many years.

MAINS, James F., owner of a fine farm of 335 acres of valuable land in Jersey County, and one of the most successful farmers and stockraisers in this section, was born in Jersey Township, February 26, 1878, a son of Freeman and Elizabeth (Stevens) Mains. Freeman J. Mains was born February 7, 1836, in what is now Jersey County, but was then included in Greene County. His parents, James and Abigail (Parker) Mains and his wife's parents, Isaiah and Sarah (Scroggins) Stevens, were very early settlers of this part of Illinois. Until he was twenty-four years old Freeman J. Mains lived with his parents, and then he bought twenty acres of land on section 23, on which he erected a small house. Two years later he added forty acres, and in 1881 he erected substantial buildings on his farm, and made other improvements. From time to time he added to his holdings until he owned over 1,900 acres of improved land in Jersey County. On November 24, 1859, he was married, and there are six children living of those born to him and his wife, namely: Lucy, who is Mrs. Thomas C. H. Wilder of Mississippi Township; William T. and Warren, who are of Jersey Township; Tina, who is Mrs. Edward Brown of Greene County; James F.; Tossie, who is Mrs. Dr. A. S. Hunt. Freeman J. Mains died September 11, 1907, his wife having died June 10, 1883.

James F. Mains has always lived on his present farm where he was reared, and he attended the Sherman district school. On January 23, 1901, he was married to Stella May Davis, who was born at Litchfield, Ill., June 23, 1883, a daughter of Charles Augustus and Eliza (Felter) Davis. Charles Augustus Davis was a son of John W. and Eliza A. (Fitzgerald) Davis, he born in North Carolina, September 19, 1819, a son of James and Elizabeth (Morrow) Davis, natives of North Carolina.

After his marriage, James F. Mains took up his residence on a portion of the homestead, and he and his father farmed the property in partnership until the latter's death, after which the son bought a part of the property, and since then has carried on general grain farming and raises horses, cattle and hogs. He and his wife have had the following children born to them: Robert W., born August 23, 1902; Kenneth Davis, born December 10, 1904; Edith Pearl, born April 20, 1906; Ruth Easter, born April 4, 1908, and James F., born October 27, 1917. Since 1905 Mr. Mains has been a school director and he is also a member of the drainage commission of his district. In politics he is a Democrat, while fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, attending the local lodge at Kane, Ill.; and Jerseyville Lodge No. 954, B. P. O. E.

MAINS, William Truman, a general farmer and stockraiser of Jersey Township, is one of the substantial men of Jersey County and

one who is widely and favorably known. He was born in Jersey Township, June 24, 1867, a son of Freeman and Elizabeth (Stevens) Mains, he born in Benton County, Mo., and she in Greene County, Ill. The grandparents, James Mains and Isaiah Stevens, were early settlers of Jersey County, the former coming up the Mississippi River to St. Louis in 1838, and crossing it into Illinois where only a shack of a barn marked the present site of East St. Louis. He located on a farm in Jersey County. Isaiah Stevens was born in Illinois, and his wife was born in Kentucky, but her parents brought her during her childhood to Greene County, they making the trip with oxen and on horseback, and after their arrival, her parents secured land from the government in Greene County.

After their marriage Freeman and Elizabeth (Stevens) Mains, located in the northeastern part of Jersey County, where he subsequently owned about 2,000 acres of land. He was a prominent man, being a justice of the peace, and for twenty-four years was supervisor of his township. His death occurred in September, 1907. His wife died in 1883.

William Truman Mains grew up on the farm and attended the district schools of Jersey Township, and lived on the homestead until he was thirty-five years old, at which time he moved to a farm of 160 acres in Jersey Township that his father owned. This farm is very highly improved, and on it he carries on general farming and stockraising.

On February 17, 1897, William Truman Mains was married to Eliza Ann Halbert, born in Greene County, Ill., March 5, 1878, a daughter of Wilson and Naomi (Close) Halbert, natives of Greene County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Mains have the following children: Lucile May, born October 23, 1899; Ralph H., born May 12, 1904; and Jessie Roberta, born November 24, 1906. The family belongs to the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Mains is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and the Masons, in which he has attained to the Royal Arch degree. Mrs. Mains belongs to the order of Eastern Star.

MARSTON, Joseph Goodspeed, one of the retired business men of Jerseyville, was at one time very prominent in commercial circles here and at other points. He was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, 1837, a son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Porter) Marston, he born at Marston Mills, Mass., on Cape Cod, and she at Philadelphia, Pa. The grandparents were Prince and Lydia (Goodspeed) Marston, natives of Massachusetts, and William and Ann (McCloud) Porter, he a sailor and she a native of New Jersey. Oliver Marston left home when fifteen years old to go to sea, shipping on a sailing vessel, and he rose until he was master of a merchantman, named *Archer*. He followed the sea from 1814 to 1841, when he came to Jersey County, and bought some land. He built a residence with lumber he brought with him from Cincinnati, Ohio, down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi River to Alton, Ill.,

from whence he hauled it by teams to his land. He was here engaged in farming until his death which occurred in 1856, when he was fifty-three years old, having been born in 1803. His wife, who was born in 1801, died in 1879. Their children were as follows: William, Oliver, Harvey, Oliver II, all of whom are deceased; Joseph Goodspeed; Lydia, who was Mrs. Donald Robertson, is deceased; Howard, who is deceased; and Samuel, who lives at Bunker Hill, Ill.

Joseph Goodspeed Marston spent his boyhood days on the farm with his parents, but when he was fifteen years old he went to Alton, Ill., and learned the harnessmaking trade and worked at making saddles and harness until 1856, when he returned to Philadelphia and attended a grammar school for two years. He then clerked in a drug store at Jerseyville for Dr. J. O. Hamilton for a year, when he took a similar position in a general store at Alton. In 1867 he returned to Jerseyville and with C. M. Hamilton engaged in a grocery and hardware business until 1872, in which year the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Marston then formed new connections with H. T. Nail, and after a year formed a partnership with Levi Halliday to handle seeds, notions, crockery and groceries. In 1904 Mr. Marston bought his partner's interest, and continued the business alone until 1909 when he sold, and since then has been living in retirement.

On February 12, 1868, he was married to Adaline Cadwallader, born in Fulton County, Ill., a daughter of John and Nancy (Branson) Cadwallader, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. There were no children. Mrs. Marston died May 11, 1908. Mr. Marston is a Republican, and served as city clerk two terms, and alderman from the First Ward for two terms. He is a Mason, having attained to the Knight Templar degree. A man of high principles, he has lived up to his ideals and is held in great esteem.

MEYSENBURG, E., president of the Stafford Mercantile Company, and a banker of note, is one of the leading business men of Grafton, where he has been instrumental in securing much of the present material prosperity of the place. He was born February 7, 1842, on a feudal estate in Flanders, Germany, a son of Frederick Meysenburg, who was born in 1802, at Essen, Germany. He was a schoolmate of the elder Krupp, and studied civil engineering with him. The maiden name of the wife of Frederick Meysenburg was Johanna Somitz, and she was born at Cologne, Germany. For a time he was in the employ of the government, and then took charge of the feudal estate where his son was born, managing it until 1857, when he came to the United States, locating at St. Louis, Mo. Being a highly educated man, he found employment as a private tutor, and his children received their educational training under him. These children were as follows: Matildie, who was married to Edward Nixdorff, is a widow residing in New York state; E. Meysenburg; Theodore Aug; O. W., and several who died in infancy. O. W. Mysenburg, the youngest living brother, became prominent as president of the Wells French Car Company, which constructs street railroads both at Chicago and St. Louis, Mo.

Theodore Aug Meysenburg, another brother of E. Meysenburg, enlisted as a soldier for service during the Civil War, in the Third Volunteer Infantry from Missouri, under Col. Franz Sigel, and soon thereafter participated in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek, Mo., the most important engagements fought in the state, and was chosen as first lieutenant of the company known as the "Benton Hussars," and soon thereafter was assigned to duty on the staff of Colonel Sigel, so serving at the battle of Pea Ridge. When Colonel Sigel was promoted to be brigadier-general, Lieutenant Meysenburg was appointed by President Lincoln, assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, in accordance with the recommendation of General Sigel. Captain Meysenburg was transferred with General Sigel's command to the Shenandoah Valley. After their arrival, Captain Meysenburg was assigned to General Fremont's command, and he took part in the second battle of Bull Run, when the troops were under the direction of General Pope. Captain Meysenburg also took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, while serving in the Army of the Potomac, and won promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the battle of Gettysburg, he was transferred to the Army of the West, and took part in the battle of Chattanooga, and later tendered his resignation in order to enter business activities at St. Louis, Mo.

E. Meysenburg came to St. Louis, Mo., to join his uncle Theodore Krunswick, who had located at St. Louis in 1833, and had developed into a very prosperous merchant. In 1849 Mr. Krunswick retired to the suburb of St. Louis that bears his name. After two years of experience in a wholesale dry goods house at St. Louis, Mr. Meysenburg, in 1859, took charge of his uncle's mercantile establishment at Krunswick, and assisted his uncle in discharging the duties of postmaster. His active young spirit was not satisfied however, and in a short time he returned to St. Louis, where he spent a brief period with a hat house, and then went to Sulphur Springs, Mo., where he was agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad. Having been in the South, his sympathies naturally were with that section in the conflict between the North and the South and he enlisted in Company E, First Missouri Cavalry, and on January 1, 1862, re-enlisted in the Confederate service in Company F, Second Missouri Cavalry. He was paroled May 1, 1865, at Columbus, Miss. After his return, he secured temporary employment in collecting taxes in the Fifth Ward of St. Louis, and on September 1, 1865, he entered a wholesale hat house as bookkeeper. In 1867 Mr. Meysenburg formed a partnership with Harry Eastman, of Grafton, Ill., and this connection continued until 1871, when Mr. Meysenburg bought out his partner, and founded the firm of Meysenburg & Smith. Mr. Meysenburg bought the business of Brook Stafford in 1876, and with the latter's son, Christopher E. Stafford, formed the mercantile house of Stafford & Co., from which Mr. Smith retired in 1879. In 1883 Mr. Meysenburg bought the banking business of William H. Allen of Grafton, which he has since continued. In 1896

he and Mr. Stafford incorporated the Stafford Mercantile Company, of which Mr. Meysenburg is president. Although Mr. Meysenburg suffered a heavy loss from fire in 1912, he immediately rebuilt his mercantile establishment and bank, and both are now in a flourishing condition. The bank is fire and burglar proof and modern in every respect.

Mr. Meysenburg was married to Miss Mary H. Frichnor, born at Wheeling, W. Va., January 27, 1849, and they became the parents of the following children: Fannie, who was married to a Mr. Eastoff; Natalie, who married a Mr. Lawrence, resides at Springfield, Ill.; Edith and Clara, who are at home; and Robert L., who is now cashier of the bank, his father being its president. Mr. Meysenburg has served as mayor of Grafton several times, and he has been supervisor of his township. During the early days, he served for four years as captain of the militia, and has never been found lacking in public spirit or interest in the furtherance of the welfare of his community.

MILLER, John D., one of the substantial farmers of Mississippi Township, is a well known and respected citizen of Jersey County, and one who stands high in his own community. He was born in his present township, in August, 1875, a son of John D. and Christina (Schaffer) Miller, natives of Wuerttemberg, Germany. In 1870 the parents located in Mississippi Township, there buying a farm, and there the father died in 1902. After his death, the mother lived on the farm until her death in 1915.

John D. Miller was reared in his native township and attended its schools. Remaining at home he inherited the homestead of 140 acres of land on section 25, when his mother died, but later sold fifty-five acres of it, and now operates eighty acres of the remainder as a general farmer. Five acres of his farm is a valuable apple orchard. Mr. Miller's religious connections are with the German Evangelical Church. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has never desired to enter public life, devoting himself to his agricultural duties. Having spent his life in farming, Mr. Miller understands its every detail, and is well fitted for his calling, which recent public events is making one of the most important in the world. In war, unless the armies are fed, victory cannot be reasonably expected, and upon the shoulders of the farmers of a country also rest the responsibilities of raising the food-stuffs for the sustenance of men, women and children who cannot thus provide for themselves.

MINER, William Kendall, now deceased, was one of the leading men of Jersey County, and during his lifetime owned the largest farm in that part of the state, his homestead being pointed out as a show place to travelers. He was born in Addison County, Vt., February 7, 1803, a son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Kendall) Miner.

Although he had but few educational advantages, William Kendall Miner was a fine business man, and very well informed person. While

still a very young man, he was married to Hannah Drury, and after their marriage, they drove overland to Jersey County, where he entered a large tract of raw prairie land in Fidelity Township. He broke and improved his land, and kept on adding to his holdings until he had many acres. Until a short time prior to his death, when he moved to Fidelity, he resided on this farm, with the exception of one year he spent in Vermont. By his first marriage, he had the following children: Rebecca, who is Mrs. William H. Frost; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. G. R. Garretson; Abbie, who is Mrs. William Campbell; William P., who is married to Jane Armstrong; Henry Clay, who lives at Sunnyside, Wash.; and Hannah. All these children but Henry Clay are now deceased. In December, 1839, William K. Miner was married to Mary Anne Solly, born at Philadelphia, Pa., December 7, 1815, a daughter of Robert and Ann (Hoffman) Solly, he born in England, and she at Philadelphia, Pa. By his second marriage, Mr. Miner became the father of the following children: James, who died at the age of four years; Charles Frederiek, who is deceased; Mary L., who is Mrs. Richard Holden of Alton, Ill.; Margaret, who is the widow of E. A. Dodge, lives at Jerseyville; Harriet, who died in infancy; Adelia E., who is Mrs. A. F. Ely of Fidelity Township; and Martha Alma, who lives at Alton, Ill. Mr. Miner died March 2, 1870, and his widow died January 29, 1878.

In addition to his Jersey County property, Mr. Miner owned 800 acres of fine timberland near La Crosse, Wis., 320 acres in Clay County, Ill., and 160 acres near Pawnee, Christian County, Ill. Miss Martha Alma Miner inherited a portion of the home farm, but for many years she has lived at Alton, renting her farm. The family is one of the most honored in Jersey and other counties, and the name of Miner stands for integrity and uprightness, and a high standard of morality.

MITZEL, August F., one of the enterprising business men of Jerseyville, is profitably engaged in the manufacture of soda water, and has built up a very large trade. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., June 22, 1868, a son of Gustave and Walbruga (Schneider) Mitzel, natives of Baden, Germany, who came to the United States by way of New Orleans, and settled at St. Louis, Mo., about 1847. The father died during the winter of 1869-70, and his family continued to live at St. Louis. The mother died in 1913, at Festus, Mo., when she was eighty-five years old.

August F. Mitzel attended a parochial school in St. Louis, and began to be self supporting when only twelve years old, working in a brick yard for two years. He then went into the steel mills in South St. Louis, and remained there until he left for Festus, Mo., where he learned the soda water manufacturing business. In 1894 he came to Jerseyville, and with his brother-in-law, Fred Schafer, embarked in the manufacture of soda water and all kinds of soft drinks. Two years later he bought out his brother-in-law, and has conducted the business

alone ever since. He has a large trade at Fidelity, Kane, Nutwood, Rosedale, Otterville, McClusky, Dow, Medora, and supplies all of Jerseyville. The quality of his product is of so superior character that it commands excellent prices.

On October 16, 1895, Mr. Mitzel was married to Sarah M. Boyer, born at Bloomsdale, St. Genevieve County, Mo., August 23, 1874, a daughter of Jacob L. and Martha (Boyer) Boyer, born in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Mitzel became the parents of the following children: Francis, who lives at Detroit, Mich.; and Blanche, Marie, Irene, Agnes, Harold, Leona, Pauline, Raymond and Mildred, all of whom are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Mitzel are Catholics. Politically he is a Democrat and served as an oil inspector of Jerseyville for three years. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks, the Western Catholic Union and the Owls.

MORGAN, Alfred, who, for many years was a prosperous farmer of Jersey County, owning and operating eighty acres of land, is now a resident of Jerseyville. He was born in England, in June, 1842, a son of George and Elizabeth (Morgan) Morgan, both of whom died in England. In 1865 Alfred Morgan came to the United States, having been educated in the excellent public schools of his native land, and spent his two first years in America in Clinton County, Ohio. In 1867 he came to Kane, Ill., where he engaged in farming, and for about five years worked as a farmer by the month, and then assumed charge of the farm owned by a widow named Green. In 1890 Mr. Morgan came to English Township, and bought his present farm of eighty acres of improved land. There he carried on general farming until the spring of 1918, when he had a public sale and moved to Jerseyville, where he bought the E. C. Jewsbury property on West Pearl Street where he now lives. He rented his farm to his son-in-law, who now rents 440 acres of land.

In 1877 Mr. Morgan was married to Anna Huitt, born in Greene County, a daughter of Roland and Meddie Huitt, natives of Greene County. One child, Anna, now Mrs. Sidney Jenkins, of Colorado, was born to this marriage. Mrs. Morgan died in 1878. In 1884 Mr. Morgan was married (second) to Eliza Illger, born at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, a daughter of Robert and Eliza (Illger) Illger. After the death of Mr. Illger, Mrs. Illger was married to William Evison. In 1868 Mrs. Morgan, then a girl, joined her mother at Kane, Ill., and remained with her until her marriage to Mr. Morgan. By his second marriage, Mr. Morgan became the father of the following children: Sarah Matilda, who married Asa Beckner, of English Township; Bertha May, who is at home; Jessie Agnes, who is a clerk in the Smith & Irvin dry goods store at Kane, Ill., and Amy Alberta, who is a teacher in the public school. The family all belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. Morgan is a Democrat and has served as a school director for about fifteen years. He is a man widely and favorably known and stands very high in public confidence.

MOURNING, Thomas D., a general farmer and stockraiser of English Township, and one of the large landowners of Jersey County, is a very highly respected citizen. He was born in Lincoln County, Mo., January 28, 1858, a son of William R. and Sally (Barker) Mourning, he born in Virginia and she in Lincoln County, Mo., to which county William R. Mourning was taken in boyhood by his parents. In 1860, owing to sectional feeling, he moved to Calhoun County, Ill., and a few years later came to Jersey County, settling near Rosedale, but finally located in English Township, where he bought land and later died. His children were as follows: Richard, who lives at Jerseyville; Euphrasia, who is deceased; Thomas D.; Jasper, who lives in English Township; Jennie, who is deceased; and James, William and Sarah, who are living on the homestead.

Thomas D. Mourning never received proper educational advantages, but he made the best of his opportunities such as they were. When he was seventeen years old he worked as a farm laborer by the month, and so continued for five years, then rented land and farmed, remaining in English Township for six years. Later he bought eighty acres of land on which were no buildings so he had to erect the necessary ones, and he operates this farm in addition to one of 240 acres owned by Colonel Fulkerson, and on it he carries on general farming and stockraising.

On October 14, 1885, Mr. Mourning was married to Jennie Kelley, born in Greene County, Ill., a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Seago) Kelley. Mr. and Mrs. Mourning became the parents of the following children: Lovie, who is Mrs. William Fritz, of English Township; Charles and Lester, who live in Jersey Township; Viola, who is Mrs. George Geier, of Montana; Jesse, who is deceased; Florence, who is Mrs. William Waters, of Jersey Township; Lottie and Vita, who are deceased; Emigene, who is at home; Edna, who is deceased; Harold, who is deceased; Russell; and Nettie, Hazel, Lois, Melvin, Ruth and Howard, who are at home. Mr. Mourning belongs to Bethany Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat, while fraternally he belongs to the Kane Camp, M. W. A. and the Protective League, also of Kane. A hardworking, thrifty man, he has honorably earned all he possesses, and has also gained the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

NELSON, Theodore A., one of the reliable business men of Jersey County, has built up a valuable connection as a contractor and resides at Jerseyville. He was born at the county seat, January 7, 1875, a son of Conrad and Jennie (McCann) Nelson, natives of Sweden and Jersey County, respectively. Conrad Nelson came to the United States in young manhood, in 1863, and upon his arrival, enlisted in the Union army in the Civil War, being then twenty years old. He and his wife had the following children: Gussie E., Dora E., Theodore A., Edwin, Catherine, Carl, Frank, Charles, Orlan S., Mae. After his discharge from the army, Conrad Nelson began working at his trade of a plas-

terer which he had learned in Sweden, and was thus engaged for many years. He is still living in Jersey County, but his wife died April 24, 1914.

Theodore A. Nelson attended the Jerseyville schools until he was sixteen years old, when he began an apprenticeship under his father, and remained with him until 1900, when he went to Lamar, Col., and worked at his trade. Later he returned to Jerseyville, but in a short time went to Springfield and worked at his trade there for five years. Once more he came back to Jerseyville, and has since resided here, being still engaged at working as a plasterer, and now contracting.

Mr. Nelson was married July 3, 1903, to Miss Mabel A. Ballow, who was born in Greene County, Ill., July 6, 1885, and comes of French and German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have one son, Winifred R., who was born November 23, 1910. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the W. O. W. and the Owls.

NEWLAND, Joseph W., mayor of Grafton, and agent of the C. P. & St. Louis Railroad, is one of the sound and reliable men of Jersey County, and stands high in public esteem. He was born at Crab Orchard, Ky., July 4, 1880, a son of John A. Newland, born in Kentucky. A civil engineer by profession, he was in the service of the government and stationed at Hot Springs, Ark., and later assisted in locating the route of the L. & N. Railroad in eastern Kentucky. Politically he was a Democrat, while his fraternal relations were with the Masonic order. He was married to Virginia Alice Thomas, who was born at Madison, Ind. Their children were as follows: Frederick Dudley, who is deceased; Anna Martha, who resides at Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph W.; and Allie May and Bessie, both of whom are deceased. The father is deceased but the mother survives and is agent for the C. P. & St. L. Railroad at Elsah, Ill., having formerly been agent for the L. & N. Railroad at Crab Orchard, Ky., for twenty years; and the first agent telegrapher employed by the L. & N. Railroad.

Until he was sixteen years old, Joseph W. Newland attended school, and then he began learning telegraphy, and his first position was at New Haven, Ky., with the L. & N. Railroad, with which he remained as agent and operator until 1906, when he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad at McHenry, Ill. Later he was with the C. H. & D. Railroad as division agent, at Dayton, Ohio, and in 1912 came to Grafton to assume his present position. In 1916 Mr. Newland was elected mayor of Grafton, and is giving the city an extremely good administration. It has always been his practice to cast his vote for the man best suited for office, rather than hold himself down by party lines. Fraternally he is a Mason, and the Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership. Mr. Newland was married to Miss Maude Render, who was born at McHenry, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Newland have two children: Virginia Belle, who was born December 11, 1911; and Joseph W., who was born July 29, 1913.

NITSCHKE, Paul J., one of the most successful meat packers and farmers of Jersey County, has a farm that is a model of its kind in every respect. He was born in Germany, May 6, 1869, a son of Frank and Louisa (Timpner) Nitschke, natives of Germany, who died in that country.

In 1889 Paul J. Nitschke came to the United States, landing in New York City, from whence he made his way to Syracuse, N. Y., where he worked for a butcher for a year. He then went to Kansas City, Mo., working there at butchering for six months, after which he came to Jerseyville. From February 29, 1892, until 1896 he was employed in a meat market, and then on May 21 of the latter year, he embarked in a meat business for himself, doing all of his own butchering. Since then he has increased the capacity of his plant, and has everything modern in every respect, and controls the largest trade in the country. This plant was erected by Mr. Nitschke and is one of the finest of its kind, with cold storage facilities. He feeds 100 head of cattle and the same number of hogs, and constantly buys live stock in Jersey and Greene counties, and ships principally to St. Louis markets. He also breeds and raises fancy chickens. His farm of twenty-two and one-half acres on the edge of Jerseyville, contains his residence, slaughter houses, silos and other buildings. The silos are two fine concrete structures of modern design. In addition to his own land, he farms about fifty acres adjoining.

On April 20, 1893, Mr. Nitschke was married to Anna C. Schattgen, born at Jerseyville, a daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Schattgen, natives of Germany and New York, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Nitschke have the following children: Louisa, who is a public school teacher; Frank, who is serving his country in the World War; and Josephine, Catherine and Paul, who are at home. In politics, Mr. Nitschke is a Republican, and he served as a member of the city council from the Second Ward for two terms. He is a Catholic. Mr. Nitschke attributes his success to the fact that he has always kept busy, has never wasted time or money, and has always given an active, personal supervision to every department of his business.

NOBLE, George W., one of the representative residents of Jerseyville, has been successfully engaged in farming in Jersey County all of his mature years. He was born in Otter Creek Township, in April, 1861, a son of Caleb and Ruth (Cadwalder) Noble, he born in Adams County, Miss., and she in Fulton County, Ill. The paternal grandparents, Henry and Mary (Swayze) Noble came to Jersey County in an early day, having previously freed their slaves. The maternal grandparents were John and Mary (Branson) Cadwalder, natives of Fulton and Sangamon counties, Ill., respectively. On April 3, 1833, Henry Noble and his wife came to Grafton, Ill., and settled on a farm he had bought, located three-quarters of a mile northwest of Otterville. Henry Noble died on this farm.

Soon after his marriage, Caleb Noble located on a farm east of

Otterville, and continued to operate it for many years. In the fall of 1865 he was elected associate judge of Jersey County. He and his wife were spared to live together for thirty-two years, having been married in 1858, and he died in 1890. Since his demise, the widowed mother and two of her daughters and her son George W. Noble, have lived together. There were ten children born to Caleb Noble and his wife, namely: C. W., who lives in Otter Creek Township; George W.; Mary, who is Mrs. C. C. Calhoun, of Otter Creek Township; Olivia, who is Mrs. John Lurton, of Fargo, N. D.; Addie F., who is living with her mother; F. H., who is living in California; Jay M., who lives in Otter Creek Township; Clark, who lives at Portland, Ore.; Ruth, who is living with her mother; and Lillie, who died in childhood.

George W. Noble attended the primary school founded by Dr. Silas Hamilton at Otterville. When his father died he received ninety acres of land as his share of the estate, and he conducts this farm, together with the remaining 260 acres of the homestead. Until 1914 the family lived on the farm, but that year they moved to Jerseyville, where they have since made their home. Mr. Noble has never married. He belongs to the Otter Creek Methodist Church, which he has served as trustee and steward, and he has also taught in the Sunday school. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served Otter Creek Township for one year as supervisor.

O'DONNELL, Thomas, one of the best examples of self made men Jersey County affords, is residing just outside the city of Grafton. He was born in Ireland, in April, 1855, and was brought by his mother to the United States when he was but a few years old. The family located first at Camden, Ark., and then spent four years at Texarcana, Ark. Still later Thomas O'Donnell went to Chicago, Ill., where he entered the dry goods business and conducted an establishment of his own, specializing on Irish linens. Subsequently he went on the road, and traveled through Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois until 1883, when he bought 140 acres of land just outside of Grafton, and conducted it until 1917, when he sold, but still occupies the residence upon the property. While the family was residing in the South, during the Civil War, Mr. O'Donnell's father served three years in the Confederate army.

On July 20, 1880, Mr. O'Donnell was married to Margaret Quinn, who was born in Illinois, November 18, 1861. Her father was a farmer and she has one brother, Anthony Quinn, who lives at Jerseyville, Ill.; and two sisters, namely: Mrs. Archibald Ely, who lives at Jerseyville; and Mrs. Martin Timmons, who lives at Kansas City, Mo. The Catholic Church holds Mr. O'Donnell's membership. Politically he is a Democrat. A man of industry and thrift he has earned all he possesses through his own unaided exertions, and at the same time firmly established himself in the respect of his associates and neighbors, by whom he is very highly regarded.

PAGE, Joseph M., ex-mayor of Jerseyville, editor and proprietor of the Jersey County Democrat, and one of the most patriotic and representative men of this section of the state, was born at Stoughton, Mass., May 20, 1845. He was unfortunate enough to lose his father when he was but three years old, but was reared carefully by his widowed mother, who saw to it that he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old. Although but a mere lad at the outbreak of the Civil War, his patriotism was so great that he endeavored to serve his country, and tried to enlist in the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and then in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, but was refused by both organizations. At the age of eighteen he came west to Illinois, and obtained employment on a farm in the vicinity of Greenville, Bond County, leaving this work later on to go to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged with a wholesale grocery establishment. Once more he offered his services to his country, and they were accepted in August, 1864, and he became a member of the Fortieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the army until his honorable discharge in August, 1865, after the war had ended. He was twice promoted, to corporal and sergeant.

During the spring of 1866, Mr. Page came to Jerseyville, having at that time just a quarter, "two bits," as his capital, but he immediately apprenticed himself to the carpenter trade. For the first six months his instructor was William Embley, who then turned his young apprentice over to N. F. (Nick) Smith, receiving from the latter \$15 per week for his services, although he only paid the young man \$2 per week for two and one half years. So faithful and efficient did Mr. Page prove, however, that when the apprenticeship was ended, Mr. Smith hired him at \$18 per week, and made him his foreman. Until 1877 Mr. Page continued to work at his trade, but in that year he was elected city marshal because of the great labor strike filling the city of Jerseyville with foreign tramps and held that office for three years, resigning in October, 1880, upon his purchase of the Jersey County Democrat, of which he still continues owner and editor. Further political honors awaited him, for in 1887, he was elected mayor of Jerseyville, and was re-elected to that office three times, and had he followed the wishes of the people he would have continued in that office for a much longer period. While occupying the office, a City Hall was built, the waterworks and electric light system inaugurated and completed, and when he returned to private life, he organized the Jerseyville Telephone Company. In 1912 he was again elected mayor and in two years put in \$100,000 of vitrified brick paving and extended the water mains one mile and the sewers two miles. At present Mr. Page is master-in-chancery of the Circuit Court, having held that office for thirty-three years, and he is otherwise identified with Jersey County enterprises. In 1897 he organized the Cold Spring Gold Mining and Tunnel Company of Denver Colo., which owns 420 acres of valuable mining land, and has a paid up capital of

\$2,500,000. The mine is located in Boulder County, Colo., and he is secretary and manager of the company.

On March 26, 1871, Mr. Page was married to Miss Sadie M. Remer, a daughter of Abram Remer of Jerseyville. Mr. and Mrs. Page have one son, Theodore H., who is a physician and surgeon in active practice in Peoria, Ill., and now a captain in the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Mr. Page was secretary of the Illinois Press Association, for twenty-four years and afterwards president and corresponding secretary of the National Editorial Association for fifteen years. He is now a member of the State Highway Advisory Board of five, that will control the \$60,000,000 bond issue; county chairman of the State Council of Defense and County Food Administrator, these offices being honorary without salary.

PEARCE, Gilbert Ray, who is a general farmer and dairyman of Jersey Township, owns eighty acres, and farms it and additional land. He was born in Fidelity Township, May 19, 1897, a son of Gilbert Drew and Hattie S. (Miller) Pearce, natives of England and Macoupin County, Ill., respectively. Gilbert Drew Pearce came to Jersey County when he was eighteen years old and began farming. After his marriage, he located on a farm in Fidelity Township, which he conducted for several years and then bought eighty acres in Jersey Township, living upon it until 1908, when he moved to Jerseyville, where he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred in February, 1911. His widow survives and makes her home at Jerseyville. Their children were as follows: Grover P., who lives in Fidelity Township; Gilbert Ray; Wylmot S., who lives with his mother; and Marion D., who is also living with his mother.

After attending the grammar and high schools of his locality, Gilbert Ray Pearce, at the age of twenty years, went into a butchering business at Shipman, Ill., but a year later went to Oakland, Cal., and worked there and at Los Angeles for a year at lumbering. Still later, he returned to Shipman, Ill., and for the subsequent two years was engaged in a real estate business, and then took possession of the eighty-acre farm in Jersey Township, owned by his father, and since then has carried on general farming and dairying.

On October 9, 1912, Mr. Pearce was married to Hattie Irene Boswell, born in Hillyard Township, Macoupin County, Ill., February 26, 1888, a daughter of John M. and Hannah M. (Smith) Boswell, natives of England and Bunker Hill, Ill., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce have two daughters, namely: Pauline Margaret, who was born May 17, 1914; and Harriet Vivian, who was born March 28, 1916. Mrs. Pearce is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Pearce is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason, being connected with the lodge at Shipman, Ill. He is a man of enterprise and experience, and is making a success of his present undertakings.

PIGGOTT, Andrew Begole, now deceased, was for a number of years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Jersey County, owning and operating a valuable farm in Jersey Township of 160 acres. He was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 6, 1856, a son of Levi and Mary (Begole) Piggott. Andrew B. Piggott attended the district schools of his native locality, and came to Jersey County in young manhood, to join his parents who had bought a farm in Fidelity Township, remaining with them, until he was married, May 15, 1889, to Elizabeth J. McCollister, born in Fidelity Township, May 9, 1862, a daughter of Isaac and Sylvia (North) McCollister, he born in Lewis County, N. Y., and she on Apple Creek Prairie, near White Hall, Ill. Mrs. Piggott's grandparents were John and Mary (Fay) McCollister, and Asahel and Prudence (Swallow) North, who were all early settlers of Greene County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. McCollister, parents of Mrs. Piggott, were married near White Hall, Ill., and settled in Rugle Township, Greene County, from whence ten years later they moved to Fidelity Township, where they bought a farm. She died there March 6, 1880, and he died December 4, 1900.

After his own marriage, Mr. Piggott rented the Piggott homestead in Fidelity Township until 1891, when he moved to 120 acres of improved land in Jersey Township, part of Isaac McCollister's estate. Here he made many improvements, including the erection of a residence and barns, and developed a very valuable property. After his death, June 15, 1905, his widow and the children moved to Jerseyville, renting the farm, but in the spring of 1917 they returned to it and the sons are operating it, doing general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Piggott had the following children born to them: Homer C., born June 16, 1891, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Mary, born November 17, 1892; Charles, born June 27, 1894; Leslie, born November 4, 1895, who are all at home; Mabel, who died in infancy, December 25, 1899; and Raymond, who is also at home, was born November 20, 1902. Mary, Charles and Leslie were all graduated from the Jerseyville High school, and were given a business training as well. Mrs. Piggott attended the public schools and went to the high school for one year. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but her husband belonged to the Baptist Church. In politics he was a Republican and he belonged to the Grange.

POGUE, Harrison Warren. Jersey County not only has some very distinguished men at present living within its confines, but the list of those who have assisted in making its history, shows that there have been equally prominent ones in the past, among whom must be numbered the late Judge Harrison Warren Pogue. Mr. Pogue was born in 1861, a son of William H. and Mary A. (Warren) Pogue. Attending the Jerseyville schools, he was graduated from its high school in 1882. Deciding upon a legal career, he began reading law in the office of Warren & Pogue in the fall of 1882, and having passed the neces-

sary examinations, he was admitted to the bar at the May term of the Supreme court in 1886. Immediately thereafter he entered upon a general practice, which extended over Jersey and surrounding counties. His offices were in the same building his grandfather, Judge George E. Warren and his father, Judge William H. Pogue occupied, and he lived up to the high standards set by these distinguished attorneys.

Judge Harrison Warren Pogue early displayed those qualities which later so eminently fitted him for the discharge of public duties, and recognition of his ability was shown in his election to the office of state's attorney at a special election held in 1887, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. A. Goodrich upon his election to the office of county judge upon the death of William H. Pogue, September 21, 1887, who was then the county judge. So ably did Judge Pogue serve in this capacity, that he was re-elected twice, going out of office in December, 1896. In 1910 he was elected county judge of Jersey County, and held that office until 1916. His death occurred November 21, 1916.

Judge Pogue was married in 1892 to Maude Knapp, and they became the parents of one daughter, Elenor Pogue.

POHLMAN, William J., manager of the telephone system of Grafton, and one of the reliable men of Jersey County, is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was born in Calhoun County, Ill., March 27, 1885, a son of Barney and Ida (Seiferman) Pohlman, the latter of whom was born in Calhoun County. These parents had the following children: Katie, Rose, Herman, Mary, Frank, Joseph, Stanislaus and William J. The family belongs to St. Mary's Catholic Church, and the father is a Democrat. He is engaged in operating his farm in Calhoun County.

Until he was thirteen years old, William J. Pohlman attended St. Joseph's Catholic School, and then commenced farming. He married Miss Mary Fortschnieder, who was born in Calhoun County, and they had the following children born to them: Gertrude, Bernhard, and George William, the latter being deceased. After his marriage, Mr. Pohlman was engaged in the retail liquor business at Brussels, Ill., closing it out to go on the police force, where he continued for two years. Leaving Brussels, he came to Grafton and assumed charge of the telephone system. He has 145 subscribers, and handles long distance and country calls, and has both the Bell and Kinlock systems. In politics Mr. Pohlman is a Democrat, and was elected to the council from the First Ward in 1916. The Catholic Church holds his membership. A man of progressive ideas, he has forged ahead, and is giving the people of Grafton and vicinity a very effective service, and his value to his community is unquestioned.

POST, Caleb Alanson, now deceased, was for many years a capable agriculturist of Jersey County, and during his latter days a resident of Jerseyville. He was born in Jersey County, Ill., November 24, 1834,

a son of James and Ardelia (Whitford) Post, natives of Vermont, who came to Jersey County in 1833, settling on the farm where their son Caleb A. grew to manhood.

During his boyhood Caleb A. Post attended the district schools, and he made himself useful assisting his father. Later he attended an eastern college. Marrying early, he located on a farm in Jersey County, but some years later traded it for 180 acres of land in Macoupin County. In four years he returned to Jersey County. At one time he owned 650 acres in Nebraska, and 280 acres three miles northeast of Jerseyville, but in 1903 he sold the latter farm and bought three acres of land in the northeastern part of Jerseyville, where he resided until death claimed him October 15, 1908.

Mr. Post was four times married. His first wife died within six weeks of her marriage, and he later was married to Mary Norris and they had seven children, five of whom survive. After her death, he was married to Mrs. Maggie (Murray) Murphy, and they had five children, four of whom survive. The third Mrs. Post dying, Mr. Post was married on September 9, 1894, to Mrs. Mattie A. (Springate) (Benson) Young. She was born in Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of Arthur M. and Caroline (Davis) Springate, natives of Jersey County. Mrs. Post was first married to Robert A. Benson and they had two children, namely: Clara E., who is Mrs. Fred L. Brooks, of Jersey Township; and Robert A., who lives with his mother. After the death of Mr. Benson, Mrs. Benson was married to James A. Young, but they had no issue. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Post spent many happy years together, and she greatly misses the companionship of the kindly man taken from her by death. He was a Mason, a Baptist and a Republican.

POWELL, John, one of the respected retired residents of Jerseyville, has borne an important part in the life of the county. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 15, 1836, a son of John J. and Doreas (Rigney) Powell, natives of Berkley County, Va., and Barnesville, Md., respectively. During the War of 1812, John J. Powell served his country as a soldier, and was at Washington at the time it was partially destroyed by fire by the enemy. In 1828 John J. Powell was married to Hattie Clark, who bore him five children. She died in Virginia, and he later moved to the present site of Miami, Ohio, where he was married (second) to Doreas Rigney. In the spring of 1836 he moved to Jersey County, Ill., where he bought land north of Fieldon and there he erected a grist-mill. His death occurred February 18, 1864, he having been born in 1771. The mother died at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1898.

In 1852 John Powell moved to what is now Fort Buford, Mont., going in a train of 380 wagons. He was engaged in teaming in Montana for two seasons, and then returned to Jersey County by ox-teams, arriving December 23, 1854. For a time he was engaged in farming and then went to steamboating on the Mississippi, thence to Missouri

and back to Illinois, studying river navigation. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry under General Prentiss for service during the Civil War, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Davis Bridge and Iuka, and was at Vicksburg during the siege of that city. Following the capitulation of Vicksburg, he was transferred to General Steele's division, and assisted in capturing Little Rock, Ark.: was in the engagement at Arkadelphia, Ark. where the division built a pontoon bridge across Cow's Horn Bend. Returning to Little Rock, his regiment was sent thence to Clairington, Ark., where they had an engagement and a gunboat was burned, and the command returned to Little Rock, and was then sent to Cairo, Ill. Going on to St. Louis, the command was sent to Alton, Ill., and thence to Nashville, Tenn., and then to Murpheysboro and Franklin. During this period Mr. Powell received his commission as second lieutenant, and with forty men was sent to Overall Creek, where he captured some of the enemy, but was wounded by a gunshot in the right arm. On September 8, 1865, he received his honorable discharge at Nashville, Tenn., and was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill., September 8, 1865. Returning to Fieldon, he worked as a carpenter for a time and also at coopering, his employers in the latter being John and Henry Belt. Leaving Jersey County, he went on a 280 acre farm in Greene County, where his first wife died in 1870. Mr. Powell in 1872 went to New Orleans, La., to help build the Great Northern Railroad to run through Texas and Old Mexico, but in 1884 he returned to Jerseyville, and later went to Pasadena, Cal., where he built a hotel, when once more he returned to Jerseyville where he has since lived.

On September 28, 1857, Mr. Powell was married to Harriet Varble, born in Greene County, Ill., a daughter of William and Matilda Varble, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Powell had the following children: John J., who is deceased; William, who lives at Marked Tree, Ark.; Jerome B., who died in infancy; and George and Asa, who are also deceased. Mr. Powell was married (second) to Anna E. Patterson Snow, widow of Samuel Snow. For four years Mr. Powell served Jerseyville as constable, and he was city marshal for four years and alderman for one term, being elected to all these offices on the Democratic ticket. In 1870 he joined Kane Lodge No. 192, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Grand Army Post.

POWEL, Joseph Samuel, now deceased, formerly of Jerseyville, was successfully engaged in agricultural operations in Jersey County for a number of years. He was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., August 27, 1847, a son of Oliver Perry and Sarah E. (Russell) Powel, natives of Tennessee. In 1848 they started with teams to Jersey County, the grandparents, Samuel and Margaret Powel and Joseph and Margaret Russell, coming along. The men rode on horseback, and the women and children were in the wagons. Upon their arrival they took up government land in Jersey County and grandfather Russell also en-

tered land in Iowa, and in St. Louis County, Mo. The land entered in Jersey County, is still in the Powel family. There Oliver Perry and his wife spent a number of years, but later moved to Jerseyville. Their children were as follows: Joseph Samuel Powel; Robert, who lives at Jerseyville; William, who lives at Appleton, Wis.; James, who lives in Jersey Township; Minnie, who is Mrs. William Eggleson, of Slater, Mo.; Fannie, who is Mrs. L. F. Wilson, of Folsom, N. M.; John, who lives in Jersey County, and Cornelia A., who married Clarence Hamilton.

Joseph Samuel Powel attended the school of his neighborhood, and remained with his parents until 1874 when he was married and moved six miles southeast of Jerseyville on a farm of 160 acres which Mrs. Powel owned, and he conducted it until the fall of 1912, when he moved to Jerseyville where he resided, until his death, September 7, 1918.

On October 1, 1874, Mr. Powel was married to Antoinette Van Horne, of Jersey County, a daughter of James and Nancy (Wilson) Van Horne, born in New York. For eleven years Mrs. Powel took tender care of her mother who had become blind and helpless from paralysis. Mr. and Mrs. Powel became the parents of the following children: James, who lives at Jerseyville, is in an insurance business; George, who conducts a livery establishment; Cora, who is Mrs. Harry T. Darby, of Mississippi Township; Carrie, who is Mrs. Herbert G. Neely, of Jerseyville; Sarah, who is Mrs. Truman Scribner, of Mississippi Township; Spencer, who is operating his father's farm; Andrew Wilson, who is in the employ of the Continental Motor Co., of Detroit, Mich.; and Minnie, Russell and Joseph, who are all deceased. In politics Mr. Powel was a Democrat, and he was elected on that ticket and served as school trustee of his township. Fraternally he belonged to the Odd Fellows and the Encampment, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and formerly was quite active in the Grange. A man of intelligence and excellent ideas, he always took the lead in his community and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

POWERS, Walter, one of the successful grain farmers of Fidelity Township, has proven his right to be numbered among the leading young agriculturalists of Jersey County. He was born at Alton, Ill., October 12, 1882, a son of Walter and Ellen (McCarthy) Powers. Natives of Ireland, they came to the United States, where they subsequently married, and after coming to the vicinity of Alton, Ill., bought a farm upon which they lived, and where six children were born to them. They then bought 160 acres of land in Fidelity Township, where the father died in October, 1899, the mother surviving him until 1906. Their children were as follows: John J. and Naomi, who both live at St. Louis, Mo.; Nellie, who is now deceased, was Mrs. T. C. Maloney; Kate, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; William, who lives in Fidelity Township; Walter; Edward, who lives at St. Louis; Lizzie,

who is Mrs. Bartholomew Lahey, of Springfield, Ill.; and Mary and Irene who are both living at St. Louis, Mo.

Walter Powers attended school in his native district, and in Fidelity Township, and remained with his parents until April 12, 1904, when he was united in marriage with Mary Hart, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a daughter of James and Mary (Maley) Hart. Following his marriage Mr. Powers rented 205 acres of land in Fidelity Township, and in 1907 he rented the L. G. Wilkinson farm in the same township, comprising 400 acres, which he still operates, doing grain farming and raising horses, cattle and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have the following children: James, Mary Ellen, John, William Francis. A Catholic, Mr. Powers belongs to the church of his faith at Shipman. In politics he is a Democrat, while his fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, at Fidelity, Ill.

REARDON, Francis Gerald Griffin, one of the leading attorneys of Jersey County, is a young man of sterling and upright character and is a very highly respected member of his profession. He was born August 10, 1883, at Boynton Center, Tazewell County, Ill., and aside from the time spent in attaining his education and in the practice of the law, has been occupied largely in farm work. His parents, Bryan and Anna (Flemming) Reardon, were natives of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, Ireland respectively. They came to the United States shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War, and Capt. John Reardon and Edward Flemming, Jr., brothers, respectively of Bryan and Anna (Flemming) Reardon, were soldiers in the Union Army.

The grandparents were Daniel and Margaret (Keefe) Reardon and Edward and Honora (Cooney) Flemming. Daniel Reardon, with his family, emigrated to America and settled on the Delavan Prairie, in Tazewell County of this state. Edward Flemming, having died in the old country, the mother, Honora, wishing her children to have better opportunities than were offered in Ireland, decided to try their fortunes in America, and came to the United States with all of them, except her eldest daughter, Anna, who was then eleven years old, and located at Pekin, Ill. Anna, two years later, after a long and perilous journey alone from Ireland, joined her mother at the new home of the family in Illinois.

After his marriage, Bryan Reardon settled on a farm in Hopedale Township, Tazewell County, and later moved to his farm at Boynton Center in the same county. Here he died July 10, 1906, but his widow survives and still makes her home on the farm. Their children were as follows: Edward E., who lives in Oklahoma City, Okla.; Michael, who lives at Delavan, Ill.; Neal Daniel, who lives at Omaha, Neb.; Bryan, who died March 22, 1904, aged twenty-eight years; William J., who lives at Pekin, Ill.; Clarence H., who lives west of Fieldon, in Jersey County; Charles Carroll, who lives on the homestead; and Francis Gerald Griffin, of Jerseyville, who was the youngest.

After attending the public school at Boynton Center, Gerald, as he

is more intimately known among his personal acquaintances, entered the high school at Delavan, which school on different occasions he successfully represented both in athletics and debating. He was graduated therefrom as valedictorian of his class. Following this he matriculated at the University of Illinois, and took his degree of A. B. in the College of Science in 1910. After finishing the course in general science, he studied law there for one year, and then entered the John Marshall Law School at Chicago, where he took a year's course. The following year was spent in the College of Law in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1912. Immediately thereafter he was admitted to the practice of law in this state, and entered actively into this profession at Pekin, Ill., where for a short period he was associated with his elder brother, William, then state's attorney of Tazewell County.

In the spring of 1913, Gerald Reardon came to Jersey County, went on a tract of land in the Nutwood Drainage and Levee District, in Richwoods Township, and helped to improve and clear the same for agricultural purposes. Shortly after locating on the farm he was chosen drainage and levee commissioner of the district, and while there, in the latter part of 1913 and 1914, combined the duties of this office with his work of reclaiming land for farm purposes.

Mr. Reardon, while attending the universities, took a very active part in the social, literary and scientific functions of those institutions. When at the University of Illinois he became a member of Phi Kappa fraternity. He also belonged to Philomathean Literary Society of that institution and took a very active part in a number of debates and other oratorical contests during his collegiate career. He was a member of the Chemistry Club, a scientific organization of the university, the members of which applied themselves to the study and investigation of scientific matters pertaining to chemistry and other studies closely allied thereto. He was also a member of the Athletic Association.

On April 1, 1915, he became associated with Will T. Sumner in the practice of law at Jerseyville. He took the place of Thomas F. Ferns, who retired from the legal firm of Ferns & Sumner, and since then Mr. Reardon has devoted himself to the practice of his profession with remarkable distinction. The people of the city of Jerseyville, in the spring of 1917, adopted the commission form of government. Mr. Reardon was chosen corporation counsel by the new administration and serves the city in that capacity and as legal advisor under the new regime.

REED, Edwin E., a prosperous farmer of Jersey County, owns 160 acres of land, one-half mile outside of Dow, Ill. He was born in Jersey County, June 3, 1860, a son of Joseph O. and Nancy L. (McDow) Reed. Joseph O. Reed was born in Virginia, and came to Jersey County with his parents, here following farming. His wife was a sister of J. H. McDow, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. About

eighteen years before his death, Joseph O. Reed moved to Cowley County, Kas., where he passed away. During the Civil War, he served his country as a soldier. In politics he was a Republican, and in fraternal matters he affiliated with the Odd Fellows. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Edwin E. Reed attended the district schools until he was seventeen years old, and then went to Shurtleff College for a short period. He was married on October 4, 1882, to Mary Buekles, born in Jersey County, November 8, 1863. Her parents came here from England. After his marriage Mr. Reed went to Kansas and lived there for twenty-two years, then went to Missouri, and spent two years. He was in the employ of the Adams Express Company at Kansas City, and worked for them prior to going to Missouri. Returning to Illinois, Mr. Reed bought his present farm, which he operated until recently when he retired and moved to Dow.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed have had the following children: Hallie E., who was born July 21, 1884, is married to Bernice Frank, and their children are, Mary F. and Edwin E.; Walter I., who was born May 1, 1887, lives at Granite City, Ill., and married Mabel Smith, and they have had one son, Walter, who is deceased; Helen, who was born July 19, 1890, is Mrs. Walter Knight, and she has one son, Joseph E.; and Clarence B., who was born October 5, 1894, married Maurine Smith. Mr. Reed belongs to the Masons and Elks. He is widely and favorably known, standing very high in public esteem because of his sterling character.

RETTERRATH, William J., one of the substantial business men of Jerseyville, and a man widely and favorably known throughout Jersey County, was born at Evansville, Ind., August 6, 1853, a son of W. J. Retterath who was born in Germany. In young manhood the father came to the United States where he worked as a baker and confectioner. After the death of his first wife in 1854, he changed his location several times, and finally came to Jerseyville, where he died in 1864.

After the death of his father, William J. Retterath lived with his stepmother. He learned the tinner's trade, and worked at it for twenty-nine years for the Daniels' hardware store, doing all kinds of work in his line. In 1914 he entered into the hardware business himself, specializing on tin work of all kinds, and has been very successful.

On September 16, 1876, Mr. Retterath was married to Mary Senger, born in Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of Louis Senger, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Retterath became the parents of the following children: William L. and Edward, who are deceased; Mabel and Elizabeth, who live at St. Louis, Mo.; Minnie, who is at home, and Augusta, who is in St. Louis. Mr. Retterath had but few educational advantages, and they were confined to those afforded in the common schools. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, but his daughters are Baptists. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

RHINE, Rollie Vale, now living in comfortable retirement at Jerseyville, owns a very valuable farm of 120 acres of land in Fidelity Township. He was born near Bunker Hill, Ill., January 7, 1860, a son of Martin and Ann E. (Jones) Rhine, he born in Cape Girardeau, Mo., and she in England. He came to Macoupin County, Ill., at an early date, while she was brought to Alton, Ill., by her parents, who settled there when there was but one warehouse in the village. After marriage, Martin Rhine and wife located at Carlinville, where he worked at his trade of cabinetmaking. While there he had an unusual and unpleasant experience, for during the cholera epidemic he was forced to work night and day to make a sufficient number of coffins for the burial of the victims of that dread disease. Later on in life he bought a farm near Bunker Hill, Ill., and there he was engaged in farming for many years. When he sold his farm he retired to Shipman, where he died in 1900. His wife had died in 1881.

Rollie Vale Rhine spent his boyhood at home, and attended the district schools. When his mother died he left home and until 1889 was engaged in working for farmers by the month. He was then married and rented a farm at Rockbridge, Ill., for three years. In 1902 he bought 120 acres on section 12, Fidelity Township. Although this was an improved farm, he made many changes and greatly increased its value, conducting it as a stock and grain farm until 1910 when he moved to Jerseyville, renting his property. Since 1910 he has spent a year at Denver, Col., and in Colorado Springs in the same state.

On January 1, 1889, Mr. Rhine was married to Catharine Chism, born in Macoupin County, Ill., one and one-half miles north of Medora, a daughter of John and Rachel (Skeen) Chism, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Rhine have no children. In politics he is a Democrat, while fraternally he belongs to Medora Camp, M. W. A.

RICH, James Hooper, owner of 160 acres of valuable land in Fidelity Township, belongs to an old and honored family. He was born in Fidelity Township, in August, 1872, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Grandy) Rich, he born in England, and she in Greene County, Ill. He came to America in 1851, making the trip on a sailing vessel which took thirteen weeks to cross the ocean. Landing at New Orleans, he spent Christmas day of 1851 in that city, and then came up the Mississippi River to Alton. It is interesting to note that the passage from England to New Orleans cost only \$3.10, while from New Orleans to Alton, the fare was \$11.00. Alton was only a day's trip by boat from St. Louis. Two sisters of his had already made the trip, and one was married to John Hooper of Fidelity Township, and Samuel Rich joined his sisters in Jersey County, Ill.

After his marriage, Samuel Rich bought land, having saved up and added to the \$100 he had with him when he arrived in Jersey County, and in time he acquired 860 acres, and lived on his farm until his death. A friend of education, he held the offices of school director and trustee.

He and his wife had the following children: Clara, who is Mrs. Beeby of Urbana, Ill.; Elizabeth Birkenmayer, who lives in Fidelity Township; William, who lives at Enid, Okla.; James H.; Cora, who is Mrs. J. D. Wilson of Christian County, Ill.; and Arthur, who is the twin brother of Cora, lives in Fidelity Township, on the original homestead of his father. Samuel Rich died in 1904, and his widow died in 1913.

James H. Rich attended the district schools and one winter at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill. In October, 1897, he was married to Alice Thatcher, born in Jersey County, a daughter of Paul C. and Hannah (Van Pelt) Thatcher. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Rich lived on the 160-acre farm they now own, and erected their present residence in a wheat field. They put up all of the other necessary farm buildings, and made many improvements, including the building of suitable fences and the installation of modern farm machinery, so that now they have a very fine property. On it they raise horses, cattle and hogs and carry on general farming. They have one son, Russel T., who was born in November, 1902. Mr. Rich is a Baptist, and served the church for eight years as its treasurer. In politics, he is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to Fidelity Camp, M. W. A.

RICHARDS, William P., one of the substantial business men of Jerseyville, is engaged in conducting a poultry, egg and country produce establishment and has held a number of positions of responsibility and trust. He was born at Jerseyville, June 11, 1865, a son of John L. C. and Mary A. (Corbett) Richards, he born at Springfield, N. J., and she at Bristol, R. I. The grandparents, William and Elizabeth (Clark) Richards, were born at Springfield, N. J., and Penuel and Charlotte (Bourne) Corbett, he born at Milford, Mass., in 1789, died at Jerseyville, in May, 1888, and she August 31, 1795, died at Jerseyville, September 1, 1880. In 1855 John L. C. Richards came to Jerseyville, where he carried on contracting and building, and later embarked in a lumber business at Alton, Ill. Enlisting in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he served during the Civil War, and was mustered out with the rank of captain. In 1836 the Corbetts came to Jerseyville by boat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Alton, Ill., and thence by team to Jerseyville. Penuel Corbett was a schoolteacher and he taught the first school in Jerseyville. Later on in life he engaged in farming. The parents of William P. Richards were married at Jerseyville in 1859. Following the close of the Civil War, John L. C. Richards continued his contracting business and was postmaster of Jerseyville from 1877 to 1882. He was the organizer of the G. A. R. Post at Jerseyville, and also served as captain of a militia company organized at Jerseyville. In 1883 he moved to Missouri and later to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he died October 12, 1908. His wife died in Missouri October 12, 1894.

William P. Richards attended the grammar and the high school of Jerseyville, and after he was graduated from the latter, he was a clerk and assistant postmaster from 1883 to 1895. He then conducted

a hardware and furniture business under the firm name of Richards, Beaty & Company from 1898 to 1902. During this period he was state agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky. In 1898 he established his present business with W. M. Manning as a partner, and has continued it ever since. In 1906 he was appointed postmaster of Jerseyville and served until 1914. In 1902 he bought a controlling interest in the Jerseyville Republican, with J. W. Becker. In the winter of 1913, Mr. Richards sold the Republican to Krug & Son and since 1914 has devoted his time to his poultry, egg and country produce business, which had assumed large proportions.

On November 6, 1889, Mr. Richards was married to Lora A. Cowen, born in Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of Francis M. and Mary (Landon) Cowen, born in Jersey County. The grandparents, William and Maria (Cory) Cowen, were born in Vermont, and in 1832 came to Jersey County, entering land in Jersey Township, which is still owned and occupied by members of the Cowen family. Mr. Cowen died in 1869, and Mrs. Cowen in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Richards became the parents of two children, namely: Theodore Clark, who is an attorney of New York City; and Bernice, who is Mrs. Joseph H. McCready of Okmulgee, Okla. Mr. Richards belongs to the First Presbyterian Church of Jerseyville, of which he is an elder, and he is superintendent of the Sunday school. A Republican, he has served two terms as a member of the city council. A thirty-second degree Mason in good standing, he has also attained to the Knight Templar degree, and is also a Shriner, and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. As both of his great-grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

ROADY, John, for many years a successful general farmer of Fidelity Township, now living retired on his farm, was born in Knox County, Tenn., May 4, 1846, a son of Nathaniel L. and Rebecca (Long) Roady, natives of eastern Tennessee who came to Jersey County in the fall of 1851, driving overland and settling on a farm he bought from the original owner who had secured it from the government. There the parents both died. Their children were as follows: Christian, who lives in New Mexico; Sarah E., who is Mrs. William Moore, a widow, who lives at Fidelity, Ill.; Thomas, who lives at Sunnyside, Wash.; Peter, who also lives at Sunnyside; Henry, who lives at Denver, Colo.; Fannie, who is Mrs. George Clower, of Piasa, Ill.; Alfred, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; and John.

John Roady in boyhood had to assist his father in clearing their land of timber, after arrival in the new home, and had but little time to attend school. In 1867 he began renting land and continued to farm on rented land until he bought forty acres. From time to time he added more land until he owned 100 acres in Fidelity Township, and 100 acres of the old homestead which adjoined it, and lived on this

property until he sold it and bought eighty acres of finely improved land in Fidelity Township. Here he carried on general farming until 1917, when he rented his farm, but continues to live on it.

On October 21, 1867, Mr. Roady was married to Rebecca Jones, born in Madison County, Ill., a daughter of Thomas and Adeline Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Roady have the following children: Charles, who lives at Alton, Ill.; Rosa E., who is Mrs. Charles Petty, of southwestern Oklahoma; John, who lives at Alton, Ill.; Dora, who is at home; Grace, who is Mrs. Oliver Strunk, of Medora, Ill.; and Alice, who is Mrs. Grant Goodman, of Macoupin County, Ill.

Mr. Roady belongs to the Baptist Church at Fidelity, Ill. In politics he is a Democrat and he has served as road commissioner, school trustee and school director. He is a man well and favorably known throughout the county and deserves the respect and esteem which is his, for he has been honest, industrious and neighborly and has done his part in advancing the interests of Fidelity Township.

ROBB, Alexander C., who is a representative citizen of Jersey County, has been prominent in business and political circles for many years but is now living retired at Jerseyville. He was born in Greene County, Ill., May 27, 1868, a son of John L. and Elizabeth (Crone) Robb, born near Belfast, Ireland, who were married there, and from there came to Chicago, Ill., early in 1860. Soon thereafter, they located on a farm near Kane, in Greene County. In 1876 they retired from the farm to Kane, Ill., where the mother of Alexander C. died in 1876, the father surviving her until 1907, when he passed away being a resident of Jersey County.

After he had completed the school course at Jerseyville, Alexander C. Robb was a clerk in the postoffice of Jerseyville for two years, and then was connected with coal and lumber interests at the county seat, and in 1914, bought a coal and lumber business at Kane. On September 1, 1916, he sold his Jerseyville business to F. R. Miller. When the State Bank of Jerseyville was re-organized, he was made its vice president, and held that office until he resigned in the spring of 1917. In 1911 Mr. Robb ran for the office of mayor of Jerseyville, and was defeated, but when he ran again for the same office in 1913, he was elected by the largest majority ever given in this city, and was re-elected in 1915, meeting with no opposition. In politics he is a Democrat.

On June 20, 1894, Mr. Robb was married to Capitola Davis, born in Pike County, Ill., a daughter of Levi M. and Sarah (Walk) Davis, he born in Kentucky, and she in Pike County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Robb have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Robb are members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass. Fraternally he belongs to the Jerseyville Chapter, R. A. M., and the Carrollton Commandery, K. T. He is also a member of the Jerseyville Lodge No. 954, B. P. O. E., of which he was exalted ruler during 1915 and 1916.

ROERIG, Frank W., now living retired at Jerseyville, is still interested in looking after his fine 160-acre farm. He was born at Jerseyville, January 29, 1860, a son of Anthony W. and Teressa (Zeiser) Roerig, he born in Prussia and she in Germany. During the rebellion of 1848, Anthony W. Roerig was against the oppressive government, and became one of the leaders for freedom, and was imprisoned but fortunately escaped, and he came to the United States in a sailing vessel. He was four months on the ocean, but finally landed at New Orleans, and from that city he came up the Mississippi River as far as Alton, Ill., and thence overland to Jerseyville. Later he became the regular stage driver between Jerseyville and Alton, so continuing until the building of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. His last trip from Alton was on the day and at the hour that the first train left Alton, and he arrived at Jerseyville only an hour behind the train. During his long residence at Jerseyville, he was interested in much of its earlier building activity, and was a very prominent and substantial man. His death occurred in 1873, but his wife lived until 1888. Their children were as follows: Fannie, who is Mrs. W. C. Pfeffer of St. Louis, Mo.; Frank W.; Mary L., who is matron of the State institution at Polk, Pa.; Teressa J., who is the widow of W. M. Hanley, of Jerseyville; William, who lives at San Antonio, Tex., and Anthony, who lives at Jerseyville.

Until he was thirteen years old, Frank W. Roerig attended the public schools, then began working on a farm, so continuing for three years. He then started to learn the harnessmaking trade, and two years later took up carriage-trimming work. For the succeeding three years he worked as a carriage trimmer, and then started in business as a harness maker, but sold his business December 23, 1903. He has always been interested in farming and still enjoys looking after his 160-acre farm in Jersey Township, and in addition to it owns business and residential property in Jerseyville.

On April 19, 1897, Mr. Roerig was married to Anna M. Dreesbach, born at Arenzville, Ill., a daughter of William and Caroline (Kuttenkuchler) Dreesbach, born in Siegburg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Roerig have no children. Mr. Roerig served two terms as alderman, being elected on the Democratic ticket. He belongs to the Odd Fellows. A man of excellent principles and high moral character, he stands well in his community and is a very desirable citizen.

ROWDEN, Frank, one of the leading business men of Fieldon, and a substantial citizen of Jersey County, has borne an important part in the development of this section. He was born in Rosedale Township, February 18, 1876, a son of Miles F. and Lydia (Maltimore) Rowden, natives of Jersey County. The paternal grandparents were natives of Virginia. The maternal grandfather, John Maltimore, was born in Ohio, and they all came to Jersey County at an early day, and bought land. John Maltimore became the largest landowner in the western part of Jersey County, and was a leading Democrat and very prominent

man. After their marriage, Miles F. Rowden and his wife settled in Rosedale Township, where he was thereafter engaged in farming.

When he was eleven years old, Frank Rowden went to live with Freeman Sweet, of Shipman, Ill., and attended school at that place and at Hooperston, Ill. In 1895 he returned to Jersey County, and for five years he was engaged in teaching school in the township of Richwoods. He then formed a partnership with F. C. Heitzig and the firm conducted a mercantile business for three years, when Mr. Rowden bought his partner's interest and continued the business alone until 1907. In that year he sold, and became cashier for the Belt Bank at Bunker Hill, Ill. On November 19, 1910, he helped to organize the State Bank of Fieldon, of which William Wiegand is president; L. J. Krueger is vice president; and Frank Rowden is cashier. Mr. Rowden is commissioner of the Nutwood Drainage District, and he served for four years on the Board of Review, and for the same number of years as supervisor. For one term he was mayor of Fieldon, and he is one of the live men of this section. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership. Fraternally he belongs to Jerseyville Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Jerseyville Chapter, R. A. M., and Fieldon Camp No. 1683, M. W. A.

On June 7, 1897, Mr. Rowden was married to Mary Heitzig, born in English Township, a daughter of Fred and Anna (Wahle) Heitzig, natives of Jersey County, Ill., and Germany, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Rowden have three children, namely: Cornelia, Fred F. and Robert C.

RYAN, Richardson, one of the substantial farmers of Ruyle Township, owns and operates 242 acres of very valuable land on section 35. He was born in Ruyle Township November 7, 1855, a son of Richardson and Angeline (Richey) Ryan, he born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1818, and she in Pope County, Ill., in 1822. He was a son of John and Jane (Wilcox) Ryan, natives of Philadelphia, Pa., and New London, Canada. They were married at Janesville, Ohio, and later came by boat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Alton, Ill., and located about three miles south of Jerseyville, on a farm. While he was away working at his trade of a millwright, one of his children was taken ill, and the brave wife hitched up a yoke of oxen and started off on a ride of twenty-five miles to Carrollton to reach the nearest physician. After she had gone some distance, her motherly heart would not rest for fear some accident would befall the children left at home, so she turned back, secured the other children, took them to a neighbor, and then resumed her journey to the doctor. It is interesting to know that the child recovered and later became Dr. Charles Ryan of Springfield, Ill., who died in January, 1883. After several years on the farm, the grandfather sold and went to Greene County, Ill., locating southwest of Carrollton, where he remained twelve years. Once more he sold and returned to Jersey County, locating in what is now Ruyle Township, buying about 1,400 acres of land in Ruyle Township. There he died January 8, 1863, and the grandmother died also on the homestead.

The maternal grandparents, James and Julia (Robinett) Ritchie, were natives of North Carolina, who were married in Pope County, Ill., and the grandfather conducted a ferry at Cape Girardeau. He was noted for his sound judgment, and for many years was a justice of the peace. Buying considerable land in Jersey Township, he became one of the leading men of that locality.

After his marriage, the father of Richardson Ryan, Jr., settled on section 35, Ruyle Township, and at the time of his death owned 580 acres of land. In 1849, with his brother, Dr. Charles Ryan, he took the overland trip to the California gold fields, walking all the way from St. Joseph, Mo., and enduring many hardships. On one occasion, after going without water for two days, the little company came to a water hole, but none save he would drink, as there were five dead mules lying about it. After traveling a considerable distance farther, however, and finding no other water, they decided that the contaminated water was better than none, and Richardson Ryan, being the most powerful man in the company, returned on foot with two pails, and carried back some to his companions, as far as known all surviving the unpleasant experience. After arriving in California, the two brothers spent a season digging for gold, and then he and Dr. Charles Ryan went into a commission business in Sacramento, where they remained for two years. They then returned home by way of Central America to New York City, and thence overland to the Ohio River and by boat to Alton. From there he took a team to his old home and afterward was engaged in farming until his death. He and his wife had three children, namely: Alice, who is Mrs. George Drake, of Ruyle Township; Leonard, who died at the age of sixty-four years; and Richardson.

There are some interesting stories preserved in the family regarding pioneer days. One of them tells of an occasion when the family, possessing of course no matches, and being unable to strike fire with the flint and steel, went a long distance to the nearest neighbor, and brought back sufficient coals to start a fire.

As long as the elder Richardson Ryan lived, his son lived with him, and then he inherited the 242 acres of land which he continues to operate, although from 1887 to 1888, he lived at Jerseyville in order that Mrs. Ryan have expert medical attendance. In 1888 he returned to his farm and has since been engaged in general farming. He has remodeled the residence and barns, and has a very valuable property. The farm is known as the Oakland Stock Farm. On January 24, 1883, Mr. Ryan was married to Lillie May Flatt, born in Jersey Township December 31, 1865, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Bryant) Flatt, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have two children, namely: Agnes, who is Mrs. Richard Chism, of Macoupin County, Ill.; and Walter, who is at home. Mr. Ryan attended the Oakland district school and has served it as a school director for many years, and he has also served as assessor for three years. In politics he is a Democrat. Few men are better known than he, and he is held in very high esteem as a fine type of American citizen.

SANDERS, Clarence F., owner and operator of the famous Elmhurst Stock Farm of Ruyle Township, has one of the finest rural properties in Jersey County, and has brought it to its present condition through his own efforts. He was born in Ruyle Township, October 17, 1876, a son of Charles and Laura (Brown) Sanders, he born in Ruyle Township, and she in Chesterfield, Macoupin County, Ill. He was born November 10, 1845, and died April 12, 1878, while she was born March 24, 1847, and survives, residing at Greenfield, Ill.

The paternal grandfather, Benjamin Sanders, born January 24, 1802, in Vermont, died January 22, 1882, while his wife who bore the maiden name of Deborah Woodman, was born February 21, 1806, in Greene County, Ill. In 1820, Benjamin Sanders came west, stopping in Ohio for two and one-half years, where he worked for eight dollars per month on a farm. After leaving Ohio, he came to what is now Ruyle Township, and entered a tract of government land, adding to it by purchase until he had 680 acres of upland, and 920 acres of bottom land. After settling on his farm, he conducted a steamboat on the Mississippi River. At one time he owned a fine running horse that would outclass almost any other animal. At one time he was giving his horse a workout, when two men came along in a buggy and asked where they could find Benjamin Sanders as they wished to see his celebrated horse. Seeing that neither he nor his horse were recognized, Mr. Sanders offered to put up \$300 that he could beat them with his horse, and his offer being accepted, easily outdistanced them and won the money. As they were leaving he disclosed his identity. In later life he moved to Virden, Ill., where he had previously bought about 500 acres of land, and there he died. After their marriage, Charles Sanders and Laura Brown settled on the Sanders homestead of 1,600 acres, and there he continued to farm the remainder of his life with the exception of the winters during his later life, when he and his wife lived at Greenfield, Ill. Becoming ill, he went to St. Louis, Mo., for treatment, and died there in a hospital. His children were as follows: Platt and Stanley, who with Clarence F. all live in Ruyle Township; and Pearl.

Clarence F. Sanders attended the district schools, and after the second marriage of his mother, he remained with her and his stepfather at Greenfield where they took up their residence. After two years, however, he came to his 400 acre farm his father left him. This property had no improvements, and only 125 acres were under cultivation, the balance being in timber. He went to work immediately and during the years that followed erected a fine residence and other buildings, and has everything including the latest improved machinery. He has been a heavy raiser of cattle, buying, feeding and selling them, and raises and feeds hogs. The products of his farm have a wide and deserved popularity.

On October 27, 1898, Mr. Sanders was married to Nellie Bates, born in Macoupin County, Ill., a daughter of Frank and Rocetta (Brown) Bates, he born in Greene County, and she in Macoupin County,

Ill. The grandparents William and Martha (Maze) Bates were born in Tennessee, while John Henry and Martha (Husky) Brown were born in Macoupin County. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have had the following children born to them: George E., Jene V., and Mellnotte and Francis who died when four and one-half months old. Mrs. Sanders attended the schools of her district and one term at the Carlinville High school. Mr. Sanders is a Baptist and is a deacon in his church. He served as a school director and trustee, and is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he belongs to Kemper Camp, M. W. A.

SAUVAGE, Conrad, a retired farmer of Grafton who formerly was extensively engaged in farming in Jersey County, comes of an old and honored family in this country. His parents, Conrad and Ann Sauvage, were of French birth, who came to the United States in 1854, locating in Meigs County, Ohio, where he died in 1866. They had eleven children, all of whom are deceased except Conrad Sauvage. He was a child when his parents immigrated, and he was reared at Chester, Ohio, where he attended school.

When he was eighteen years old, Conrad Sauvage went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and spent a year, being engaged in farming in that vicinity. The next seven years were spent by him at Alton, Ill., where he was employed in railroad work, and he then came to Jersey County and for a time was employed in the quarries, becoming head drill man. He then bought a farm in Jersey County, and conducted it successfully until his retirement. During the Civil War, although only thirteen years old, he was made a mail carrier for the government, and probably was the youngest carrier ever employed by the United States government. Being captured on one occasion by General Morgan, of the Confederacy, he was forced to act as a guide for the enemy over the territory with which he was well acquainted.

After coming to Jersey County, Mr. Sauvage was married to Mary Simpson, of Irish-Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Sauvage have had the following children born to them: Anna Amberg, who lives at Wood River, Ill.; and Mary, who died in infancy. Mr. Sauvage belongs to the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican. A man widely and favorably known, he deserves the confidence he inspires.

SCHWARZ, John G., manager of the Jerseyville Telephone Company, and ex-alderman of the city, is one of the thoroughly representative men of Jersey County. He was born at Jerseyville, in September, 1869, a son of John G. and Catherine (Fritz) Schwarz, natives of Germany, who came as young people to Jerseyville, where they were married. He was a stage driver on the route between Jerseyville, Alton and Jacksonville, and also had a large vineyard, and made wine and distilled liquors, including apple and peach brandy, his plant being an extensive one for that day. In addition he operated a livery business for many years. Later on in life he was one of the organizers of the Electric Light Company, and held offices in it, and he was one

of the four men who organized the Jerseyville Telephone Company, and was one of its directors as long as he lived. For several years prior to his death he lived retired from active participation in public life, but never lost his interest in civic affairs. Jerseyville owes much to him and his name is held in high regard to this day. His death occurred in November, 1895. The mother of John G. Schwarz died in January, 1910. Their children were as follows: Mary, who is the widow of George C. Vosburgh of St. Louis, Mo.; Rosa C., who is the widow of Bert Hyatt; and John G.

John G. Schwarz has spent his life at Jerseyville. He attended its grammar and high schools, and the dental department of Washington University of St. Louis, being graduated from the latter in 1904. For the subsequent six years he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Jerseyville, but then assumed the duties of general manager of the Jerseyville Telephone Company, which operates both the Bell and Kinlock systems. The officers of the company are as follows: J. M. Page, president; H. A. Shephard, vice president; and John G. Schwarz, secretary and treasurer. In 1916 the company took possession of the handsome modern building it now occupies, which is as well equipped as any similar one in the country. He is also vice president of the Jerseyville Building, Loan & Homestead Association.

On June 2, 1897, Mr. Schwarz was married to Sarah A. White, born in Knox County, Mo., a daughter of John H. and Susan C. (Towson) White, born in Simpson County, Ky., and Harrisburg, Pa., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz have two children: Ruth Virginia and George Russell, both of whom are at home. Mr. Schwarz is a Presbyterian, is a member of the choir, a trustee of the church, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school. A Democrat, he served as a member of the city council from the Second Ward, and while he was in office the first paving was put in, as well as the system of sewers. A prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, he has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge upon three separate occasions. A man of public-spirit and wide experience, Mr. Schwarz is giving his company and community a fine service, and his efforts are appreciated.

SEAGO, James L., one of the most influential men of Jersey County, owns a magnificent farm in English Township, as well as land in Greene County, and is numbered among the leading agriculturalists of this part of the state. He was born in Greene County, Ill., in that portion now included in Jersey County, January 7, 1837, a son of John and Mary Ann (Campbell) Seago, natives of North Carolina who were reared in Tennessee. The paternal grandparents were born in North Carolina. In 1823 they journeyed overland with wagons and horses to Greene County, where they entered government land. The maternal grandparents, James and Elizabeth (Pace) Campbell, were among the very earliest settlers of English Township, where they entered and cleared land. The grandfather rafted lumber down the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo.

After their marriage, John Seago and wife settled in what is now Richwoods Township, leaving it for English Township in 1844, where they bought eighty acres of land, to which they kept on adding until they owned 185 acres. He was a Democrat and held many local offices. While on a visit to Tennessee, he died in 1869. His widow survived him, passing away in English Township in 1879. Of their ten children, of whom James L. was the eldest, three survive, namely: James L.; George, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; and Douglas, who lives in Richwoods Township.

On September 17, 1863, James L. Seago was married to Achsah Carrico, born in English Township, a daughter of John and Winnie Ann (Van Meter) Carrico, natives of St. Louis County, Mo., and southern Illinois. After their marriage they lived on two acres of land in English Township for two years, and then sold and Mr. Seago leased a tract of land which he conducted for three years, when he bought forty acres in English Township. Two years later he traded this farm for eighty acres, and within a couple of years sold it and secured sixty acres of timber land that he cleared, adding to it twenty more acres. He kept on buying timber land, and clearing it, and now has 360 acres of fine stock land, 200 acres of which he cultivates. He also owns 500 acres of land in Greene County, Ill., that he rents. While clearing off his land, Mr. Seago sawed lumber used to build the Chicago & Alton Railroad bridges, and for many buildings connected with the road.

Mr. and Mrs. Seago have had the following children born to them: Oscar A., a physician, who lives at Springfield, Ill.; Winnie Ann, who is Mrs. J. T. Berry, of Morgan County, Ill.; George M., who lives at Jerseyville, Ill.; and Charles T., who lives at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Seago attended the primitive subscription school, but only to a limited extent. Mrs. Seago went to the Hickory Log district school. A Baptist, Mr. Seago has been a deacon of his church for many years. He is a Democrat and has held a number of township offices.

SEARLS, Thomas, now deceased, was for many years a substantial agriculturalist of Jersey County. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States in young manhood, making the trip in a sailing vessel which was on the Atlantic Ocean for six weeks. He landed in New York City, and for a time was in the employ of a large wholesale house there. It was during the period of his residence in New York City, that he was married to Mary Beatty, a daughter of Mrs. Sarah Beatty, born in Dublin, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Searls had the following children: Sarah, who owns the home farm, lives at Jerseyville; William, who died May 29, 1912; Mary, who is Mrs. William Kennedy of Jersey Township; and Thomas W., who died in Oregon, leaving four children: Chester, who is deceased, was serving in the United States Navy; Etta, who is a trained nurse, at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis; Gladys, who lives with her Aunt Sarah; and Ray, who is married and lives on the old homestead owned by Miss Sarah Searls.

In 1857, six years after his marriage, Mr. Searls came to Jersey County, and bought eighty acres of land in Jersey Township, forty acres of which was covered with timber. Later, he added two eighty-acre farms, and at the time of his death had 240 acres of land. He continued farming until his death, which occurred November 25, 1906. Mrs. Searls died February 2, 1899. In politics Mr. Searls was a Republican. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. A man of high principles, he lived up to his convictions, and was held in universal respect.

Miss Sarah Searls attended the district schools of Jersey Township. She belongs to the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Woman's Relief Corps.

SEIK, George J., agent of the Standard Oil Company, with headquarters at Grafton, is one of the progressive men of Jersey County. He has held his present position for three years, and is in charge of all the company's business in this locality. He was born at Grafton January 5, 1868, a son of Herman Seik, a native of Germany, who came in young manhood to the United States, and was working as a laborer when the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in defense of the Union, serving for four years. He had the misfortune to lose the sight of an eye through exposure while in the service. Following the close of the war he came to Grafton. Here he was married to Mrs. Syntha O. (Wheeler) Gibson, a widow with two children, namely: Leona and Morton Gibson. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Seik had the following children: George J.; Anna Owen, who lives in Oklahoma; Rosa Marshall and Martha Meier, who live at Grafton; Willie; Syntha; Charles; Herman; Harry; and Mabel. Both parents and the five children last named are now deceased.

Until he was seventeen years old, George J. Seik attended the Grafton schools, and then began farming. Later he operated a steam drill in a quarry, and also engaged in fishing, and conducted a motor boat. Going with the Mid-Continent Oil Company of East St. Louis, Ill., he was their agent for three years, and then was an independent agent for a time, finally entering the employ of the Standard Oil Company as agent for the Decatur division, and is regarded as one of the most competent and faithful men in the service.

Mr. Seik was married to Irene Slaten, who is a native of Grafton, and their children are as follows: Mabel, who taught school at Grafton for several years, is now the wife of Roscoe Baxter; Edgar, who is now serving his country in France as a marine; and Harold and Herman, who are both at home. Mr. Seik is a Republican, and is president of the school board of trustees and has been a member of the town board. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and Mrs. Seik are members of the Royal Neighbors. They are active in the work of the Red Cross, and Mrs. Seik belongs to the Protective League, and both are ardent supporters of all patriotic measures,

and are proud of the fact that they have the right to hang a service card in their window.

SHEA, John S., known as "the apple king of Jersey County," and a man who has taken a very prominent part in the public life of the county, is an honored resident of Jerseyville. He was born at Grafton, Ill., December 24, 1871, a son of Dennis and Abbie (Van Antrep) Shea. He was born in Ireland and she in Jersey County, Ill. The mother died when John S. Shea was an infant. The grandfather, Michael Shea, came to the United States from Ireland by way of New Orleans. Dennis lived in that city until the outbreak of the Civil War, when his two brothers entered the Confederate Army, and he came up the Mississippi River to Alton, Ill., where he enlisted in Company D, Second Illinois Cavalry, as his sympathies were with the North. After his ninety-day period of enlistment expired, he re-enlisted for three years or until the close of hostilities, and served in all four years and seven months. Following his discharge, he came to Grafton, Ill., and worked in the stone quarry at this point for seventeen years. He then bought 200 acres of land in Quarry Township, and was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1908. Their children were as follows: Michael E., who lives at Alton, Ill.; Anna, who is Mrs. Michael Bowman of Chesterfield, Ill.; Katie, who is deceased; Margaret, who is the wife of Martin Dunn of Jerseyville; Rebecca, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Hannah, who is the wife of Benjamin Matthews of St. Louis; and Agnes, who also lives at St. Louis; and John S.

John S. Shea left school when he was sixteen years old, and worked at farming until he was twenty years old. At that time he went to Grafton, and served for twelve years with the Ripley Hardware Company as a sheet metal worker. He then moved to Batehtown, Calhoun County, Ill., and there conducted a sheet metal, hardware and agricultural implement business for six years, later selling to go to Hardin, Ill., where he embarked in a fruit evaporator business and continued it for three years. A fire destroying his plant, in which he lost all he owned, Mr. Shea moved to Jerseyville and leased the 123-acre apple orchard owned by Dr. A. H. Van Horne, and the 40-acre orchard of Stephen Bowman. Later he bought the 123-acre orchard of the Carlin estate in Jersey Township, and three years later the 63-acre orchard of the Ware estate, and has developed into the largest apple grower in Jersey County, so that the name "apple king" is his by right of conquest.

On October 18, 1893, Mr. Shea was married to Anna Watson, born in Quarry Township, a daughter of John and Keziah (Hughes) Watson, natives of Jersey County and Ohio, respectively, who came at an early day to Rosedale Township. Mr. and Mrs. Shea became the parents of the following children: Dennis, Naomi, Ruth, James, who died in infancy, Mark, Myrtle, Catherine and Mary. Mr. Shea is a Catholic. He is a Republican, served on the Grafton town board for four years, and for the same period on the Batehtown town board, and

was treasurer of the latter place for two years. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and the Elks. Few men of this section are better known than Mr. Shea, and certainly none are more popular, he measuring up to the best standards as a man and public-spirited citizen.

SHEPHARD, Henry A., now retired but for many years a substantial banker of Jerseyville, is recognized as one of the city's leading citizens. He was born at Jerseyville, May 17, 1858, a son of William and Ann Maria (Gross) Shephard, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. After attending the common school in Jerseyville, and the Jerseyville High school, Henry A. Shephard took a course in the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and then began his business career as a clerk in the bank of Bowman and Ware. In 1890 this bank consolidated with J. A. Shephard & Co., to form the State Bank of Jerseyville, of which S. H. Bowman is president; John A. Shephard was vice president; and Henry A. Shephard cashier, and William F. Shephard was assistant cashier until 1912, when the last named retired. Since 1912, Henry A. Shephard has lived retired.

A stalwart Democrat, Mr. Shephard served for four continuous terms, from 1894 to 1902, as mayor of Jerseyville, and in 1907 was honored by election to the State Assembly, and was re-elected several terms, serving in the Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth General Assemblies from the Thirty-eighth District, following in his father's footsteps, as the latter served in the upper house from the Sixth District from 1871 to 1875. During his long service in the legislature, Henry A. Shephard secured the passage of some very important bills and was always to be found supporting those measures which had the support of the best class of people.

On June 10, 1885, Henry A. Shephard was married to Matilda R. Revere, born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, a daughter of Godfrey and Medina E. Revere. One son, William F., of Jerseyville, was born April 16, 1896. Mrs. Shephard died February 10, 1902. Mr. Shephard belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America; the Elks, which he served as exalted ruler for two terms, and as district deputy grand E. R., and president of the Illinois Elks Association; and also belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

SHEPHARD, William, now deceased, was for a number of years one of the highly respected residents of Jerseyville, and a man who was held in high esteem during life, and was regretted by a wide circle when death claimed him. He was born in Yorkshire, England, but came to the United States in young manhood, and for some years was bookkeeper for a railroad construction company in an eastern state. Desiring to branch out for himself, he came west to Jerseyville, and after establishing himself in that city, in a shoemaking business, returned to Pennsylvania, and was there married to Ann Maria Gross, born at Elizabethtown, Pa.

Returning to Jerseyville, William Shephard entered railroad work as a contractor, and executed some very important contracts, rising to be president of the St. Louis, Alton & Jacksonville Railroad, now part of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He built the branch road of the Chicago & Alton from Dwight to Streator, and the Farmers Railroad which is now a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, from Jacksonville to Waverly; and also a branch of the Chicago & Alton from Roodhouse to Louisiana, Mo. Later he went to Texas and built part of the International and Great Northern Railroad, now included in the Gould System. Before this contract he founded the firm of William Shephard & Co., which later became William Shephard & Son, and conducted it as a banking business until he sold his interests to Bowman & Ware. The banking house that he founded, thus became in time the State Bank of Jerseyville. William Shephard passed away, August 16, 1875, and in his death Jerseyville lost one of its most representative men.

The children born to William Shephard and wife were as follows: William V., who died in February, 1875; Francis B., who died in 1876; John A. who died July 3, 1912; Henry A. who is still living; Mary E., Louisa C., Annie M., Flora L., and Lelia T., who is Mrs. G. R. Smith, all reside at Jerseyville. The work accomplished by William Shephard lives after him, and his name will always be associated with the railroad systems of Illinois. To him and men of his kind, is due the credit of the expansion of this section, for until the railroads were made positive facts, there was no great influx of population. With the completion of these roads came many settlers and capital, and from then on Illinois has grown until it is now one of the most important states in the Union.

SHEPHARD, William Francis. There was a time that is very easily recalled, when the ownership of an automobile was such a luxury because of attendant expense, largely in the line of storage, repair and supplies, that only the people of wealth could enjoy one. This condition has entirely changed and the automobile is no longer a special indication of affluence. This change has been brought about by various things, mainly perhaps, because of the general establishing of public garages and the handling of all kinds of automobile accessories, together with maintaining repair departments with expert mechanics in charge. This is a business that is interesting many enterprising young men and in William Francis Shephard, Jerseyville has a competent, courteous, energetic and prosperous example.

William Francis Shephard is a native of Jersey County, Ill., and was born at Jerseyville, April 16, 1886. His parents are Henry A. and Matilda (Revere) Shephard. The mother was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, but the father is a native of Jerseyville, an honorable representative of an old county family.

William F. Shephard attended the common schools at Jerseyville and also completed a course in the high school before becoming a

student in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. He was twenty-six years of age when he embarked in business, erecting a commodious garage at Jerseyville and fitting up a first class repair shop. He handles all automobile accessories and maintains storage departments with floor space sufficient to accommodate many machines. He is selling agent for the Studebaker, the Oldsmobile and the Chevrolet cars.

Although his business demands a large part of his time, Mr. Shephard is public spirited enough to give much attention to public matters in a civic sense, and after four years of satisfactory service as alderman of his ward, on April 17, 1917, he was elected mayor of Jerseyville, under the new commission form of government. He has had additional business experience, as in 1906-7-8-9-10-11 and 1912, he was assistant cashier of the State Bank of Jerseyville. In both business and public life he has shown excellent judgment and has favored progress along every line. Mr. Shephard is identified with numerous social organizations and belongs to the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, No. 954, at Jerseyville. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

SHORTAL, John M., who is widely known over Jersey County in agricultural circles, for some years has been one of the representative business men of Jerseyville, where he is manager of the Farmers Elevator Company, of which he was one of the organizers. Mr. Shortal was born in Jersey County, Ill., June 23, 1867, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Sheedy) Shortal, both of whom were born in Ireland, the latter in County Clare and the former in County Kilkenny.

Patrick Shortal came when grown to the United States and here, after marriage, he became a farmer in New Jersey. In 1865 he brought his family to Jersey County, Ill., locating first in Otter Creek Township. In 1872 he sold that farm and bought another which was situated in Jersey Township and there he continued to reside until 1905, when he and wife retired to Jerseyville, where she died in October, 1909, and he in October, 1913. They had seven children, four of whom were born in New Jersey: Mary who lives in St. Louis, Mo.; Robert B., who is a resident of Jerseyville; Nellie, who is the wife of Michael Cummings, of De Soto, Mo.; Catherine, who is the wife of Peter Infelt, of Stockton, Cal.; John M.; James, who is deceased; and Joseph M., who resides in St. Louis.

John M. Shortal secured a public school education, attending the Shiloh, the Possum Trot, the Washington and the White Rose district schools and the Jerseyville High school. He assisted his father on the home farm until he was twenty-seven years old and after his marriage had entire charge of the same for five years, after which he operated different farms in the county, including the J. T. Gramas farm in West Jerseyville, for four years, the A. O. Outen farm in Jersey Township for seven years, and then moved on the farm of Judge Thomas F. Ferns in Jersey Township, on which he continued for

nine years. Mr. Shortal then came to Jerseyville and in association with P. J. Flemming and Joseph Schmieder, organized the Farmers Elevator Company, of which he is one of the stockholders and is also manager. It is a very prosperous business enterprise of this section and has the entire confidence of the public most closely concerned. Mr. Shortal owns 160 acres of fine farm land in Jersey Township.

On April 30, 1890, Mr. Shortal was married to Miss Anna Dunphy, who was born in Jerseyville and is a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Dwyer) Dunphy, the father being a native of County Tipperary and the mother of County Kilkenny, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Shortal have eight children as follows: Leo Raymond, who operates his father's farm in Jersey Township, married Mae Dabbs and they have one son, John E.; Irene M., who resides with her parents; John Leslie, who is concerned in agricultural operations in Jersey Township; and Grace A., Paul E., Hazel A., Margaret M. and Florence C., all of whom reside at home. Mr. Shortal and his family are members of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Shortal is a sound Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Western Catholic Union and belongs also to the Modern Woodmen of America and the order of Elks.

SHORTAL, Robert Bernard, district manager of the Commercial Health and Accident Company of Springfield, Ill., with headquarters at Jerseyville, is one of the live and progressive men of Jersey County. He was born at Bordentown, N. J., March 8, 1859, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Sheedy) Shortal, he born in County Kilkenny and she in County Clare, Ireland. They settled in New Jersey where the father worked as a farm laborer, and in 1865 they came to Alton, Ill., and six weeks later reached Jersey County, settling on a farm near Grafton. In 1873 they moved near Kane, Ill., where the father bought a farm and conducted it for some years. He then located at Jerseyville and lived retired until his death which occurred October 13, 1913. The mother died October 28, 1909.

Robert Bernard Shortal attended the grammar and high schools of Jerseyville, being graduated from the latter when he was over age, and he began teaching school at the age of twenty-one years, alternating teaching with further study. From 1883 he taught school during the winter terms and worked on farms in the summers until 1906, during that period teaching for three terms at Fidelity. As early as 1882 Mr. Shortal was deputy township assessor, and in 1906 he was appointed deputy sheriff and so served until 1910, during that period also serving as jailor. In 1910 he began working for Frank Hardacre, of Vincennes, Ind., representing him upon the road until 1912, when he was elected circuit clerk to fill the unexpired term of Ludovic Laurent. After serving nineteen months he became associated with his present concern, and eight months later was made district manager of northern Illinois.

On July 20, 1893, Mr. Shortal was married to Anna West, born in Jersey County, a daughter of George W., and Mary J. (Farmer) West, natives of Jersey Township and Indiana, respectively. Mr. West survives and resides at Welston, Okla., but Mrs. West died in September, 1905. Mrs. Shortal's grandparents, George and Emily (Wood) West, were born in Jersey County, while Eli and Eliza (Prough) Farmer were born in Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Shortal became the parents of four children, one daughter and three patriotic sons: Harold I., who lives at St. Louis, Mo., is now in the United States navy; Joseph A., who is serving his country in the United States Ambulance Corps; Dorothy A., who is at home; and George Robert, who is a Radio operator in the United States navy. His home is at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Shortal is a Catholic and Mrs. Shortal is a member of the Baptist Church. He belongs to A. Steelman Camp No. 3410, M. W. A., of which he is a charter member, and he has been counsel, clerk, advisor and manager of the camp. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and served the Modern Woodmen as a delegate to the national convention at Kansas City, Mo., in 1897.

SIMPSON, Levi, a farmer of Quarry Township, who is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, was born in Effingham County, Ill., February 3, 1852, a son of John and Mary Simpson, natives of Illinois and Tennessee, respectively. Their children were as follows: Mary Elizabeth; Abel, who is deceased; Levi; John, who is deceased; Tabitha, who is deceased; Isaac, who is deceased; Nancy; Martha; Alvin; and Edwin.

Levi Simpson attended school in Effingham County until he was fifteen years old, at which time the family moved to Jersey County, locating north of Grafton. He remained with his parents, assisting them with the farm, until he was twenty-four years old, and then he began farming for himself. He has conducted his farm of 204 acres by himself, and it is located on section 6, Quarry Township, and has been very successful as a general farmer.

On November 26, 1876, Mr. Simpson was married to Miss Lydia Rollings, born in Jersey County, September 21, 1858, whose parents were farming people. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have had the following children: Lela, who is Mrs. Robert Conrad; Bertie, who is Mrs. Williams, has three children, Bernice, who is Mrs. Walter Wadlow has a son, Reginald, and Harold and Eva; Fred, who resides in Quarry Township, married Lulu Wedding, and they have a daughter, Ruth; and Raymond, who resides at Alton, Ill., married Elsie Haunce, and they have a daughter, Margaret Dale. Mr. Simpson belongs to Silurian Lodge No. 449, I. O. O. F. He has always taken an intelligent interest in the progress of his township, and is proud of the advancement it has made. He is a Democrat.

SISSON, Cyrus A., who is one of Jerseyville's most highly respected citizens, is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of western

Illinois, and can trace his honorable ancestry beyond the Revolutionary War, in which his great-grandfather bore a noble part. Mr. Sisson was born in Otter Creek Township, Jersey County, Ill., February 25, 1864, and his great-grandfather, Henry Eaton, was born in Wales. Henry Eaton served in the Revolutionary army under Gen. Nathaniel Greene, as an ensign, and in that capacity was with General Greene in the campaign in South Carolina. He died of yellow fever when on his way home. The family lost his military record through the burning of the archives in Washington in 1812.

John Wesley Sisson, father of Cyrus A., was born in Botetourt County, Va., March 7, 1813, and was a son of Abner and Susanna (Hardy) Sisson, the former of whom was born in Rockbridge County, Va., a son of Caleb Sisson, born in England, but of Scotch descent. Susanna Hardy was born in Maryland. John W. Sisson was married to Martha Jane Eaton, February 16, 1843. She was born in Jefferson County, Ky., April 16, 1827, and was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (King) Eaton, the former of whom was born in Cumberland County, Pa., March 12, 1780, and the latter in Kingston, Miss., October 2, 1787.

In 1837 John Wesley Sisson moved from Jefferson County, Ky., to Macoupin County, Illinois, and continued to live there until the spring of 1850, when he bought land in Jersey County, near the site of the first free school in Illinois. He maintained his home in Otter Creek Township, but acquired much other land, enough in fact to give each of his eight children a farm in Illinois and Nebraska. His death occurred December 27, 1896, and that of his wife December 20, 1894. Their children were: Susan S., who was born March 16, 1844, is the widow of Charles P. Stephenson; Henry Hardy, who was born January 12, 1846, died December 25, 1915, at that time being a resident of Matagorda County, Tex., and a veteran of the Civil War; John Franklin, who was born October 30, 1847, died at Lincoln, Ill., July 28, 1906; Louisa Maria, who was born November 3, 1849, is the wife of Shephard S. Bell, and lives at Lincoln, Neb.; Emma Cordelia, who was born April 3, 1852, is the wife of Israel C. Noble, of Alton, Ill.; Jessie M., who was born October 18, 1860, resides with her brother Cyrus, born in 1864; and Olive Augusta, who was born February 23, 1867, is Mrs. Albert L. Lamb of Jerseyville; Newton W., who was born January 18, 1854, died June 1, 1855; and Martha V., who was born May 19, 1857, died October 28, 1858.

Cyrus A. Sisson attended the public schools of Otterville and continued to reside on the home farm and look after agricultural interests until 1900, in which year he found a satisfactory tenant and moved to Jerseyville, where he purchased a comfortable modern residence. Mr. Sisson has never married, but his sister makes a pleasant domestic atmosphere and carefully looks after his health and comfort. In politics Mr. Sisson is a Republican. All his life having been a man of temperate views, it is gratifying to him to see the present legislation going forward that promises temperance all over the land. Mr. Sisson is a member of the Christian Science organization at Jerseyville.

SLATEN, Abraham Lincoln, a prosperous farmer and reliable citizen of Jersey County, is held in high esteem by the people of Grafton. He was born at Grafton, January 5, 1861, a son of Benjamin F. and Maria (Askew) Slaten, of English and French descent, respectively. The family came from Georgia to Jerseyville at an early day, and Benjamin F. Slaten became an attorney of more than local celebrity, serving several terms as prosecuting attorney of Jersey County. He and his wife had eight children, evenly divided as to sex, and of them two of the daughters and one of the sons are deceased.

Abraham Lincoln Slaten attended the local school until he was eighteen years old when he began farming on a farm his father owned, and when he was twenty-four years old, he became the owner. He was married to Florence Julia Spaulding, who was born in Jersey County, and comes of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Slaten have the following children: William, who lives on the homestead; Pluma and Tressa, both of whom are engaged in teaching at Grafton; Harold, who lives at home; and Leola, who is attending school. Mr. Slaten is a Republican, and has been township assessor and supervisor. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows. A capable and very popular man, he has served honorably in the offices to which he has been elected, and has proven himself in every way worthy of public confidence.

SLATEN, George W., one of the enterprising and reliable merchants of Grafton, and a man whose success is well merited, was born near Grafton, January 26, 1847, a son of George W. and Lemontine Slaten. The father of George W. Slaten, Jr., was born in Georgia and came to Illinois in young manhood. A carpenter by trade, he later became a farmer. The mother was born in North Carolina but was reared in Tennessee, and while on a visit to the home of a sister in Illinois she met and was married to George W. Slaten. They had a large family of children, of whom the following survive: George W.; Clara Spangle; Louise Hughes; Margaret L.; Henry L., who lives in Jersey County; Robert, who lives at Alton, Ill.; and Thomas L., who lives at Mena, Ark. Another son, John P., was killed in a railroad wreck in North Dakota. A daughter, Alzada, died early in life.

Until he was nineteen years old, George W. Slaten, Jr., attended country schools, and then went to Keokuk, Iowa, and attended its high school, and after returning to Jersey County, he was engaged in teaching school for twenty years, his first school being at Pleasant Cove. Entering the mercantile field, he conducted a general store for a time, then was connected with the wholesale house of George T. Webb & Co. of Kansas City, Mo., for eight years. Mr. Slaten then went upon the road as a traveling salesman. Still later he embarked in a general merchandise business at Grafton, subsequently transferring his business to Upper Grafton. Politically he is a Republican.

and is now serving very acceptably as township clerk. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

On May 20, 1879, Mr. Slaten was married at St. Louis, Mo., to Emma M. Johnston, and they have a daughter, Mrs. Byrd Crull, of Grafton. By a former marriage, Mrs. Crull had three children: George Pierce, Emma and Alice Heffington. Emma and Pierce were twins. The little girls are now deceased, but the son is living.

SMITH, Ralph R., cashier of the Bank of Fidelity and one of the sound financiers of Jersey County, is a man of stability and integrity. He was born at Franklin, Morgan County, Ill., July 3, 1879, a son of William A. and Lydia (Roberts) Smith, he born at Scottville, Macoupin County, Ill., and she at Franklin, Ill. After their marriage they located on a farm in the neighborhood of Franklin, and from there moved to various points until 1891, when they bought a farm near Scottville. Two years later they moved to the vicinity of Palmyra, Ill., where the father died August 5, 1917. The mother survives and makes her home at Palmyra.

Ralph R. Smith attended the grade and high schools and Jacksonville Business College, and also took a course in Walton's School of Commerce, Chicago, as a public accountant. After completing his high school course, he secured a first class certificate and taught school for two years. After taking his business course he became an operator for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and was stationed at various points, including Virden, Sorento and Girard, continuing in this line until 1908, when he bought a farm near Palmyra, Ill., and conducted it for two years. For the subsequent two years he was in the employ of Duncan Bros., at Modesto, and later was clerk and bookkeeper for a bank at that point. In November, 1913, Mr. Smith was appointed cashier of the Bank of Fidelity, and has been discharging the duties of this important position ever since.

On October 30, 1904, Mr. Smith was married to Leatha Bishop of Sorento, Ill., a daughter of Alfred F. and Florence A. (Chapman) Bishop, natives of Sorento. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had the following children: Edith Maurine, who was born in February, 1906; Florence Pauline, who was born in June, 1910; and Helen Elizabeth, who was born in February, 1913. Mr. Smith belongs to the Presbyterian Church of Palmyra which he served as treasurer and he was also teacher of the Young Woman's Bible class in the Sunday school at Fidelity. He is a Democrat in politics and served on the school board, and was a member of the village board at Modesto, and holds both offices at Fidelity. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias at Palmyra. A capable, sound and reliable man he deserves the success he has achieved, and merits the confidence he inspires.

SNYDER, Christopher R., a prosperous general contractor and prominent man of Jerseyville, was born in Somerset County, N. J.,

March 15, 1854, a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Randolph) Snyder, natives of Germany who died in New Jersey. Christopher R. Snyder attended the common schools until he was sixteen years old, and then began working in a furniture factory where he remained for two years and on leaving the factory he began learning the carpenter trade. In 1878 he came to Jerseyville, and was engaged in farming for two years, but then resumed work at his trade, prospering to such an extent that in 1892 he branched out as a general contractor, and has so continued ever since. He has erected the principal buildings at Jerseyville, and his contracts are faithfully executed.

On February 20, 1879, Mr. Snyder was married to Mattie E. Harvel, born in Jersey County, Ill., September 15, 1868, a daughter of Perry and Ann (Grimes) Harvel, natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have had the following children: Walter and Herbert, who are of Jerseyville; Clara, who is Mrs. Ruford Johnson, lives at Jerseyville; and Dorothy, who is Mrs. John Howe, of Ashland, Ill. Mr. Snyder is a Republican and served two terms as alderman of the First Ward. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1875; the Modern Woodmen of America and the Elks, and Mrs. Snyder belongs to the Rebekahs.

SPRINGMAN, Leo, now living retired, for many years was one of the leading agriculturalists of Piasa Township, where he is still residing. He was born in Baden, Germany, November 2, 1849, a son of George and Helen C. (Baker) Springman. In the fall of 1855 George Springman started on a sailing vessel for the United States, and after being on the ocean for fifty-six days, landed at New Orleans, from whence he came up the Mississippi River to Alton, Ill., and lived in Madison County for some time. At first he worked at coal mining, and later engaged in farming, coming finally to Piasa Township, where he bought eighty acres of land, half of which was cleared and the balance was in timber. He cleared off the timber and added another eighty acres to the farm, improving all of the land, and here he died January 7, 1897. His wife died October 18, 1895. Their children were as follows: Leo; George, who lives at Alton, Ill.; Wilhelmina, who is Mrs. Sigmon Whitman, of Alton, Ill.; Sophia, who is Mrs. James Kerns, of Alton, Ill.; Edward, who lives in Texas; and Lawrence, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.

When he was twenty-two years old Leo Springman began working for neighboring farmers, and spent three months in this way which represents the only time he was away from the homestead on which his father had built a large brick house that is still standing. On June 9, 1872, Mr. Springman was married to Francesco Whitman, born in Baden, Germany, whose parents died in that country. She came to Jersey County when she was nineteen years old. After his marriage Mr. Springman lived with his parents for three months, and then rented land in the vicinity. When his father died he took possession of the homestead of 160 acres which he has since conducted, although

since 1907, he has played but a passive part, his son taking the active labor off his hands. Mr. and Mrs. Springman have had the following children born to them: Emma, who is Mrs. John Burns, of Piasa Township; Louisa, who is Mrs. Alvin Oertle, of Fidelity; Edward, who lives in Piasa Township; Anna, who is Mrs. Thomas Garmley, of Alton, Ill.; Minnie, who is Mrs. Thomas Maloney, of Piasa Township; Theodore, who lives in Madison County, Ill.; Leo, who lives in Alton, Ill.; Frank, who is operating the homestead; and Philomina, who lives at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Springman belongs to the Catholic Church of Brighton, Ill. He is a Democrat and has served on the school board.

SQUIRE, Ludlow P., now deceased, was formerly one of the enterprising citizens of Jerseyville, whose death removed a man of worth. He was born at Plainfield, N. J., October 5, 1839, a son of Israel and Martha (Kirkpatrick) Squire, the latter being the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. About 1846 Israel Squire and his wife came to Illinois, driving overland, and on the trip he was unfortunate enough to accidentally break his leg. Mrs. Squire must have been a courageous and capable woman, for she successfully set the broken member, and as far as possible took his place. They encountered many other difficulties before they finally reached Jerseyville. After their arrival, they located on a farm south of Jerseyville, and there Ludlow P. Squire was reared.

After attending the district schools, Ludlow P. Squire entered Shurtleff College, at Alton, Ill. In 1878 he located at Kane, Ill., later going to Carrollton, Ill., and at the latter place he conducted a feed business. He moved his feed business to Jerseyville, and conducted it until 1880, in the meanwhile buying a farm of 152 acres, two and one-half miles east of Jerseyville, which he rented. In 1880 he bought a tract of land on the edge of Jerseyville, and subdivided it into town lots, giving the addition his name. Always interested in the advancement of Jerseyville, he advocated public improvements, and demonstrated strong civic pride. His death occurred August 6, 1914; and since then his widow and her brother live in the old home on West Pearl Street.

On March 8, 1878, Mr. Squire was married to Elizabeth Mershon, born at Trenton, N. J., a daughter of Theodore and Adelia (Sunderland) Mershon, natives of Trenton, N. J., who, in the spring of 1863, came to Jersey County, and bought a farm two and one-half miles east of Jerseyville. Mr. Mershon died in 1887, and Mrs. Mershon passed away in 1899. Mrs. Squire attended a private school and a woman's college at Trenton, N. J. Mr. Squire was a member of the Baptist Church. A Democrat, at times he served as a member of the Jerseyville city council. He was a Mason.

STANLEY, Edward Buchanan, a prominent and representative farmer of Jersey Township, was born on section 25 of this township, November 22, 1856, a son of Matthew Cook and Elizabeth (Arm-

strong) Stanley, he born in Cheshire, England, and she in Pennsylvania. In 1840 Matthew C. Stanley came to Jersey County, and the following year he was married and bought a farm on section 25, Jersey Township. The maternal grandparents, Thomas and Mary Armstrong, were natives of England and New Jersey, respectively. In 1839 they drove overland to Jersey County, and rented land in Jersey Township. Matthew C. Stanley died in July, 1912, his wife having passed away in 1901. Their children were as follows: Carrie, who was married to Charles D. Warren of Jerseyville; Robert and Mary E., who are deceased; Edward B. and his twin brother Charles B., of Jerseyville; and Stephen Douglas, Isabel, Nettie, all of whom live at Jerseyville, and George V., who is deceased.

Edward B. Stanley attended the White district school and assisted his father during his boyhood. In 1884 he went to Blue Springs, Gage County, Neb., and was engaged there in farming for one year with his brother Robert Stanley and also conducted a livery stable, remaining there until in February, 1887, when he returned to Jersey County. For some time he resided with his parents and brother Stephen D. and then he bought 120 acres of land on section 36, Jersey Township, in partnership with this brother. In February, 1898, he bought his brother's interest, and moved on the farm, which he has since operated, devoting considerable attention to raising stock.

On February 14, 1893, Edward B. Stanley was married to Sarah M. Kirby, born in Jersey Township, November 4, 1854, a daughter of William and Experience (Perring) Kirby, natives of New Jersey and Lawrence, Vt., respectively, who were married in 1844, in Jersey County, Ill., and located on a farm. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirby were as follows: Huldah A., who is deceased; Nathaniel; Elizabeth; James, who is deceased; Sarah M.; William H.; Robert H.; Mary E., and Johanna. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Stanley, Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Gaston) Kirby were born in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. He died in New Jersey and following his demise, the grandmother came all the way in a covered wagon to Jersey County, Ill., in 1838, which was quite an undertaking. The maternal grandparents were James and Huldah (Landon) Perring, he born in England and she in Vermont, and they drove overland to Jersey County, Ill., in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have had two children, both of whom are at home, namely: Florence Lucile, who was born November 13, 1895; and Loran E., who was born May 12, 1897. Mrs. Stanley attended school held in the little red brick schoolhouse of the Clayton district. Mr. Stanley is a Presbyterian. In politics he is a Democrat, and served for fifteen years as a school trustee.

STEINMAN, Robert Olean, D. D. S., one of the reliable dental surgeons of Jerseyville, is a native son of the county, having been born at Grafton, June 17, 1882, a son of Frederick Steinman, who was born in Switzerland in 1845. With his parents Frederick Steinman

came to the United States in 1857, at which time the family located on the present site of Forest Park, St. Louis, Mo., where the grandparents of Dr. Steinman operated a dairy until their death, which occurred not very long after their arrival in their new home. Thrown upon his own resources by the death of his parents, Frederick Steinman began learning the trade of a wheelwright, and later became a coffin-maker. His children were as follows: William, who is deceased; Louise, who was born September 11, 1877, was married to Frank Sancamper, and they reside in Jersey County; Agnes, who was born October 10, 1879, is Mrs. August Patterson, and resides at Godfrey, Ill., where Mr. Patterson is engaged in a creamery business; John, who is deceased; Robert O.; and Frederick, who is deceased.

Robert Olean Steinman attended the Grafton schools and the Jerseyville High school, being graduated from the latter in 1902. He then attended the College of Dentistry, Washington University, at St. Louis, Mo., from which he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S., in 1905. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession at Morton, Ill., but after remaining there for about two and one-half years, he came back to Grafton, where he remained until September 15, 1917, when he removed to Jerseyville, where he has already built up a very large practice. He specializes in bridge and crown work, and is recognized as an expert in these lines. As a relaxation from professional cares, Dr. Steinman is cultivating a fine forty-acre orchard of apple trees of the following well known varieties: Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Favorite, Gentleman, Rome Beauty, Black Twig, King David, Champion, Senator, Delicious, York Imperial, Ark Black, Dutchess and Maiden Blush. He has 113 trees which produced 650 pounds of fruit during 1917.

On September 16, 1911, Dr. Steinman was married to Miss Gladys M. Fuller, born near Grafton, Ill., December 1, 1889. Her parents were also natives of Jersey County. Mrs. Fuller is deceased, and Mr. Fuller makes his home with Dr. and Mrs. Steinman. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Steinman; Gladys Roberta, who was born October 20, 1912; and John Olean, who was born March 22, 1917. Dr. Steinman is a Republican.

ST. PETERS, John Benjamin, now deceased, was for many years successfully engaged in farming in Jersey County. He was born in Elsah Township, March 17, 1854, a son of Oliver and Mary St. Peters of Canada. The parents came to Jersey County in 1852, and settled on a farm near Elsah where John Benjamin was born, reared and sent to school.

On October 26, 1876, John Benjamin St. Peters was married to Sarah A. Tonkinson, born in Elsah Township, a daughter of David T. and Susan M. (Davis) Tonkinson, natives of Iowa and Greene County, Ill., respectively. After his marriage with his schoolmate, Mr. St. Peters bought a farm of ninety-five acres near his father's homestead, and on it he lived for eleven years. He bought other land, and

also rented some. His death occurred July 16, 1913. In the following September, Mrs. St. Peters rented the farm to her son-in-law, and moved to Jerseyville, where she bought a very comfortable home, and has since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Peters had the following children: Walter, who lives in Jersey County, Ill.; Ethel, who is Mrs. Joseph Bunting, of St. Louis, Mo.; Grace, who is Mrs. Henry Rhodes, lives on the homestead; Oliver H., who is a leading contractor of Jerseyville; Mamie, who is Mrs. Thomas Jenkins of Elsah Township; Louis, who lives in Jerseyville; Ruth, who is Mrs. Nathaniel McColla of Alton, Ill.; and Cora A., who is Mrs. Arthur Greeling of Alton, Ill. In politics Mr. St. Peters was a Democrat and he served for twenty years as a school director. He belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America. The family is a very highly respected one of Jersey County, and the children have easily formed very desirable social and business acquaintances in their new homes.

TERRY, Charles H., who owns and operates 210 acres of his old family homestead in Otter Creek Township, is one of the practical agriculturalists of Jersey County, and is supervisor of his township. He was born in Otter Creek Township, October 28, 1873, a son of Henry C. and Mary A. (Cadwalader) Terry, he born in Otter Creek Township, and she born in Fulton County, Ill. The paternal grandparents were Jasper M. and Mary (Waggoner) Terry, who were born in Kentucky, and they became early settlers in Otter Creek Township, where they entered land from the government. The maternal grandparents, John and Mary (Branson) Cadwalader, were born in Jersey County and Ohio, respectively.

After his marriage, Henry C. Terry carried on a milling business at Otterville for two years, and then traded it for a farm in Christian County, Ill. Later he sold that property and bought eighty acres in Otter Creek Township, which he conducted until his death, which occurred February 12, 1907. His widow survives and makes her home at Jerseyville. Their children were as follows: Ada M., who lives at Jerseyville; Charles H.; Lora F., who is Mrs. F. M. Edwards, of Jerseyville; and Jesse, who lives in Fidelity Township.

Charles H. Terry attended the grade and high schools, and one term at Brown's Business College, Jacksonville, Ill. Until he was twenty-five years old he was associated with his father in the conduct of the homestead, then with his brother-in-law, F. M. Edwards, bought the business of M. V. Hamilton, general merchant. They conducted this store for three years, and then Mr. Terry sold his interest and returned home. Later he bought out the other heirs to the homestead, and now owns 210 acres of the land which were originally entered by his grandfather from the government. Mr. Terry is proud of the fact that his father served during the last eighteen months of the Civil War, as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Terry have no chil-

dren of their own, but have an adopted son, J. Donald, born September 6, 1915, to whom they will give parental care and affection. Mr. Terry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A strong Republican, he has served as assessor of his township for three years, and as collector for the same period. In 1912 he was elected supervisor of the township, and still holds the office. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to Grafton Lodge No. 341, A. F. & A. M.; Jerseyville Chapter, and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Delhi Camp.

THRELKELD, Hayden F., M. D., one of the successful young physicians of Jerseyville, is an example of the best class of medical men of Jersey County. He was born at Salem, Ky., November 24, 1882, a son of Dr. John D. and Ella (La Rue) Threlkeld. Dr. John D. Threlkeld was a practicing physician at Salem, Ky., for thirty-five years, but has now retired and lives at Marion, Ky.

Hayden F. Threlkeld attended the grammar schools of Salem, and the high school of Marion, Ky., and was graduated from the latter institution in 1901. He then entered the Normal school at Bowling Green, Ky., but left within two months of his graduation, to enter the medical department of the Louisville (Ky.) University, from which he was graduated. For the subsequent three years he was in partnership with his father, and for one year he practiced at Daniel Boone, Ky. Dr. Threlkeld then spent fifteen months in the Chicago hospitals, for experience and research, following which he went to Arkansas for two years. He then returned to Chicago and did post-graduate work for eight months in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. On February 22, 1915, he came to Jerseyville, where he has since remained.

Dr. Threlkeld married Miss Mabel Banters, of Peoria, Ill. He belongs to the Masonic order and the Elks. The Christian Church holds his membership. In politics he is a Democrat. A close student and skilled physician and surgeon, Dr. Threlkeld stands deservedly high in his profession, and is numbered among the best citizens of the county.

TROTTER, David Quinn, now living retired at Jerseyville, was at one time a heavy landowner and successful agriculturalist, and is a man of high principles and right living. He was born at Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, September 14, 1842, a son of John Woolsey and Sarah (Crane) Trotter, natives of Somerset County, N. J., and Butler County, Ohio, respectively. The paternal grandfather was William R. Trotter, of New Jersey, where his wife, Martha (Simpson) Trotter, was also born. During the War of 1812 they migrated to Butler County, Ohio, and in 1831 went further west to Cass County, Mich. In 1856 they came to Jersey County, Ill. The maternal grandparents, Richard V. V. and Mary (Stuart) Crane, were also of New Jersey, being of Holland descent. In 1856 they located in Jersey County.

John W. Trotter and Sarah Crane were married in Michigan, re-

turning some time later to Butler County, Ohio, but in 1844 went back to Michigan. From there they came to Jersey County in 1856, and the father of David Q. Trotter bought 360 acres of land on section 26, Fidelity Township, which was partly improved, but he further developed it. He died July 3, 1900, aged eighty-eight years. The mother died on March 31, 1895, aged seventy-seven years. Their children were as follows: Squire B., who died April 21, 1900; David Q.; and Mary J., who is Mrs. Charles Brown, of Barton County, Mo.

David Quinn Trotter attended the schools of his district and learned farming on the family homestead, residing at home until his marriage which occurred October 27, 1868, when he was united with Caroline Simmons, born in Fidelity Township, a daughter of Samuel C. and Martha (Miles) Simmons, he born in Maryland and she in Kentucky, who, in 1830 came to Fidelity Township. After his marriage Mr. Trotter took charge of the home farm, which he conducted until 1903, and then retired, renting his land. In 1910 he sold 200 acres of farm land and turned the balance over to his sons. Subsequently he bought 240 acres of land in Otter Creek Township, which he rents. Mr. and Mrs. Trotter became the parents of the following children: Charles W., who lives in Fidelity Township; Martha, who is a trained nurse; Mary B., who is Mrs. Otis Adams, of Jerseyville; and Thomas Quinn, who lives in Fidelity Township. Mrs. Trotter died January 23, 1905. On August 20, 1907, Mr. Trotter was married second, to Lucy Miles, born at Upper Alton, Ill., July 10, 1855, a daughter of Jacob and Martha (Rice) Miles, he born in North Carolina and she in Kentucky. When he was seventeen years old Mr. Trotter joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been assistant steward and active in its good works. Since 1874 he has been a member of the Illinois State Grange and is now serving his twenty-second year as treasurer, and has attended forty consecutive sessions of the Grange. For twenty years he was township treasurer of Fidelity Township, and he has served as a school director for many years. The Prohibition party has long had his enthusiastic support. A Mason, he belongs to Fidelity Lodge No. 152, A. F. & A. M., and he has served it for six terms as master.

UPDIKE, Clarence D., who is engaged in a general merchandising business at Dow, is one of the reliable men of Jersey County. He was born in Jersey County, Ill., August 14, 1882, a son of Charles H. and Addie A. (Darlington) Updike, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, and the latter in Jersey County. Charles H. Updike was brought to Jersey County from New Jersey by his parents when he was three years old, and has lived here ever since.

Clarence D. Updike attended the schools of his district until he was fifteen years old, and then took the high school course at Jerseyville, following it with a commercial course in bookkeeping in the International School of Correspondence. In order to prepare himself for intelligent cultivation of the soil, he took a three months' course in

agriculture at Columbia, Mo. Returning then to Jersey County, he began making practical use of this knowledge. Still later, he went to Delhi, Ill., and embarked in a general merchandise business, but had the misfortune to lose his stock by fire on February 17, 1910. Once more he began farming, and was so engaged for two years, when he went to Dow and established his present business, which he has built up to gratifying proportions.

On June 14, 1906, Mr. Updike was married to Miss Edith M. White, born in Jersey County, November 4, 1884, her parents also being natives of Jersey County. Mr. and Mrs. Updike have the following children: Verna L., who was born March 26, 1907; Alice Leah, who was born November 15, 1910; and Clarence Eugene, who was born October 13, 1917. Mr. Updike belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Updike belongs to the Eastern Star.

VALLENTINE, John P., owner of one of the most beautiful farming properties of Jersey County, owns and operates 169½ acres of land in Jersey and English townships. He was born at Rockbridge, Greene County, Ill., August 1, 1870, a son of Edward Simon and Malinda (Witt) Vallentine, of Greene County, Ill. The paternal grandparents, James and Martha (Brown) Vallentine, were natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively; while the maternal grandparents were William and Rebecca (Perry) Witt. All became very early settlers of Greene County, Ill. After their marriage, Edward Simon Vallentine and his wife resided on a farm in Greene County until 1874, when they sold their property and moved to Christian County, Ill., and buying a farm lived on it for eight years. Once more they sold, and moved to Pana, Ill., where he went into a foundry business, and there he died in 1883. The widow and two children moved to Kane, Ill., where she still resides. In 1885 she was married (second) to Freeman J. Mains, who died in 1908. By her first marriage she had two children, namely: James W. Roy, of Kane, Ill.; and John P.

For two years John P. Vallentine attended the public schools of Pana, and when he was thirteen years old he began working in the flour mill at Kane, Ill., for \$4 per week. After sixteen weeks, he left the mill to work in a grocery, where he received \$15 per month. After his mother's second marriage he moved on the farm of his step-father and remained at home until his own marriage, which took place August 3, 1892, when he was united with Maude L. Dowdall, born near Rockbridge, Greene County, Ill., a daughter of James and Mary (Stevens) Dowdall, natives of Indiana and Greene County. Following his marriage, Mr. Vallentine lived on the farm of J. R. M. Wylder until May, 1893, working by the month, and then he moved to Kane, Ill., where he clerked in Felter's grocery until September, 1893, and then spent a year in the rural regions. Once more he returned to Kane, and farmed a 10-acre tract for seven years and also worked in various ways. He then bought a residence in Kane and lived in it for nine years, although

he was engaged in farming during all that period. In the spring of 1910 he bought his present farm, on which he erected a modern residence and barns, and has so improved his property that it is now one of the show places of the county. Here he carries on general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Vallentine became the parents of the following children: Roy E., who lives in Thomas County, Neb., was married to Beulah Spencer, and they have two children, Spencer and Courtney; Rupert J., who lives at Kirksville, Mo., was married to Versa Smith of Missouri; Ernest J., who died at the age of nine years; and Christy E., who is at home. Mr. Vallentine is a Baptist. In politics he is a Democrat, while fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

VANAUSDALL, Allen McCrary, one of the substantial business men, engaged in the grocery trade at Jerseyville, is recognized as a representative citizen of this county. He was born in Monroe County, Ill., August 4, 1839, a son of John and Mary (Peagen) Vanausdall, natives of Pennsylvania and Marietta, Ohio, respectively, and of Irish descent. They were married in Ohio, from whence they moved to Indiana, and later to Monroe County, Ill. By trade John Vanausdall was a cooper, but when he located near Otterville, in Jersey County, he became interested in farming, having sold his property in Monroe County.

Allen McCrary Vanausdall attended the common schools until he was twelve years old, at which time he began earning his own living, first by piling brush for the wood choppers, and later as farm helper. Still later he worked for his father, assisting him in clearing eighty acres of timber which work was completed in 1858. He was then engaged in coopering for a time when he went to Grafton, and was there interested in a flour mill for two years. For several years thereafter, he was engaged in running an engine in a stone quarry, and one in a sawmill, and he also operated a threshing machine. When he was thirty years old he began doing carpenter work at Grafton, and continued there for three years. Mr. Vanausdall then located in Otterville and followed his trade for thirty years, working all over the county, and while living there rented a house, but later bought a residence at Dow. A year later he sold that and in April, 1908, moved to Jerseyville, and commenced working at his trade in this city. He bought property on the east side, and established himself in a grocery business as he decided to engage in something which would not take him away from home, his wife being in ill health at that time. From time to time he has invested in city property, and owns some very desirable residences and the building in which his business is located.

On May 6, 1860, Mr. Vanausdall was married to Agnes Ann Hillman, born in Iowa, January 28, 1844, died July 28, 1915. She was a daughter of James and Anna Hillman. Mr. and Mrs. Vanausdall became the parents of the following children: Rachel R., who is Mrs. V. A. Dodson, of Jerseyville, has two children; Ethel, who married Clyde Sutherland, and Iola, who married Charles Dillings and has three

children, Nordica, Charles and Robert; James, John, Sarah and Mamie, all of whom are deceased; Millie W. and Lillie W., twins, of whom the latter is deceased, and the former is Mrs. Richards Edsall, of Detroit, Mich., and has three children, Frelove, Allen and Clyde; Egbert, who lives at Alton, Ill., married Maggie Lessner; and Martha, Frederick and Edward, all of whom are deceased. In politics Mr. Vanausdall is a Democrat, and he served one term as constable of Otterville. In 1872, while living at Otterville, he joined the Odd Fellows, and still maintains his connection with that lodge.

VAN DIKE, Charles Henry, one of the substantial men of Jerseyville, who is highly respected wherever known, was born at Rocky Hill, N. J., December 12, 1835, a son of Reoloff H. and Maria (Comfort) Van Dike, natives of New Jersey. The maternal grandparents were Rev. David and Sarah (Trimble) Comfort, the latter being a daughter of Alexander Trimble, who was born in Ireland in 1726, and came to the American Colonies in 1749. The paternal grandparents were Reoloff and Charity (Bergen) Van Dike, the former of whom was a son of Reoloff Van Dike, born in 1767, and died in 1805. Reoloff H. Van Dike was a physician who, in 1836, at the solicitation of Dr. Edward A. D'Arcy, came to Jerseyville, and being satisfied with the outlook, returned to New Jersey for his family, driving back with them overland, and arriving the second time in Jerseyville June 30, 1837. On July 14, 1837, a little daughter was added to the family, and she was named Sarah Eliza. She was born on the present site of Jerseyville, being the first white child born in the neighborhood. She is now deceased. Dr. Van Dike continued in practice until his death, which occurred September 6, 1845. He and his wife had the following children: Charles Henry; Sarah Eliza, who became Mrs. Marshall S. Parker; Edward Livingston, who died in 1907; and Margaret Jane, who died in 1913, was first the wife of Isaac V. Brown, and after his death she was married (second) to LeRoy H. Anderson, who is also deceased; and two children died in infancy.

Charles Henry Van Dike lived in Jerseyville until he was ten years old, when he was taken to Alton, Ill., by Dr. D'Arcy. They went by wagon to Alton, thence down the Mississippi River to the Ohio River, and thence to Pittsburgh, Pa. From that city the travelers went by canal and railroad to Johnstown, Pa., where they took a trip over the mountains on a railroad operated by a stationary engine, and after a stop at Philadelphia, Pa., went on to Kingston, N. J., where the lad was left with his maternal grandfather, David Comfort. There he attended a preparatory school, and later Princeton University. In August, 1848, he was joined by his mother and the other children, and after a visit with relatives they returned, by way to Chicago and Alton, to Jerseyville, where the family conducted a hotel known as the Jersey House. Mr. Van Dike assisted in this until 1860, when he bought a livery stable and conducted it a year. He then moved to Christian County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until 1882,

with the exception of two and one-half years when he was engaged in conducting a 5,000-acre farm thirty miles from San Antonio, Tex., and in raising cattle and horses. In 1882 Mr. Van Dike went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was in a coal and ice business until 1915, at which time he sold his interests and returned to Jersey County and retired and has since made Jerseyville his home.

On February 15, 1857, Mr. Van Dike was married to Martha E. Smith, who was born in southern Illinois, May 26, 1837, a daughter of John F. and Sarah (McGuire) Smith, the former of whom was born April 17, 1811, in South Carolina, and died February 25, 1877; and the latter was born October 12, 1814, in Tennessee, and died May 20, 1890. They were married December 15, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dike became the parents of the following children: Frank, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Maria Louise, who lives at Salt Lake City, Utah; Hattie, who died at St. Louis July 29, 1918; Walter Knox, who lives with his father; Gussie, who is deceased; Mary C., who lives with her father; Charles D., who is deceased; and Margaret, who lives at St. Louis. Mrs. Van Dike died November 22, 1913. Mr. Van Dike is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and served for five years as supervisor while living in Christian County. His fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows. While living at St. Louis he was a member of the choir of the Central Presbyterian Church, and has a handsome gold-headed cane which was presented to him by the Sunday school of that church for twenty-six continuous years service as chorister.

VAN HORNE, Augustus Knapp, M. D., now retired at Jerseyville, was for years one of the eminent physicians of Jersey County, and is remembered with gratitude and affection by the older generation. He was born at Glenham, N. Y., April 2, 1831, a son of Elijah and Polly (Wychoff) Van Horne, natives of New York state. At an early day the family migrated by the way of the Erie Canal to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence over the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, Mo. There they took a boat to Alton, Ill., from whence they journeyed by team to the home of the Skerrett family. Remaining over night, they resumed their trip as far as the site of the John William's residence, and remained there a month, while Elijah Van Horne built a log house, one and one-half stories in height. When it was completed it was regarded as one of the best residences in that community. He later put siding boards on the house, and added other improvements. His original entry from the government was 360 acres of prairie land and eighty acres of timber land, about six miles south of Jerseyville. He improved the prairie land, and later engaged in the manufacture of brick, and built a residence from his own product, and this house is still standing. In it he died March 23, 1868, having been born February 19, 1786. His wife was born November 3, 1792, and died June 14, 1871.

Augustus Knapp Van Horne spent his boyhood on the farm, and

attended the local schools, until he was twenty years old. During that period he did much hard work, including the breaking of prairie land. Coming to Jerseyville, he read medicine with Dr. Charles Knapp, and his father, Dr. Augustus Knapp, for eighteen months, and later attended the Missouri Medical School, where he was under Dr. Joseph McDowell, during the winter of 1853-4. He then went to Greene County, Ill., and practiced medicine, continuing his studies as well, for eighteen months, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1856. Following that Dr. Van Horne came to Jerseyville, and embarked in a practice that was gradually extended until it covered a wide territory. For five years he was almost totally blind, but fortunately recovered his eyesight through an operation. Since 1902, however, he has lived practically retired.

In 1859 Dr. Van Horne was married to Elizabeth Bacon, and their children were as follows: Ellen, who is the widow of Charles Casey, of Wilmette, Ill.; Walter, who died at the age of two and one-half years; Hugh, who lives at Pawnee City, Neb.; Mary V., who is Mrs. Leonard Cutting, of Jerseyville; Lucy, who is Mrs. Perry Schrock, of Santa Anna, Cal.; and Elizabeth, who is Mrs. W. K. Graham, of East Auburn, Cal. Mrs. Van Horne died October 18, 1881. On December 23, 1881, Dr. Van Horne was married (second) to Sarah M. Steele, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 27, 1845, a daughter of Rea R. and Matilda (Gould) Steele natives of New York state and New York City, respectively. They were married at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in a contracting and building business. In the early fifties the Steele family came to Illinois, and after a time spent at Quincy, moved to Jerseyville, and still later to Upper Alton, Ill. Dr. and Mrs. Van Horne have one daughter, Stella A., who is at home. Mrs. Van Horne attended the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Van Horne is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and while not a member of any religious organization, Dr. Van Horne has assisted in building every church at Jerseyville. In politics he is a Democrat, while fraternally he belongs to the Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, and is an Odd Fellow and has held all of the offices in the latter organization. He is a charter member of the Jersey County Medical Society, which he served as president for many years; and he also belongs to the American Medical Association. Dr. Van Horne and his family live on the income derived from land he bought while engaged in the practice of his profession.

VAN HORNE, George H., one of the substantial residents of Jerseyville, has been connected with important business interests of the county, and is now interested in agricultural matters. He was born in Mississippi Township, Jersey County, Ill., November 20, 1848, a son of James E. and Nancy (Wilson) Van Horne, natives of New York state. They were married April 4, 1837. The grandparents were Elijah and Polly (Wychoff) Van Horne, natives of New York

state, who came to Jersey County at an early day, entering land in Mississippi Township in 1833. James E. Van Horne returned to New York state in the middle of December, 1836, and on the way spent Christmas and New Year Day at New Orleans, La. On January 8, 1837, he took a sailing vessel for New York City, and the ship was stranded on a sand bar for ten days, and after it was released it took sixteen days to complete the journey. After being married, James E. Van Horne brought his bride back to Jersey County, and in 1839 he bought eighty acres from his father in Mississippi Township, and on it he built a house. On August 15, 1853, he added eighty acres more, and after his father's death he heired from the estate 193 acres, and engaged in farming until 1864, when he returned home to take care of his mother. She was born in 1813 and died August 30, 1898. He died September 25, 1875. He was a schoolteacher and was a school director for many years.

Until 1886 George H. Van Horne remained on the family homestead, and attended the local schools. In that year he came to Jerseyville and was a post office clerk for a year, and then went to Blue Springs, Gage County, Neb., where he was employed in the bank of J. C. Williams as cashier, from February 15, 1887, until May 1, 1890, when he went to Teeumseh, Neb., and helped to build an elevator. In the fall of 1890 he returned to Jerseyville, and bought an interest in the English-Eaton Hardware Company, which he retained until 1892, when he moved to his farm, and conducted it until the fall of 1898. In that year he came back to Jerseyville, and later on engaged with his son in conducting the Van Horne homestead, although he still resides at Jerseyville.

On October 6, 1875, Mr. Van Horne was married to Mary A. Jones, born at Batavia, N. Y., a daughter of Alvah and Amelia Jones, and they had one daughter, Fannie A., who died in infancy. Mrs. Van Horne died in January, 1877. On November 15, 1880, Mr. Van Horne was married to Mary Isabella Cummings, born in Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of Christopher C. and Phebe (Hamilton) Cummings, natives of Jersey County and New Jersey. Her grandparents were Thomas and Mary Ann (Carroll) Cummings, natives of Monroe County, Ill., and Bergen County, N. J. Mr. Cummings came to Jersey County in 1818, and was one of the three commissioners who had Jersey County set off from Greene County, and later was made one of the first county commissioners of the newly formed county of Jersey. The second Mrs. Van Horne died in November, 1885, having borne her husband two children: Sarah Ann, who died in infancy; and Columbus C., who lives at Ft. Worth, Tex. On April 18, 1894, Mr. Van Horne was married (third) to Sarah Charlotte Cummings, born in Mississippi Township, a sister of the second Mrs. Van Horne. By his third marriage, Mr. Van Horne has had two children, namely: George H., who is conducting the home farm; and Phebe, who is at home. In addition to attending the Black Jack district school, Mr. Van Horne went to the Eastman's National Busi-

ness College, in Chicago, from which he was graduated March 18, 1867. Mrs. Van Horne attended the district schools of her native township. Mr. Van Horne is a Presbyterian and has served as an elder since 1903. A Democrat, he served as a school director for many years, was town clerk for four years, and supervisor for one term, of Mississippi Township, and served six years on the Jerseyville school board. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs. Mrs. Van Horne's grandfather served in the Black Hawk War. In 1846 he was elected to the Illinois State Assembly, and he was a prominent man in many ways. An amusing incident is the following: Prior to his removal to Illinois, Mr. Van Horne's grandfather was given a piece of leather, in lieu of money, and this he took to Buffalo and received cash for it, but some years later, after his settlement in Illinois, the mails were so slow and insecure for business transactions, that having some further business dealings with the man who gave him the leather, he took the precaution of sending one half of a ten dollar bill in a letter, and when he received word that it had reached its destination, he mailed the other half.

VAN PELT, Winfield Scott, who has served continuously since 1909 as a justice of the peace in Jersey Township, Jersey County, is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of this section. He belongs to old families of Holland and England, very early settlers in New Jersey and among the pioneers of 1830 in Jersey County, Ill. He was born in this county, May 2, 1848, and his parents were Ralph Hagaman and Penelope (Stout) Van Pelt, both natives of New Jersey.

There is an exceedingly interesting, although harrowing story, that appears in the records of the Van Pelt family concerning a maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Penelope Van Princess. She was born in Holland and evidently was a young girl when she accompanied a party of Dutch colonists who took passage on a sailing vessel for America. The vessel was wrecked during a violent storm when near the New Jersey coast. The majority of the voyagers managed to get to shore by means of the ship's boats and the captain set off with a number of them for New Amsterdam, apparently the original proposed destination. The others landed in a grove of heavy timber, the girl Penelope among them, and there they were attacked by a band of savage Indians, who scalped them and left them for dead. In addition to her other injuries, Penelope suffered from such severe wounds in her abdomen as to cause her bowels to protrude. Nevertheless she finally revived and with her apron bound up her terrible wounds and managed to crawl into a hollow log. After suffering agony for several hours she saw a deer speed by with an arrow in its side and thus she knew that Indians were near by. In the hope that they would mercifully complete their savage work and thus relieve her sufferings, she crawled out in the path and soon two Indians found her. The young brave started to again use his toma-

hawk, but the old Indian intervened and together they made a litter of saplings, on which they carried the almost unconscious girl to their camp. There she was nursed back to health by the Indian women and it would be pleasant to think it was because of human sympathy even in the savage breast. However it probably was for business reasons for as soon as she was well again the old Indian took her to New Amsterdam and there bargained for her with her friends, finally selling her for 125 pounds of tobacco. Later she was happily married to Richard Stout, who was born in England and came early to New Jersey, and subsequently she became the mother of seven children, one of whom was the founder of Hopewell, N. J.

The parents of Judge Van Pelt were married in New Jersey. Early in 1830 they drove the long distance across the country to Illinois, settling in Jersey County, which was then a wilderness. The father was a farmer all his subsequent life and died in 1857. He was twice married and was the father of nineteen children.

Winfield Scott Van Pelt was reared on his father's pioneer farm and knows something about early times in the county. When opportunity offered, he attended the district school near home, but in his boyhood there were no such advantages as are afforded the youth of the present day. After marriage he followed farming for some years and then moved to Jerseyville and was employed in a pork packing house until 1887. He had always been apt with tools and then learned the carpenter trade and in the course of time became a first class builder, branching out into contracting. For a number of years prior to 1909, when he retired, his method of business was to purchase desirable city lots and build attractive residences on them, easily disposing of the same.

Judge Van Pelt was married November 16, 1869, to Miss Sarah J. Morris, who died in the fall of 1875. She was a native of Preble County, Ohio. One son survives her, Charles E., who is a resident of Chicago, Ill. Judge Van Pelt was married again, on July 6, 1876 to Miss Alice Burch, who was born at Jerseyville a daughter of David and Mary (Fields) Burch, of Kentucky, and they have three daughters: Sarah Virginia, who is the wife of George Wood, of Jerseyville; Penelope Alice, who perpetuates the name of her noted ancestress, is the wife of Thomas Krause, who is county clerk of Jersey County; and Abbie Lenore, who is the wife of Leonard Grassbrenner. In politics Judge Van Pelt is a Democrat. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is identified fraternally with the Modern Woodmen of America.

VINSON, John W., who was one of the substantial retired business men of Jerseyville, for some years, was well and favorably known throughout a wide section. He was born in Jersey County, Ill., April 22, 1839, and died at Jerseyville, January 11, 1918, and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Jerseyville. He was a son of John L. and Catherine (Spangle) Vinson, natives of Scioto County, Ohio, where he was

born April 18, 1810, and she March 29, 1814. They were married in Ohio, September 11, 1832. In 1838 they came on boats by way of the Ohio River to Cairo, Ill., and from thence up the Mississippi River to Alton, Ill. There they took teams for the overland trip to Jersey County, and settled on a farm they bought four miles south of Jerseyville, which he operated, although by trade he was a plow and wagon maker.

The boyhood of John W. Vinson was spent on his father's farm. His mother died in 1854. He began teaching school, when only sixteen years old, and for the subsequent nine winters he was thus engaged, in the meanwhile studying to improve himself for his educational opportunities had been meagre. During his vacations he attended Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill. He became a firm friend of the public school organization, and later for fourteen years served continuously on the school board of Jerseyville, and served as its secretary for six years. In 1865 he became manager of the Jerseyville Milling Company, and held that responsible position for twelve years, and at the same time was local agent for several insurance companies, so continuing until 1884, when he became an adjuster for the Lancashire Insurance Company of England. In 1892 this concern withdrew, and Mr. Vinson went with the Traders Insurance Company of Chicago, his field being Missouri and Southern Illinois. In 1906 he was made an independent adjuster, and traveled in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Arkansas and other states, but in 1907 he retired, and since then made Jerseyville his home.

On September 12, 1861, Mr. Vinson was married to Mary L. Starkweather, born in Jersey County, Ill., May 9, 1841, a daughter of Asa and Louisa (Hervey) Starkweather, natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Vinson became the parents of the following children: Lula, who is Mrs. James R. Frasier, of California; Anna, who is deceased; Maude, who is Mrs. William Alderson, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mattie, who died in infancy; Leona, who is Mrs. G. D. Pogue of St. Louis, Mo.; and Ruth, who is Mrs. B. F. Slaton, of Ashland, Ky. Mr. Vinson was a Presbyterian, and served as an elder of his church for many years. For thirteen consecutive years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, and had charge of the choir for twenty years. A Republican, he served as a member of the city council, and in numerous ways rendered very valuable service to his community. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to Jerseyville Lodge No. 394, A. F. & A. M., having been raised in 1865. Mr. Vinson was one of the organizers, and the secretary of the Jersey County Historical Society, from its organization until January 4, 1918, when he voluntarily resigned.

VOORHEES, George R. one of the substantial farmers of Jersey Township, owns and operates a farm in the eastern part of Jerseyville. He was born in Mississippi Township, July 1, 1848, a son of Peter P. and Maria (Kirby) Voorhees, he born in New Jersey in 1816. They

crossed the country with teams in 1839, to Jersey County, Ill., and located in what is now Mississippi Township, where at one time Peter P. Voorhees owned 500 acres of land, the greater part of which was in timber. During his lifetime he cleared off the greater part of his farm, retiring to Jerseyville about 1865, after which he served as a justice of the peace. His death occurred June 15, 1872. His wife died in March, 1883. The maternal grandparents, Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Gaston) Kirby, died many years ago, he before the family came to Jersey County in 1839, she surviving him and dying in Jersey County. Peter P. Voorhees and his wife had the following children: Charles, who died in 1917, aged seventy-eight years; John B., who is deceased; Abbie, who was Mrs. Guy A. Snell of Litchfield, Ill., is deceased; Elizabeth, who was Mrs. T. F. Remer, died November, 12, 1912, having been born in 1846; George R.; and Margaret, who was Mrs. Dr. McAdams, died July 7, 1907.

George R. Voorhees attended the public schools of his native township. On October 17, 1871, he was married to Jennie Clapp, born in Washington County, N. Y., November 9, 1849, a daughter of Leonidas and Jane (Chamberlin) Clapp, who came to Mississippi Township in 1861, and there carried on farming. After his marriage, George R. Voorhees lived on a farm in Jersey Township two and one-half miles east of Jerseyville, for six years, but later he sold his farm and bought 260 acres of land which belonged to the old homestead in Mississippi Township. On this farm the original family residence is still standing. It was built of as fine, large timbers as could then be obtained, and it is very different from many of the shell-like structures of the present day. After thirteen years Mr. Voorhees sold this farm and bought forty acres of land in the eastern part of Jerseyville, where he is now carrying on general farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees became the parents of the following children: Perry L., who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Otis C., who lives at Jerseyville; Gertrude M., who is Mrs. Irvin Crowell of St. Louis, Mo.; George R., who died December 24, 1912, aged thirty-three years; Theodore, who lives at Palisades, Colo.; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Harold Brainard of Grafton, Ill.; and Abbie L. and Stattira, who are at home. The Voorhees family are Presbyterians. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to Jerseyville Camp No. 442, M. W. A. A man of more than ordinary ability, he had made his life work amount to something worth while, and he stands well as a citizen.

WALLACE, Clarence, city marshal of Grafton, Ill., and a man of great determination of character and personal integrity, was born at Grafton, March 23, 1873, a son of Elijah Wallace. Elijah Wallace, who was born in Jersey County, was married to Kate Hills, born in Illinois, and they had the following children: Orie, who lives in Texas; Clarence, Alva and Henry, all of whom live at Grafton; Daisy, who is Mrs. John Myers, lives at St. Louis, Mo.; and two who died in infancy. Elijah Wallace is a Republican.

Clarence Wallace attended the Grafton village schools until he was sixteen years old, and then began doing general laboring jobs. Later he became a fisherman, continuing in that line of business until he was appointed marshal under Mayor Newland, and in that office he has given Grafton a very effective administration ever since, and was elected constable in 1918.

On June 24, 1904, Clarence Wallace was married to Ethel Green, who was born at Grafton, July 16, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have the following children: Opal, who was born March 22, 1905; Eugene, who was born September 9, 1907; Robert, who was born September 23, 1909; Lynn, who was born October 9, 1911; Grace, who was born February 26, 1914; and Clara, who was born March 7, 1915. In politics Clarence Wallace is a Republican, and he has been active in the councils of his party. A conscientious man, he endeavors to enforce the laws impartially and yet effectively, and keeps Grafton and its vicinity remarkably free from undesirables. Fraternally Mr. Wallace belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Wallace is a member of the Royal Neighbors.

WARE, George W., one of Jerseyville's best known citizens, and a resident of Jersey County since 1856, was born at Westminster, Worcester County, Mass., June 30, 1836. His parents were Wonder and Abigail Parker (Hazen) Ware. Prof. Tracy Elliott Hazen, identified with Barnard College, Columbia University, one of the Hazen family, in tracing back the history and genealogy of that family, shows that it reaches far back in English history. Wonder Ware was a man of much prominence in Worcester County, Mass., and for years held offices of public trust. He died there in 1838.

George W. Ware was reared by his widowed mother and remained with her until he was twenty years of age, obtaining his education in the public schools and a training school at Leicester, Mass. In 1856 he came to Jersey County, Ill., and began business life as a clerk in a general mercantile store owned by A. B. Morean and remained at Jerseyville until the fall of the year, when he returned to Massachusetts in order to secure some funds he had on deposit with his guardian. With this money, he returned to Jerseyville, and in partnership with Dr. John L. White, bought the Morean drug store, which was one of the oldest business houses of the place, having been established in 1846. Two years later Mr. Ware bought Dr. White's interest, continuing the business alone until 1876, when he sold to G. R. Smith, and with Stephen H. Bowman, bought the private banking business of Shephard & Sons, the new banking firm of Bowman & Ware continuing in operation until 1890. At that time the bank was organized as a state institution, and Mr. Ware sold his interest, and returned to the drug trade, conducting a prosperous business for several years, associating his son Frank Munson Ware, with him. He then retired, turning his half interest over to his son, who continues the business. Although

no longer in active business life, Mr. Ware has many interests to look after as he is a large owner of real estate and has other investments. He owns one of the finest residences at Jerseyville.

On May 30, 1859, George W. Ware was married to Miss Theodosia M. Beardslee, who was born in Sussex County, N. J., October 19, 1838, and died September 24, 1875. She was a daughter of Edward and Susan Beardslee, natives of New Jersey, who came to Jersey County, Ill., in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Ware had two daughters and one son, namely: Adella P., who is the wife of Charles W. Keith, of Denver, Col.; and Lulu H., who is the wife of Edward Cross of Jerseyville; and Frank Munson, who was married to Nellie Osborne. Mr. Ware's second marriage was solemnized October 3, 1877, to Miss Julia Fry, a daughter of Jacob Fry, a well known military man, and active in the early history of Illinois. He served in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War, and the Civil War. Mrs. Ware died August 6, 1905, leaving one daughter, Emily Fry, who was born June 20, 1880, and is now the wife of Dr. Mathew W. Pickard, of Kansas City, Mo.

In politics Mr. Ware has always been a Republican and in earlier days was very active in party councils, frequently serving as a delegate to county and state conventions, and in 1876 he was a delegate to the national convention of his party at Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has held numerous offices, and he has been superintendent of the Sunday school. He is one of the valued members of the Jerseyville Order of Elks.

WARNER, F. G., M. D., one of the substantial and representative physicians and surgeons of Grafton, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 4, 1876, a son of Charles M. and Elizabeth (Gaines) Warner. Charles M. Warner was born at Little Valley, N. Y., February 6, 1850, and his wife was born in Orangeport, N. J., of English parentage. The Warner family attained military fame during the American Revolution. The paternal grandfather who was a cabinetmaker, came from Vermont to Buffalo, N. Y., at an early day. For fifteen years Charles M. Warner was special agent of the L. & N. Railroad, and also for five years was special agent for the T. R. R. Association, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. Later in life he went back to Little Valley, N. Y., where he died, and there his wife also passed away, in 1916, dying of hepatic abscess. Politically Charles M. Warner was a Democrat and for many years he was a member of the Masonic order.

When he was nine years old, Dr. F. G. Warner was taken by his parents to Louisville, Ky., where he attended the public schools until he was eighteen years old. The family then moved to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1901 he matriculated at the University of St. Louis, and was graduated from its medical department in 1906 with the degree of M. D. Immediately thereafter, he came to Grafton, where he has since continued in active practice.

Dr. Warner was married September 9, 1896, to Cora K. Miller who

was born in Kentucky. Both her parents, natives of Kentucky, were of Scotch parentage, and they are now deceased. Mrs. Warner was one in a family of ten children, three deceased, those living being: S. M., who lives in Kentucky; Mattie J., who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Frank W., who lives in Oklahoma; Susan E. who lives at Peoria, Ill.; Irwin S., who lives at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles H., who lives at Louisville, Ky.; and Mrs. Warner. Dr. and Mrs. Warner have the following children: Edwin M., who was born August 7, 1898; Robert G., who was born September 6, 1899; H. Lee, who was born February 8, 1903; and Charles M. who was born November 19, 1910. The elder sons are attending the St. Louis University at St. Louis, Mo. In politics Dr. Warner is a Democrat, and is serving as deputy coroner. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and Mrs. Warner belongs to the Eastern Star, and she is a consistent member of the Baptist Church and interested in all religious work. Both Dr. Warner and his wife are very popular socially, and their pleasant home is the scene of many delightful gatherings, while they are welcomed everywhere.

WARREN, Charles E., superintendent of highways at Jerseyville, owner of some very valuable Jersey County farm land and a citizen of more than ordinary importance, has had a wide and varied experience along several lines. He was born at Jerseyville, January 24, 1881, a son of Charles D. W. and Caroline (Stanley) Warren, the former of whom, born in Jersey County, in April, 1848, died June 11, 1898, and the latter, also born in Jersey County, January 7, 1848, survives and makes her home at Jerseyville. The paternal grandfather came to Jersey County from Providence, R. I., in 1837. Charles D. W. Warren and his wife had the following children: Charles E., and Florence, who resides with her mother. The father was a Republican, and the Presbyterian Church held his membership.

Charles E. Warren attended the local schools and was graduated from the Jerseyville High school when eighteen years old. He then entered the State University, and was graduated from its engineering department in 1904, and for three years was in the employ of the Frisco Railroad as resident engineer on construction. Following that he was engaged in the construction of the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad through Louisiana and Mississippi, completing his connection with it in 1910. Mr. Warren was then engaged by Baxter L. Brown of St. Louis, Mo., in locating hundreds of miles of railroad through the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Tennessee and Alabama, his services in this connection being very valuable. In spite of the fact that he attained more than ordinary success in his profession, Mr. Warren decided to return to the soil, and now farms 120 acres of land northeast of Jerseyville which he is operating with profit. His interest in local improvements led to his appointment as superintendent of highways, in December, 1913, and he still holds the office. In politics he is a Republican and is secretary of the County Republican Central Committee, and he has served on the school board.

For two years he was president of the Farmers Institute. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1913 Mr. Warren was married to Elizabeth Cockrell, who was born in Jersey County, Ill., December 24, 1880, a daughter of Elias Cockrell. In early days Mr. Cockrell was engaged in freighting with teams from Utah to Colorado and on to California. His experiences were many and exciting, and among them was the loss of a wagon containing a large amount of gold dust which was carried away by the current of a stream he was fording. After some years of this kind of work, he returned to Jerseyville and engaged in a grain business which he still carries on.

Mr. Warren's professional training and experiences admirably fit him for almost any line of endeavor, while his natural ability makes it possible for him to readily grasp the salient facts pertaining to a calling, and thus it is that he has been able to wrest success in more than one avenue of labor.

WATSON, Thomas Cook, now living retired at Jerseyville, was at one time a very prominent agriculturist of Jersey County, and he has always held the confidence of his neighbors. He was born at Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., November 6, 1828, a son of Francis and Ann (Price) Watson, natives of England. Francis Watson was nine weeks in crossing the Atlantic Ocean, and after landing in the United States located on a farm in Pennsylvania. In 1851 he sold his farm in that state and went to Ontario County, N. Y., where he bought another farm, and on it he and his wife passed away, and were there buried. He was a man of unusual parts, being a fine Latin and Greek scholar, acquiring his educational training in his native land.

Thomas Cook Watson attended the primitive schools of his day, which were furnished with slab seats, few desks, and none of the modern equipment of a schoolroom. When he was seventeen years old he began working as a coal driver in mines, and later became an engineer for the Penn Coal Mines, continuing as such for seven years. He worked in the same capacity for other coal companies, and also in a flour mill as engineer. After coming west, he built a sawmill in Missouri, and conducted it for a year, then bought eighty acres of land in Fidelity Township, Jersey County, Ill., which he improved, and added to its dimensions until he had 400 acres of land, 160 acres being in Fidelity Township, Jersey County, Illinois; 160 acres in Jersey Township, and the remainder in Christian County, Ill. Until January, 1889, he was extensively engaged in farming, but then rented his land and moved to Jerseyville, where he bought his present comfortable residence, and he has since lived in retirement.

On December 2, 1852, Thomas Cook Watson was married to Catherine Cordelia Case, at Pittston, Pa. She was a daughter of Philetus Case, who was born in Connecticut. Mr. Case was a soldier in the

War of 1812, and his father served in the Colonial army during the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Watson became the parents of the following children: Francis, who lives at Granite City, Ill., is married to Emma Haycraft, and they have two children: Elsie, who lives at Chicago, is married, and Harry A., who is a chemist in a Cincinnati dyeing establishment; Addie Cordelia, who married Preston Randolph in October, 1890, and died leaving two children; and George, who died in 1900. The two children of Addie Cordelia, are tenderly cherished by Mr. Watson, Watson Randolph, who is on one of his grandfather's farms, and Mary Cordelia Randolph, who lives with her grandfather. George Watson left two children, namely: Verne, who is now serving in the National army during the World War; and Cordelia, who lives at Ellsworth, Wis. Mr. Watson is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to Jerseyville Lodge, No. 394, A. F. & A. M.

WEDDING, Clarence, not only is a farmer, but a barber and owns both his shop and farm, being one of the prosperous men of Rosedale Township. He was born in Rosedale Township, August 28, 1880, a son of James Wedding, also a farmer, who has lived on his present farm for forty years. James Wedding was married to Miss Ellen Queen, of Jersey County, and they had the following children: Benjamin, who resides at Alton, Ill.; Clarence; Lula Simpson, who lives at Grafton, Ill.; Bessie (Mrs. Kaslick) who lives in Oregon; and Richard S., who is in the United States army. James Wedding belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Republican, and held the office of supervisor for two terms, as well as other public positions in the township. The Wedding homestead comprises 120 acres of fine land.

Clarence Wedding attended the district school until he was sixteen years old, when he left school to assist his parents. He was married to Alma Nugent, a sketch of whose family appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Wedding have one son, Clarence Nugent, who was born February 4, 1912. Mr. Wedding has built a beautiful residence at Grafton, in which city he conducts his barber shop on Main Street, in the Grafton Hotel building, having bought it in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Wedding belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican and is proud of the fact that he cast his first presidential vote for Theodore Roosevelt. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

WHITE, Charles S., County judge of Jersey County from 1902 to 1904, president of the Jersey State Bank, secretary and treasurer of the George Washington Educational Fund, and secretary of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, of Jerseyville, is admittedly one of the distinguished men of this part of the state, and one whose continued activities in the county, have resulted beneficially to his locality. He was born on a farm northeast of Jerseyville, December 10, 1868,

eldest son of John I. and Sarah J. (Smith) White, both natives of Illinois. John I. White was early in life a schoolteacher, later becoming a farmer of Illinois and Iowa, and owning land in both states. He is now living retired at the home of his son, Judge White, his wife having passed away.

Judge White attended the schools of Jerseyville, and was graduated from its high school in 1886, under Prof. Pike. He then began farming for his father, but in 1893 entered upon the study of law in the office of T. S. Chapman and Edward J. Vaughn, with whom he remained for three years. He was admitted to the bar May 23, 1895, but continued in the same office until February 1, 1896, when he opened an office in the Chapman building on West Pearl Street, Jerseyville, and has continued actively in practice ever since, with the exception of the four years when he was on the bench, from 1902 to 1906. He was one of the organizers of the Jersey State Bank, serving it as vice president from then until April 1, 1916, when he was elected its president. For six years he served as a member of the Jerseyville board of education. He has always been very active as a Republican and has served as a committeeman of his party many times.

On April 27, 1904, Judge White was married at Jerseyville to Sarah B. Fulkerson, a daughter of William H. and Cornelia T. (Russell) Fulkerson, prominent people of Jersey County. Judge and Mrs. White had one daughter, Sarah Cornelia, who died in infancy. Judge White is a Mason and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and Mrs. White are members of the Presbyterian Church. He owns his residence at Jerseyville, and other city property, and his interests are centered here and in the county, where he has spent his useful life, as did his parents before him.

WHITLOW, Hugh L., one of the leading men of English Township, not only owns and operates farm land in Jersey County, but is interested in rural property elsewhere. He was born in Greene County, Ill., in June, 1863, a son of Willis and Emeline (Moran) Whitlow, born in Greene County, Ill., who lived there until 1872 when they bought a 160-acre farm in English Township, on section 36. This land was only partially improved, and on it the father erected new buildings, and made other changes which greatly enhanced its value. Here he died in 1915, aged seventy-eight years, the mother having died at the age of thirty-six years. Their children were as follows: Hugh L.; Elizabeth, who lives at Alton, Ill.; Mrs. Luella Cloan, who is a widow, of Jerseyville; and Ida Alice, who is the widow of W. Morgan. Daniel Whitlow, the paternal grandfather of Hugh L. Whitlow, came from Kentucky to Greene County, Ill. He was in the earthquake in that state in 1812, which he remembered distinctly until the day of his death. He homesteaded 160 acres of land in Greene County, and also did rafting down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, walking back home on these trips. Although he had nothing when he reached

Illinois, he worked hard and saved his money and became very prosperous, and loaned money to his neighbors to a considerable extent.

Hugh L. Whitlow grew up in English Township and attended its schools. After working for his father, in 1889 he moved to Pasadena, Cal., and was employed in surveying for a year. Returning to Jersey County, he worked on Judge Powell's farm, a large portion of which lies in Jersey County, for twelve years. He then went into a grain business with Carl Schneider, but eighteen months later he sold it and bought and sold wheat along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers for two seasons, when he began farming on his father-in-law's farm in English Township and was so engaged for seven years. Moving then to Manitoba, Canada, he owned and operated land, but after several deals, obtained 120 acres of land in Pinal County, Ariz., which he still owns. This is improved prairie land and very valuable. Once more Mr. Whitlow returned to Jersey County, and conducted a coal and ice business at Jerseyville for two years, trading it for a farm. This he soon sold and bought another farm one mile south of Delhi, Ill. After improving the place, he sold it and moved on the homestead of his father, consisting of sixty acres, and on it he carries on general farming and stockraising.

On August 18, 1886, Mr. Whitlow was married to Miss Zella Cope, born in English Township, a daughter of Nathan and Elinor (Campbell) Cope, natives of Jersey County, Ill. Nathan Cope spent his seventy-five years in Jersey County, where he was very highly respected, his word being as good as another man's bond. A very conscientious man, he lived up to his ideals, and exerted an influence for good on his community. A mighty hunter in the early days, he kept hounds and killed many deer and other wild animals, whose flesh and skins were utilized by the thrifty pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlow became the parents of three children: Edwin, who lives in English Township; Earl, who is at home, and Leslie, who lives at Los Angeles, Cal. In politics Mr. Whitlow is a Republican, while fraternally he belongs to Hickory Grove Camp, M. W. A., of Jerseyville. A man of more than average ability, and wide experience, he has known how to profit by his changes in occupation and location, and is held in great respect by all who know him.

WIEGHARD, William, president and one of the organizers of the Fieldon Bank, and owner of 817 acres of fine Jersey County farm land, is one of the wealthy men of this locality. He was born at Fieldon, Ill., May 3, 1867, a son of Henry and Margaret (Fiesler) Wieghard, natives of Hanover and Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, who came to Jersey County when very young. They later were married and settled in Fieldon, where the father worked for others for a few years until he had accumulated sufficient money to buy an eighty-acre farm. The maternal grandparents were among the very early settlers of Jersey County, and entered forty acres of land from the government, which are now owned by their son, William Wieghard. In time the father

of William Wieghard added to his original farm until he had 360 acres of land, all of which he cleared and improved before his death which occurred in 1910, when he was eighty-eight years old. The mother died in 1905, aged eighty years.

Growing up on the farm, William Wieghard attended the schools of his district, and made himself useful under the practical direction of his father. In 1884 he rented land from his father, and in 1901 bought the interest of the other heirs to the homestead of 360 acres, on which he later built modern structures for farm purposes, and he has made other improvements. Since buying the original farm, he has added to his acreage until he now owns 817 acres, of which he operates 400 acres, and rents the balance. When the bank at Fieldon was established, he was one of the organizers, and he is still serving it as president.

On April 17, 1884, Mr. Wieghard was married to Emma Meyers, born in Madison County, Ill., February 14, 1861, a daughter of Fred and Wilhelmina (Baum) Meyers, early settlers of Madison County, where they were married and later died. Mr. and Mrs. Wieghard have one daughter, Wilhelmina, and she was born February 2, 1901, and is still at home; and had another, who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Wieghard is a Republican, and he served as supervisor for four years, and for six years he was a school trustee. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Wieghard is a member of the Royal Neighbors. She belongs to the Lutheran Church. A man of unusual ability, Mr. Wieghard has been able to turn it in a legitimate channel and make his life work count for much. At the same time he has not neglected his civic duties, but discharged them capably and honorably, and no man stands any higher in public esteem than he. Although he has had to work hard, and practice, during his earlier days, frugality, Mr. Wieghard has taken two trips abroad, going to Europe in 1905 and again in 1910, and while there traveled extensively.

WILES, Albert Marion, one of the reliable practitioners of osteopathy of Jersey County, is located at Jerseyville where he has built up a large and valuable practice. He was born at Kirksville, Mo., September 5, 1879, a son of Jacob and Sarah M. (Parsell) Wiles, born in Adair County, Mo., farming people who now reside at Ponca City, Okla.

Albert Marion Wiles attended the grammar and high schools of Kirksville, following which he took a course in the Missouri State Normal school, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. He then took up the study of his profession at Kirksville, and was graduated when twenty years old. Coming to Jerseyville, he entered upon an active practice, in which he has since continued.

On December 3, 1903, he was married to Cora M. Whitehead, born at Jerseyville, a daughter of Robert and Flora (Pritchett) Whitehead of Jerseyville. Dr. and Mrs. Wiles have three children, namely: Gordon, Margaret and Virginia. He is a Presbyterian and served as

secretary of the board of trustees of the church at Jerseyville for several years. In politics a Democrat, he was on the Jersey Township High School board for the first two years of its existence, and did much to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of affairs. In Masonry, he belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter.

WILEY, John, now deceased, but formerly one of the most prosperous men of Jerseyville and the owner of considerable property, was born at Quebec, Canada, April 6, 1837, a son of Samuel and Susan (McCarthy) Wiley, natives of Canada who moved to New York state where the father died. In the early fifties John Wiley came to Jerseyville and was employed in a meat market, and worked at whatever honest employment he could secure until he had saved sufficient money to buy a general store, in 1861. From then on he prospered, investing his profits in Jerseyville property, and in time he erected a handsome brick business block, and a number of residences. As soon as he was able to do so, he sent for his widowed mother and took care of her the remainder of her life.

On February 14, 1878, Mr. Wiley was married to Caroline H. Hayes, born December 25, 1852, at Ithaca, N. Y., a daughter of James and Mary Hayes, born in New York. Mrs. Wiley was reared by an aunt who lived at Jerseyville, whom she joined soon after the close of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley had no children. Mr. Wiley was a Republican and served Jerseyville one term as a member of the city council. He was a charter member of the Jerseyville lodge of the Knights of Pythias. His death occurred December 23, 1907, since which time Mrs. Wiley has lived in her beautiful home on North Lafayette Street. She belongs to the Woman's Relief Corps, the South Side Day Nursery, of South St. Louis, Mo., in which she is serving as a member of the finance committee, and she also belongs to the Jersey County Historical Society. She is an Episcopalian. A lady of culture, she employs her ample means in forwarding those measures which she believes will be of the greatest benefit to her locality, and is admittedly one of the most efficient charitable workers in her church.

WILLMAN, Jacob F., a prosperous farmer, residing three miles west of Grafton, is one of the representative men of Jersey County. He was born in New York City, N. Y., August 14, 1870, a son of Jacob and Margueritte (Bluch) Willman. Jacob Willman was born in Bavaria, Germany, and after serving in the German army, he came to the United States in 1869, and spent some time in New York City where he worked at his trades of carpentering and painting, but later on in life he was engaged in farming. He and his wife had, in addition to Jacob F. Willman, the following children: Mrs. Chase, whose husband is an express messenger; Mrs. Elizabeth Rubel; Mrs. Dora Hamilton, who resides in New Mexico, and two who are deceased. When Jacob F. Willman was eight years old, his parents

came to Grafton, and here the father died in 1916, the mother having passed away in 1900. They were Catholics. While the father inclined towards the principles of the Republican party, he oftentimes voted for the man rather than for the party.

Jacob F. Willman attended the Grafton schools until he was sixteen years old, and then he began farming. He has a fine property of sixty acres, and is specializing in raising fruit, Duroc-Jersey hogs, Plymouth Rock chickens and Indian Runner ducks, and during 1917 sold over \$500 worth of fruit. His poultry is famous in the neighborhood, and he does a big business in supplying fine fowls and settings of eggs. His experience in this line enables him to render a very valuable service to his customers, and his territory is a wide one.

Mr. Willman was married December 29, 1897, to Miss Catherine Pivoda, born in Jersey County, October 9, 1879, although her parents were natives of Austria. Mr. and Mrs. Willman have had the following children born to them: Jacob C., who is at home; Stephen E., who is deceased; Agnes; and Leonard F. In politics Mr. Willman is a Democrat, and has held school offices for years, being now clerk of school district No. 59. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Willman belongs to the Royal Neighbors. They are Catholics. Few people of this section are held in higher esteem than Mr. and Mrs. Willman, and they deserve the confidence they enjoy.

WILSON, Henry A., a skilled carpenter and general mechanic of Grafton, is one of the substantial men of this city. He was born in Missouri, April 18, 1857, a son of Robert and Caroline (Bridger) Wilson. The father was born in Lancashire, England, in 1824, and the mother was also a native of England. He was twenty-five years old when they were married, the ceremony being performed in England by a clergyman of the established church. Their children were as follows: Robert, who resides at Mitts, Mo.; James K., who resides at Fort Worth, Tex.; Henry A.; Ambrose, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick, who lives at Washington, Mo.; Luella, who is deceased; Lizzie and Dora, who live in Missouri. A machinist, the father met with an accident while working at his trade, a piece of steel striking him in the eye and eventually he lost the sight of that organ. In 1855 he came to the United States, first stopping at Chicago, and later going to New Haven, Mo., where he followed farming.

Henry A. Wilson attended the schools of New Haven, Mo., until he was nineteen years old, then learned the machinist trade, and then worked as a carpenter at St. Louis, Mo. Finally he entered the government service and was employed in Louisiana, being sent to Grafton in 1880, as a member of the government engineering corps. He was then made a pilot in the service of the government on the Mississippi River until he lost his boat in a storm, and barely escaped with his life. He then located at Grafton and is engaged in working as a carpenter and general mechanic, having received his papers from the government as a machinist twenty-seven years ago.

Mr. Wilson was married to Ellen Barker, in 1880, and he and his bride went to Columbus, Ky., for their honeymoon on the government boat "Cecil," of which he was pilot. They became the parents of the following children: Walter D., and Mrs. Ada Cope, both of whom live at Grafton; Harry Arthur, who lives at Granite City, Ill.; Mrs. Birdie Wallace, who lives at Grafton; and Lola, who lives at home. Mr. Wilson belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. While he is a Democrat in national matters, locally he votes for the man he deems best fitted for the office. In 1886 he was elected constable of Grafton, and in 1916 was elected a justice of the peace, and he has also been an alderman for a number of years. A man of sterling character, Mr. Wilson stands very well in his community.

WOLF, George H., now living retired at Jerseyville, has been connected with some important interests in Jersey County. He was born at Booneville N. Y., January 25, 1835, a son of Henry and Mary (Jilson) Wolf, the former of whom was born in Strassburg, Germany, in August, 1808, and the latter August 11, 1802, at Booneville N. Y.

On February 21, 1866, George H. Wolf was married to Sarah Ames, born at Steuben, Oneida County, N. Y., a daughter of David H. and Betsy (Norton) Ames, he born at Watervliet, N. Y., May 1, 1792, and she at Herkimer, N. Y., October 7, 1800. The grandparents were Nathaniel and Sarah (Hall) Ames, he born at Killingly, Conn., April 25, 1761, and she in 1768. He enlisted in 1779 in the Continental Army. David Ames was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1883 he and his family came to join Mr. and Mrs. Wolf at Jerseyville, where David Ames died November 27, 1893, Mrs. Ames having passed away July 16, 1887, and they were buried at Steuben, N. Y.

After marriage Mr. Wolf settled at Booneville and lived there until the fall of 1869 when he came to Jerseyville, Ill., his wife joining him the following spring. He conducted a hardware business at Jerseyville for about four years, and then branched out into handling agricultural implements, so continuing until 1890 when he closed his business and embarked in a dairy business, having a farm of forty-five acres at the edge of town, although he maintained his residence in Jerseyville. In 1904 he sold his dairy interests at public sale, and since then has lived in retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have no children, but have an adopted daughter, Frances Sarah, who is now Mrs. Benjamin Tweedy. While Mr. Wolf's educational advantages were confined to those offered by the common schools of New York, Mrs. Wolf went to the Whitestown Academy, N. Y., and later taught school for four terms prior to her marriage. Both are very active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which Mr. Wolf has served as steward. In politics he is a Republican.

WOODRUFF, George H., one of the expert market gardeners of Jersey County, owns and operates thirty acres of very valuable land in the eastern part of Jerseyville. He was born near Bardstown, Ky.,

August 23, 1835, a son of Ezra and Catherine (Hagen) Woodruff. The family history is as follows: John Woodruff, born in England in 1604, died at South Hampton, L. I., in 1670, having left England in 1640, and located at Lynn, Mass. The first name of his wife was Anna. The son of these American founders of the family, also John, was born in England in 1637, and he died in 1691, having been one of the founders of Elizabeth, N. J. He held several offices under the colonial government, and was a prominent man. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Ogden. The third in descent, John (III), was born at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1662. His son, Timothy, was born in 1682, and he died November 15, 1766. Timothy (II), was born in 1715 and died in 1798, and his son, Enos, was born in 1750 and died in 1821. Ezra the next in line, was born in 1787 and died in 1842, he being the father of George H. Woodruff, whose name heads this review.

Until he was thirteen years old, George H. Woodruff attended school at Louisville, Ky. In 1848 he came to Jerseyville, Ill., buying twenty acres of his present place, to which he later added ten acres. Here he has always carried on market gardening. All of the buildings on the place have been erected by him, and he has also made other improvements.

On January 2, 1861, Mr. Woodruff was married to Elizabeth A. Squirer, born at Newark, N. J., a daughter of Israel and Martha (Kirkpatrick) Squirer, natives of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff became the parents of the following children: Almira, who is deceased; Ezra, who lives in Jersey County; Charles, who lives at Cairo, Ill.; Catherine, who is deceased; George, who lives in Jersey County; and Martha, who is at home. Mrs. Woodruff died July 25, 1892. Mr. Woodruff is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican, while fraternally he belongs to the subordinate lodge and Encampment of the Odd Fellows and to the Rebekahs. He is a sound reliable man and stands well in his community.

WOOLSEY, George H., a veteran of the Civil War, and a man widely known and universally respected, is one of the substantial citizens of Jersey Township. He was born in Jersey Township, Jersey County, Ill., October 27, 1841, a son of Joseph B. and Ann (Barber) Woolsey, natives of New York state, who came to Jersey County at an early day, and entered government land in Jersey Township, the greater portion of which was in the timber. This land Joseph B. Woolsey cleared off and improved, becoming a farmer on an extensive scale, and he also worked at the carpenter trade for a number of years. His children were as follows: Edward, who is deceased; Joel P., who lives at Coffeyville, Kas.; James, who is deceased; Simeon, who lives at Auburn, Ill.; Amos, who lives in Oklahoma; and George H.

George H. Woolsey attended the district schools and learned to be a farmer. When his country had need of him, during the Civil War, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-second

Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years. He was wounded by a canister shot, in the left breast, which broke two ribs, the wounding taking place during the battle of Coffeyville, Tenn. After being in the hospital for some time, he was granted a furlough of thirty days, but it was four months before he was able to rejoin his regiment.

On October 31, 1867, Mr. Woolsey was married to Barbara Ann Whorton, born in Jersey County, Ill., February 15, 1848, a daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Bolter) Whorton. Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey became the parents of the following children; Della M., who is deceased; William H., who is also deceased; Joel, who lives at Carrollton, Ill., was married first to Viola Highfield and has a son, Kenneth, and was married (second) to Lizzie Dugger, and they have had two children, Venette and Vienna, the former deceased; George, who lives at Steele, N. D., was married to Kate Graves, and their children are, Everett, Earl, Edith, Blanche and Fay; Nellie, who is Mrs. Charles Bell, of Jerseyville, has the following children, Russell, Maurice, Clifford, Geraldine, Zelda and Florence; Fred, who lives at Jerseyville, was married first to Ella Linker, now deceased, who bore him four children, Earl, Mildred, Wayne and Charles, and after her death was married (second) to Mollie Waters, who is still living; Austin, who married Shatta Monies, has four children, Alberta, Paul, Ruford and Ralph, and one deceased; Pearl, who is Mrs. Ernest Pruitt, of Ruyle Township, has had the following children, Virgil, Barbara, Georgia, Thelma, deceased, and Chester; Leola, who is Mrs. George Watts, of Jersey Township, has one living child, and two are deceased; and Alvin, who lives at home, was married to Daisy Davenport, and they have had two children, a daughter, Velma, who is living, and a son, Georgie, who is deceased.

After his marriage Mr. Woolsey bought eighty acres of land in Jersey Township from his father, and at that time the land was covered with brush and timber. He cleared off the undergrowth, erected suitable buildings, and made of his farm a valuable property. In addition to this farm, he owns eighty acres more that is located in the same township, which he bought and inherited from his father's estate. In politics he is a Democrat and he has served as a school director and road commissioner. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Woolsey is one of the valued members of the local G. A. R. A man of sound principles, he has never been afraid to live up to them, and he stands very high in his community.

WRIGHT, Alfred G., one of the substantial business men of Grafton, is engaged in manufacturing and handling harness. He was born at Newville, Ind., near Fort Wayne, April 11, 1843, a son of John Wright, who was born in Ohio. John Wright was a Baptist minister, and during the Civil War, he was chaplain of a Michigan cavalry regiment, and served until the close of hostilities. He was married to Nancy

Bartlett, who was born in Canada, and she died in Michigan. Of their seven sons and two daughters, Alfred G. Wright is the only one who survives. The Wright family is a historic one, the American founder coming to this country from France with General Lafayette, and becoming one of General Washington's personal body guards during the American Revolution.

Alfred G. Wright attended the schools of his district until he was eighteen years old, and he was then apprenticed to the harnessmaking trade. Many years later he returned to his old home, and visited the shop, in which he had learned his trade. Like his father, he gave his country a loyal service during the Civil War. After the close of the Civil War, Alfred G. Wright conducted a harnessmaking business in Missouri for three years, and then returned to Indiana. Some years later he located at Manchester, Ill., continuing in the same line of business, and in 1895, he settled at Grafton, opening his present establishment at that time.

The first wife of Mr. Wright bore the maiden name of Mary Page, and she was a native of Indiana. When their first and only child, George Alfred Wright, was born, she died, but the son survives and now lives in Indiana. While living at Manchester, Ill., Mr. Wright was married (second) to Miss Lucy Field, of Pike County, Ill., and they had two children, namely: Mattie Howard, who lives at Manchester, Ill.; and Abbie Ebber, who lives at Hamburg, Ill. After the death of his second wife, Mr. Wright was married (third) at Grafton, to Mildred Miller. Mr. Wright belongs to Hildred Post No. 585, G. A. R., and is its present commander. Fraternally he is a Mason, and belongs also to the Modern Woodmen of America. His political views make him a Republican. A man of standing in his community, he is a valuable addition to it.

ZOEPHEL, Max, a prosperous dairyman of Otter Creek Township, and a man widely and favorably known, was born in Saxony, Germany, December 17, 1877, a son of Charles A. P. Zoephel, also born in Germany, who is deceased, the only survivors of the family being Max Zoephel and his brother Albert, who is a baker, of East Troy, Wis.

In 1881 the parents of Max Zoephel brought their children to the United States, stopping first in St. Louis, Mo., where the father worked at his trade of stone cutting. After the death of the mother, the father was married again, and the step-mother who survives, makes her home with her step-son, Max Zoephel. In 1892 the family came to Grafton, and the sons, who had learned the father's trade, began working in the stone quarry. Later Max Zoephel was employed on the cut stone work of the courthouse at Jerseyville. In 1900, when his father died, he bought his present dairy, and has built up a very fine trade.

In politics Mr. Zoephel is a Republican, and has been an alderman of Grafton, has served on the school board, and is now a justice of the

peace. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. The Lutheran Church holds his membership. Progressive and alert, Mr. Zoephel not only is an excellent business man, but he is also a good citizen and one who can be depended upon to support any measure looking toward the upbuilding and development of the county.

